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REPORT
OF THE
ONTARIO
GAME COMMISSION
FOR THE YEAR
1902.

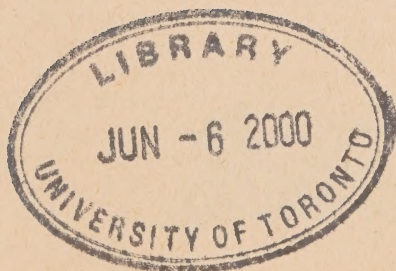
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1903.



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REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO GAME COMMISSION.

1902.

His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Sir,—We your Commissioners beg to present the Eleventh Annual Report of the Department charged with the important and responsible duties of the preservation of the game of the Province.

Nature has been prodigal in her gifts of game animals, birds and fish to the people of this Province; but owing to the large increase in numbers yearly of those who seek pleasure afield with rod and gun, the demand on our game and fish supply is becoming very great, and sportsmen must be less exacting in their demands as years roll on, otherwise the supply will become very much depleted, if not exhausted entirely. Having these facts continually before them, your Commissioners, while anxious not to ask for restrictions to be placed on sportsmen which will to them appear arbitrary and vexatious, feel at the same time that duty demands them to protect to the fullest extent the great heritage that the people of this Province possess in game and fish.

We have pleasure in stating that throughout the older settled sections of the Province, we have every reason to believe that our Game Laws are being well observed. A few infractions have been reported from the more newly settled districts; infractions which we hope were committed more in ignorance than wilfulness.

The experience of sportsmen in the Province during the season of 1902 was a varied one. The continual wet weather in June and July proved most disastrous to the young quail and partridge in low lying districts. Both quail and partridge were as plentiful in the northern part of the County of Lambton as they have been for several seasons past; but in the northern portions of the county, and the counties of Middlesex, Essex and Kent, reports to hand show conclusively that the great downpour of rain worked sad havoc among the young birds, and in some districts where birds had been plentiful in former years not a bird was to be found.

Woodcock was reported to be very scarce, but this may be accounted for by the fact that the birds could find almost anywhere owing to the wet summer; and, as they were not to be found in their usual haunts, sportsmen concluded that there were no birds, whereas they were scattered throughout the country.

Ducks were unusually plentiful in some of the smaller preserves, and some good bags were made; but on some of the larger preserves the experience was anything but satisfactory. But the conditions of the weather and the surrounding country had more to do with this than anything else. Ducks were found in

large numbers in old marshes that for years up to last summer had been dry. In years gone by many people resented the leasing of duck preserves to private individuals, but this, with the abolition of spring shooting, has done much to keep up the present good supply of birds.

To the devotees of rifle and hound the season of 1902 was a red-letter one. The Dominion and Canadian Express Companies report having carried 2,526 carcasses of deer alone; but this gives but an imperfect idea of the actual number killed, as it has been estimated that over 12,000 deer are killed in the Province annually. As usual after the close of the season, your Commissioners have been urged from different quarters to recommend certain changes in the law before another season. Were these demands acceded to, they would be followed by another batch of requests next year.

The open season for Moose has been taken advantage of by many sportsmen, and some lordly heads were secured. These noble animals appear to have increased during the last few years. No fewer than 5,165 deer licenses, and 150 moose licenses, were issued.

The otter and beaver, two of the most valuable fur-bearing animals we have, appear to be decreasing in numbers yearly; the value of their pelts being accountable for this.

We regret to announce that it has been reported to your Commissioners that in a few cases summer tourists in the northern part of the Province have been guilty of killing moose and deer during the summer, and leaving their carcasses to rot. Should this wanton destruction continue, your Commissioners will feel compelled to ask for legislation prohibiting the carrying of firearms in certain districts during the summer months.

Your Commissioners have under discussion plans for the propagation of quail in the Province. These grand little game birds are yearly becoming fewer in numbers, and it is felt that something must be done other than shortening of the open season to assist them in keeping up their numbers. With this end in view the Government may be asked in the near future to lease the rights of a few hundred acres of land in favorable portions of the Counties of Lambton, Essex, Kent and Middlesex for the purpose of propagating quail on these lands; it being their opinion that this would be the cheapest and most effective way that quail can be protected and increased. Another plan proposed is to breed them in confinement, turning them down in pairs in the spring.

It is to be regretted that some sportsmen are in the habit of getting in all the game they can lay their hands on during the open season, simply because they can place it in a cold storage for an indefinite period. This should be frowned down on by every true sportsman. The aboriginal inhabitants of this country shewed us the good example of killing only for their daily requirements, an example which we should feel it our duty to follow.

A very successful meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protection Association was held in the City of Ottawa in January, at which the Province of Ontario was well represented. The gathering together of representative sportsmen from various States and Provinces, and the discussion of methods for the better protection and propagation of our game and fish cannot but be productive of much good, not only to the present generation, but also to the generations yet to come.

We cannot close this Report without referring to the good work done by Chief Game Warden Tinsley and his able staff of deputy wardens (now numbering 285). In the discharge of his duties, Mr. Tinsley has displayed both tact and sagacity, and, whilst never subjecting sportsmen to vexatious annoyances over trifles, has firmly insisted on obedience to the Game Laws of the Province. Under his able management the Game Department of the Province from a fin-

ancial standpoint, shews a remarkable growth. The year just closed shows receipts from all sources of no less a total than \$17,178.37, with expenditures of \$9,857.75, leaving a surplus to the Province of \$7,320.62; a most gratifying showing.

During the year Dr. McCallum, who had filled the position of Chairman of the Commission for several years, was called upon by the Government to fill an important position, which necessitated his resignation of the Chairmanship. Your Commissioners feel that his place on the Board will not be easily filled, and they beg to place on record their high appreciation of the good work done by him while on the board as a member. To his ripe judgment as a true sportsman and ardent naturalist is to be largely attributed the present efficient condition of the Game Laws of the Province.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MONTAGUE A. A. SMITH.

Chairman Ontario Game Commission.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF GAME WARDEN.

TORONTO, January, 1903.

MONTAGUE A. A. SMITH, Esq.,

Chairman, Ontario Game Commission.

SIR,—I herewith submit my annual report of the work of the Commission for the year ending December 31st, 1902, which I trust will receive the approval of yourself and colleagues.

WARDENS.

The increased work of the Commission has been accomplished—I venture to hope—to your satisfaction, and in a large measure due to the energetic and efficient services of Wardens Willmott, Smith, Quallins and Gill, also my clerk Mr. Pegg, who has done all possible to keep up with the work of the Commission. I have also received valuable aid from Inspectors Rogers and Greer. These gentlemen have done much in having due respect paid to the game laws of the province. Provincial Officers, Crown Land and Timber Agents, Bush and Fire Rangers have also done good work in their respective localities.

I take the liberty of drawing your attention to the urgent necessity of having two more salaried wardens appointed for the Nipissing and Algoma Districts, in consequence of the influx of settlers, miners and others to these remote districts. I have reason to believe that much illegal killing of large game occurs during the winter in those districts beyond the reach of our present staff of wardens. We cannot reasonably expect deputy wardens to go to those remote portions of the Province on the chance of obtaining convictions to reimburse them.

DEPUTY WARDENS.

Twenty-seven deputy wardens have been added to the list during the year, the number now being 285, most of them doing effective work. This improvement is in a large measure due to them having to take Oath of Office for the proper discharge of their duties. Allowing deputy wardens the whole of the fines resulting from convictions obtained by them has also been a factor resulting in more effective enforcement of the game laws.

GAME LAWS.

I am able to report a general desire of the residents of the Province to have the game laws observed, the result of which, is securing us the valuable assistance so necessary to the effective work of the Commission.

I regret having again to refer to the abuse of settlers' permits. What was intended by the Government to assist poor settlers' in the least productive portions of the Province, has been taken advantage of by men well able to pay for hunters' licenses, business and professional men residing in towns and villages, the majority being in comfortable circumstances, should not be allowed to pose as settlers and hunt on those permits. I have reports to the effect that many of the bona fide settlers fail to live up to the conditions on which these permits are issued. Many of them are accused of selling deer to unsuccessful hunters, and afterwards killing two more for their own use. Such conduct if continued would justify the Government in withdrawing the privileges so grossly abused.

As usual after the close of the open season, the regular annual agitation for changes in open season occurs. We have the periodical outcry from the still hunters who want hounding prohibited. Others want the open season to be the last half of November instead of the first half of the month. No doubt some of these malcontents would like the Government to change the open season with every change of weather. The month of November had a higher temperature than had prevailed in the Province, in November, since 1848, and it may be fifty years more before we have such mild weather during November in the Province. Those asking for changes evidently have not considered the impossibility of the Government changing the open season with every change of weather.

If the hounding of deer in Ontario was prohibited ninety per cent. of the hunters in our short open season would never see a deer, when we take into consideration that a large portion of our northern country has had the original trees cut down, and succeeded by a dense second growth in which still-hunting would be impossible. While the object of the Commission is game protection, the large number of hunters are entitled to some consideration. The large number of fatal accidents that annually occur in those States where still-hunting prevails, and the almost entire absence of such accidents during our short open season when at least 10,000 hunters are in the woods of seven or eight of our northern counties. If the hounding of deer was prohibited in the Province I feel sure many hunters would decide that it was a case where absence of body would be better than presence of mind and would wisely stay at-home.

GAME IN ONTARIO.

Duck shooting, in many localities, during the past season has been all that could be desired, while in other localities, where the marshes are in the vicinity of large lakes or open waters, the shooting was not satisfactory, in consequence of continued mild weather, enabling the ducks to stay out in the open waters. A large number of sportsmen complain of the open season for ducks; some recommending the open season to commence on the 1st of October instead of the 1st of September. Personally I would like the season to open the same time as for Partridge, Snipe, and Woodcock, viz.: September 15th. I have the usual complaints against market hunters making stationary hides, and anchoring their boats in open waters on the line of flight, securing all the best shooting, to the detriment of general sportsmen. Until duck shooters in general can agree on a uniform distance that boats may be anchored and decoys placed from shore or natural cover, this vexed question must remain in abeyance.

Ruffed grouse or partridge are reported to have been numerous as ever in the northern portions of the Province, offering strong inducements to market hunters and unscrupulous storekeepers to violate the game laws. These characters resort to all kinds of subterfuge to enable them to evade the laws. In the more settled portions of the Province, owing to the very wet cool weather during the breeding season, partridge were not so numerous as usual.

Quail. I regret having to report the most unfavourable breeding season for these grand game birds that has occurred in the Province for many years past. Large portions of the breeding grounds in the counties of Essex and Kent were covered with water about the time the young quail usually leave the nest, resulting in a most unsatisfactory season in those counties. In other sections of the Province, where the conditions were more favourable, there are a fairly satisfactory number of birds left over for next season's stock. The wise action of the Legislature at the last session in reducing the open season for quail to one month will have a tendency, with an intelligent system of re-stocking and a little self-denial by sportsmen, to again have a satisfactory number of these gamey birds in those favorite counties.

Snipe. Some very fair bags of these wary birds were made in the marshes frequented by them.

Woodcock in the Province were scarcer than ever, except in a few favored localities. I am afraid, unless action is taken to protect this king of game birds in their winter home in the south, they will soon become like some other species, things of the past.

DEER.

During the open season of 1901 the Canadian Express Company carried the large number of 2,372 carcasses of deer, being an increase of 878 compared with the open season of 1900. The number carried by the Dominion Express Company during the open season of 1901 was 129, making a total of 2,501. The Canadian Express Company during the open season of 1902 carried 2,286, 86 less than last year. The Dominion Express Company carried 240, an increase of 111 compared with open season of 1901, making a total of 2,526, an increase of 25 over season of 1901. The above figures convey an imperfect idea of the number of deer actually killed in the Province, full one-half of those procuring licenses have their deer conveyed to their respective homes by teams, and of which we have no record. There being upwards of 10,000 hunters hunting deer under licenses and settlers' permits, and when taking into consideration the large number annually killed by Indians and settlers in unorganized districts, it is a low estimate to say that more than 12,000 deer are yearly killed in the Province. A few years will determine whether the natural increase of these beautiful animals will meet the demand without further legislative restrictions.

MOOSE.

I am glad to say that many of those taking advantage of the open season for moose succeeded in securing very fine heads. The Dominion Express Company report having carried 40. Nearly all the hunting was done on the mere fringe of the moose grounds, few of the hunters going far enough to reach the caribou grounds.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Otter and Beaver are not increasing to the extent desired, the amount received for their skins being a powerful incentive to the Indians and trappers to incur the risk of illegally killing these valuable animals.

Mink and Muskrats.—A lucrative business is done in the Province in buying and selling the skins of these animals.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

The issue of these permits has been further reduced, from fifty-one in 1901 to forty-six in 1902.

SHOOTING LICENSES.

Two hundred non-resident licenses have been issued during the year, an increase of one hundred compared with 1901. One hundred and fifty moose licenses were also issued, and 5,165 deer hunting licenses, an increase of seventy-five over the issue of 1901.

I again tender my sincere thanks to the officials of the various Railway and Express Companies, the Press and Sportsmen, for the courtesy and assistance rendered me.

Your predecessor, Dr. G. A. MacCallum, having been appointed by the Government to a responsible position necessitated his resigning the position of Chairman of the Ontario Game Commission. Dr. MacCallum's ability as a naturalist and accomplished sportsman, eminently fitted him for the position he filled so satisfactorily from its inception, with credit to himself and in the interest of the Province. I desire to tender him my warmest thanks, for his uniform courtesy and assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN TINSLEY,
Chief Game Warden.

BELLEVILLE, 31st Dec., 1902.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,

Chief Game Warden.

SIR,—I beg, herewith, to submit my annual report, as Warden for the eastern district.

Moose seem to be about in the same condition as in former years along the northern boundary of this district and with advancing settlement it is hopeless to expect any increase of their number south of Algonquin Park.

The usual supply of red deer was in evidence at the close of the hunting season, but on the whole I think the kill was smaller than that of last year owing, no doubt, to the quantity of water in all the swamps and ponds.

Considerable agitation is going on regarding the changing of the open season to a later date, but I am strongly of the opinion that it would not be wise to make any change in that direction at present.

I regret having to say that there is no evidence of an increase in beaver and otter in the counties comprising this district.

Muskrats are about in the same condition as in former years but on account of the incessant pursuit of them, it is impossible that their number can increase to any great extent.

In this connection I would strongly recommend that mink be put in the list of protected animals, inasmuch as it is now the most valuable fur beaver we have in older Ontario, the value of the pelts having risen from seventy-five cents to four dollars and upwards during the last few years, and while it is claimed by some that they are somewhat destructive around a settler's premises, a clause might be inserted in the Act permitting the killing of them when found doing damage, as in the case of muskrats in the vicinity of dams and embankments.

Partridge have not been as plentiful in this district as they were last season, owing, no doubt, to the low temperature, and excessive rainfalls of the early summer, which must have been very destructive to the young chicks, but notwithstanding their scarcity, violations of the Act respecting their sale and shipment have been of frequent occurrence, but confiscation of the packages and prosecution for the offence ought to prevent a recurrence of this in future.

Ducks have been fairly plentiful and shooting good, but the season closed early. Numerous complaints have been made regarding the punting of them in the open water, and I have been requested to draw your attention to this with a view of having an enactment compelling shooters to erect their blinds within a reasonable distance of the shores and rush beds.

I have also been requested by a large number of sportsmen to draw your attention to the fact that it is not advisable to protect hares to the extent that now obtains, and that the open season should be extended to the 1st of February at least, claiming also that the contention that it would lead to the killing of partridge in the swamps is not good, inasmuch as that the hunters do not go into the swamps but stand on the roads, killing the game when they come out in the open, and that there is altogether less damage to the partridge from them than from the fox hunter for whom there is no restriction other than the close season.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. K. SMITH.

BEAUMARIS, 24th Dec., 1902.

E. TINSLEY, Esq.,

Chief Game Warden, Toronto :

SIR,—Herewith I beg to submit my annual report in regard to game in the Northern Districts.

During the past hunting season deer have been reported plentiful in most sections, and hunters on the whole have met with fair success.

Owing to the comparatively mild weather, during the open season many carcasses of venison were lost. This has led to many hunters agitating for a later open season, and that from the 15th to 30th of November, has been named as an improvement on our present season.

I myself feel satisfied that for many reasons our present season could not be improved upon. 1st. In all probability we will not have a recurrence of so mild a season for years to come. 2nd. Many outsiders take the hunting season for their annual vacation, and enjoy the camp life as much as the hunt, and this is naturally much enhanced by a certain amount of temperate weather. Of course, we can never attempt to cater to all; but the present season I think is satisfactory to the majority. 3rd. Should the season be set back, I am afraid it would result in the loss of numbers of deer; as the small lakes would be beginning to freeze over, and deer pursued by hounds would take to the water as usual, and in many cases break through the ice and be drowned. Of course we know it is astonishing how a deer can scramble out of the water onto the ice, under ordinary circumstances; but a deer after a long chase and a sudden submersion as above, would not, I am afraid have the strength in many cases to save itself.

The throwing open the season for moose has met with the approbation of hunters, and has been taken advantage of by many, with most satisfactory results to most.

It is not the bona fide sportsman who decimate these animals, but a certain class of skin hunters, and Indians who do the damage. Partridges have been plentiful up north; but scarce in the districts lying further south. There seems a growing desire for private parties to acquire by lease, territory for private hunting grounds. Whilst not in favour of granting privileges to the classes, to the prejudice of the masses, I cannot but think that territory thus acquired would form breeding and distributing centres for game animals and birds, and I believe that if the Government could set apart portions of otherwise useless lands in tracts, say of four townships or so throughout the province, (or rather the north and north-western portion) as game preserves, they would be more than recompensed. Two men could easily look after such tracts of land; whereas it would take an army of men to properly protect an extensive tract. On a recent trip I was most gratified to find fresh beaver workings on many lakes and creeks where this animal had not been known to frequent for a number of years.

Considering the vast extent of our territory, the infractions have been few, and the growing interest in the protection of our game is a full guarantee of the appreciation of the work performed by the Commission.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WILLMOTT.

WINDSOR, Dec. 31st, 1902.

Mr. E. TINSLEY,

Chief Game Warden.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith submit my annual report as game warden in charge of the Western district, for the year 1902.

QUAIL.

In consequence of the continued wet weather during the breeding season quail are very scarce on all the low lands. On the higher lands there are quite a few left. If we have a favorable winter there will be a number of quail left for next season's stock. Sportsmen during the past season have been satisfied with few birds, and have done all possible to have birds left for the production of next year's crop. The owners of preserves, and others, are feeding the quail during severe weather.

PARTRIDGE.

Partridge have afforded western sportsmen fairly good sport in the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton. Black squirrels, and the wood-hare or cotton-tail rabbits are becoming more numerous in the western counties.

SNIPE AND PLOVER.

These birds have been fairly plentiful in the localities where they resort.

DUCKS AND GEESE

Duck shooting has been satisfactory, except early in the season, the ducks feeding on the flooded farm lands, and in consequence did not frequent the marshes as in other years until late in the season when good bags were made.

Wild geese visited the St. Clair Flats and the shores of Lake Erie in large numbers, and afforded excellent sport in those localities.

DEER.

Owing to the effective protection of deer that has prevailed in Essex for some years a satisfactory increase of the animals is noticed in the southern portion of the county.

WILD TURKEYS.

I am afraid there are very few left, either in Essex or Kent. I intend taking a trip in the near future through the woods where they were last seen, and will let you know the result.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS.

Are doing well on Pelee Island, the climate being favorable for these fine birds. A very large business is done here by trappers and others in Muskrats, the carcasses even, are taken over to Detroit and disposed of for food purposes.

POACHERS.

Most of the poaching on S. Clair Flats and Detroit River is done by parties from power launches. Some of these are very fast and cannot be overtaken by wardens in row boats. It will be necessary, to enable us to enforce the game laws, to have a power boat at our disposal in this district.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

F. C. QUALLINS.

DUNNVILLE, Dec., 30th 1902.

E. TINSLEY ESQ.

Chief Game Warden

SIR,—I beg to present you my annual report for this district during the year 1902.

Partridge have been in fair supply during the past season but I fear the increase in these birds has reached the limit, owing to the annual decrease in their natural covers and winter protection, but the greatest obstacle to their increase is, in my opinion, allowing hunters of all sorts to carry guns, accompanied by dogs, all through the closed season, on the pretence of hunting cotton tailed hare, foxes or coons. It thus becomes very difficult for the Wardens to secure an increase of game birds and animals.

Quail undoubtedly do not show an increase this season above that of the last three years. The same cause that is checking the increase of partridges is still more ruinous to the quail, namely, the gun and dog in the woods all the year round.

Ducks, on the whole, were in good supply, but the season for shooting ducks is at least one month too early in this district. All the responsible sportsmen in this district, are very strongly of this opinion.

Woodcock, except in one locality, were somewhat scarcer than usual. They have not increased any during the last three years. I would say shorten the season for these birds.

Snipe also need a shorter season to be hunted, or some further protection; such as moving the open season backward to the first of October.

Black squirrels still continue to give the amateur and boys good sport. The grey squirrel is still holding his own in the eastern and western extremes of this district.

Insectivorous birds in this district have certainly been on the decrease for the last ten years, which is very unfortunate for the interests of the agriculturists and fruit growers, gardeners etc. The greatest enemy of these birds is, in my opinion, the swarms of worthless cats harboured by the majority of house

holders. The greater number of them being half starved this forces them to take the birds. They catch at and tear down the nests and eat the young birds or eggs. The small boys, and English sparrows come next in the destruction of the nest and eggs.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. A. GILL,

Game Warden.

TORONTO, January, 1903.

To the President and Members of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association:

SIRS,—Since our last meeting good progress has been made in the great public work in which our Association is actively engaged. It gives hope for the future for game protection, when so many States are abolishing the barbarous practice of spring shooting, and prohibiting the sale of many valuable and decreasing species of game. Recent action has been taken to procure concerted measures for the better protection of two of our most valuable and vanishing game birds, the woodcock and wood duck; so far, I regret to say, without any appreciable results. Sportsmen in general are interesting themselves in this most important matter. Any measures must be general to be effective in perpetuating these species. It would be of no avail to have close seasons for these grand birds in the northern portion of this continent for several years, and allow unrestricted slaughter in the south.

There has been considerable controversy during the past year, as to the right or wisdom of the system of non-resident licenses. The license system is the only measure that will enable sportsmen of moderate means to indulge in field sports in the future. The acquisition, by wealthy men, of immense tracts of the best game lands of our respective countries, proves how rapidly and dangerously we are approaching the undesirable system of European countries, in which fish and game are exclusively for the favored few. Had more respect been paid to the laws of nature in the past there would have been far less of the public domain in private preserves, from which the general public are debarred. Vandals, who claim to be sportsmen, are largely responsible for the increase of private preserves, and also for the necessity of a stringent protective system. This class—I cannot truthfully call them men—who during the tourist season invade a neighboring country or state and form pools; the apology for a man catching the most fish during the day, takes the results of such pooling, immense quantities of fish being daily left to rot on the shores or dumped into the waters. There are others who during the close seasons abuse the privileges accorded them, as tourists, by shooting everything in sight, from the poor little fawn to the lordly moose, in a spirit of sheer destructiveness, leaving the carcass to rot. Surely the State or Province would be more than justified in requiring a license fee from these characters, to pay the costs of the espionage their wrong doing had necessitated. States or Provinces do not allow strangers to enter their respective timber lands and take their timber without paying an equivalent therefor. The same rule applies with equal force to game and fish, both being valuable assets of the States and Provinces, the same as timber.

The protection of fish and game should be self-sustaining. This can only be accomplished by those doing the hunting and fishing paying the cost of the sport provided for them. This as a rule, would have the beneficial effect of

keeping the public domain for the public, and make the task of buying or leasing large portions of public lands for private preserves more difficult. In justice to those hunting on non-resident licenses, they should certainly be allowed to take home, at least part of the game killed by them. I am more than ever convinced that the general adoption of licenses for shooting game is the only means of insuring even a moderate supply of game in the future. Those who object to paying a reasonable license fee are not sportsmen, but belong to that numerous class who are always on the alert to procure something for nothing. If all hunters and tourists had in the past honestly obeyed the game and fish laws of our respective countries, the system of licenses would not have been necessary, and the expenses of espionage would not have to be provided for. All who have given the question of fish and game protection the consideration it deserves, will admit, that the fish contained in our magnificent lakes and rivers, and the game of forest and field, is a most valuable heritage left us by nature for the purpose of being used wisely and well for the benefit of all. Nature makes few mistakes and intended her laws to be observed, and exacts severe penalties for the violation of them.

It is well known that large portions of the United States and Canada is not adapted for agriculture, or even for grazing purposes. The rocks may be rich in mineral deposits which may in due season be discovered, the valuables extracted, the mines deserted and afterwards unproductive for all time; but on the surface of these rocks, and in the lakes and rivers intervening, there exists a perpetual and natural productive source of wealth in fish and game. We are told that good government consists in doing the greatest good to the greatest number. Then it is evidently the duty of our respective governments to introduce measures to perpetuate a valuable heritage in the interest of the majority, and wisely prevent its total destruction in a few short years, to satisfy the greed and rapacity of a few.

If the wild lands composing the public domains are to remain open to the public in our respective countries and the game protected, an equitable system of hunting licenses has become an urgent necessity, and will be found to be the only practicable solution of the problem of game protection. We who have enjoyed for many years the pleasures and healthful recreations in field, forest and streams, should consider it an imperative duty to do all possible to enable posterity to have the benefit of such health-giving and manly recreations. It is the duty of the State to perpetuate all that has a tendency to make manly men of the rising generation, men who will uphold the honor and dignity of our respective countries.

I take the liberty of saying—without fear of contradiction—that the inherent love of field sports, so long prevailing in Great Britain, has been a powerful factor in creating that grand empire on which the sun never sets. No other country has produced such offshoots, with their glorious love of liberty, viz.: your own United States, Australia, New Zealand, and last but not least, our own Dominion. We should endeavor to imbue our sons with the love of nature; educate them in nature's complete work, by taking them with us on our annual outings, teach them to do that which is just and right to God and their fellow-men, and become the peer of any man on earth.

OPEN SEASON FOR MOOSE, CARIBOU AND VIRGINIA DEER IN ONTARIO, 1902.

Previous to 1896 there was no resident license required from residents of the Province to legally enable them to hunt and kill deer, the law allowing each hunter to kill two deer. In the remote districts we had no means of knowing whether hunters killed two or twenty-two, so long as they were able to get the

deer out of the woods to the respective shipping points. The Ontario Game Commission, perceiving the urgent necessity of restricting the shipping facilities, advised the Legislature to pass the present effective license and coupon system, making it illegal for common carriers to transport any deer, moose or caribou, or any portion of same, without having attached one of the two coupons issued with each license. This change has the twofold effect of affording more protection for the deer and has more than provided the cost of such protection. Notwithstanding the very large number of deer killed in the northern portion of the Province, we have good ground for believing that they are not decreasing. During the open season of 1901 the Canadian Express Company carried the large number of 2,372 deer, being an increase of 878 compared with open season of 1900. The number carried by the Dominion Express Company in open season of 1901 was 129, making a total of 2,501.

The Canadian Express Company during the open season of 1902 carried 2,286, 86 less than last year. The Dominion Express Company carried 240, being an increase of 111 compared with 1901, being a total of 2,526, an increase of 25 over season of 1901. The above figures convey an imperfect idea of the number of deer killed annually in the Province, full one-half of those procuring licenses having their deer conveyed from the woods to their respective homes by teams. There being nearly 10,000 hunters hunting under licenses and settlers' permits, each being allowed to kill two deer, it is safe to assume that at a very low computation 10,000 deer are killed in Ontario during the open season, in addition to those killed by Indians and settlers in unorganized districts, who are allowed to kill for their own use during the whole year. I feel justified in saying that not less than 12,000 deer are annually killed in the Province. A few years will determine whether the natural increase of these animals will equal the demand without further Legislative restrictions. The past open season for moose and caribou was the first open season—with one exception—for these animals for many years in the Province. I am glad to say that many of those taking advantage of the open season succeeded in securing very fine heads. The Dominion Express Company report having carried 40. Indians and settlers in unorganized districts being allowed to kill one moose each, for their own use, during the open season, would no doubt increase the number killed to at least 100. Many of those successful report killing their moose in close proximity to railway or water transportation facilities, and with little work or trouble. Nearly all of the moose hunting is done on the mere fringe of the moose grounds of the Province, few of the hunters going far enough back to the caribou grounds. With the completion of the various railways under construction, in connection with the present facilities, moose can be procured with less expense and trouble in Ontario than in any other portion of the great American Continent.

The Ontario Game Commission is badly handicapped in the protection of the moose, the king of all game animals. The Government kindly allows Indians and settlers, as before stated, living in unorganized districts or territory, to kill game at all seasons, for their own use. Instead of this leniency having the desired and intended effect of benefitting their families, it has resulted, with few exceptions, in creating a worthless class of loafing poachers whose services are utilized by unscrupulous owners of timber camps, and hotel-keepers, to supply them with illegal game. There is not much satisfaction in sending Indians and half-breeds to gaol. The fines for illegal possession are so light that owners of camps can well afford to pay fines and continue to feed their men on moose meat instead of beef. While Northern Ontario, with its immense stretch of woods, lakes and rivers, its invigorating and bracing climate, seems to have been specially provided by an allwise Creator to be a breathing place for the inhabitants of the

pent-up and overcrowded cities and towns of the United States and the Dominion, I regret to say that many of the so-called tourists, to whom the privilege of enjoying this great health giving country are so freely extended, are a disgrace to the country from which they emanate. Several cases were reported to me by Deputy Wardens during the past tourist season, of finding many carcasses of both moose and deer which had been shot in sheer wantonness and spirit of destruction, no portion of them being taken or utilized by those doing the miserable and illegal work. I allude to this matter at some length for the purpose of procuring the active assistance of all respectable tourists in suppressing such vandalism, in the interests of all concerned. If in consequence of the abuse of these privileges more restrictive measures become necessary, those obeying the laws will be punished to the same extent as those causing further restrictions. The prohibiting of tourists and guides having fire-arms in the woods during close seasons, and making it imperative for all guides to be licensed will be the most effective.

WOLVES.

One hundred and eighty-one wolves were killed during the past year in Ontario, at a cost to the Government and Municipalities of \$2,715.00. The \$15 00 bounty, I trust, will be effective in the near future of ridding the Province of these destructive pests, with the exception of the extreme northern portion of it.

ACCLIMATING FOREIGN GAME BIRDS.

The more consideration I have given this matter the less sanguine I become. English and Mongolian pheasants may be well adapted for private preserves where they can be fed during the winter. The fact of them being ground feeders, and to some extent semi domesticated, makes it impossible for them to become a factor in the game supply on public lands. Pheasants would have a poor chance in farming districts depleted of woods; in fact, pheasants require similar grounds to those suitable for wild turkeys. Wild turkeys some years ago were found in large numbers in western Ontario, but they have disappeared with the woods and so would the pheasants.

The experiments with capercaillie and black game in Maine have not been successful. No other game birds can be introduced, suitable to our climate, that will compare with our ruffed grouse and quail, and certainly no other game birds are so able to take care of themselves, but, even these hardy birds cannot hold their own in the fight with nature in her angry moods. A severe winter with the snow crusted, or an unusual wet and cold breeding season, these plucky birds are unable to contend with. It seems to me that we should pay more attention to the material we have, suitable to our respective countries, than to waste time and money on foreign birds.

I am not aware that the propagation, in captivity, of our native game birds has been undertaken to any large extent, or in an intelligent way. I am not sure this can be done to any large extent, but, I feel convinced that the establishment of quail breeding farms on a large and intelligent plan would do much to ensure a supply of breeding stock after bad breeding seasons, and be a prolific source of profit to those engaging therein.

E. TINSLEY.

ONTARIO FOREST RESERVES—THEIR RELATION TO THE FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION.

By Thomas Southworth.

Paper read before the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, at Ottawa, Jan. 1903.

I am accorded the privilege of bringing to the attention of the members of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association the system of forest reserves now existing and to be created in the Province of Ontario.

As it is very well known that the Government of Ontario regards the forests of the Crown largely from an economic standpoint, it may be asked what the establishment of these reserves has to do with the objects aimed at by the members of this Association.

It is quite true that a forest has of recent years come to be regarded as a crop of trees, and forestry as the growing and harvesting of trees for profit. That is merely the modern interpretation of the term, and as our institutions in Canada are supposed to be based upon those of the parent country, it may be permissible to refer to the earlier and original application of the word "forest."

According to Manwood, who has made a very interesting compilation of the early forest laws of England, I learn that "A forest is a certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase and warren, to rest and abide there in the safe protection of the king, for his delight and pleasure; which territory of ground so privileged is meered and bounded with unremovable marks, meers and boundaries, either known by matter of record or by prescription; and also replenished with wild beasts of venery or chase, and with great coverts of vert, for the succour of the said beasts there to abide; for the preservation and continuance of which said place, together with the vert and venison, there are particular officers, laws and privileges belonging to the same, requisite for that purpose, and proper only to a forest, and to no other place. And therefore a forest doth chiefly consist of these four things, of vert, venison, of particular laws, proper officers."

By this it will be seen that a forest consists of not only trees or vert, a term that meant underbrush or any green covert, but also venison, and particular laws and proper officers.

The first forest law of which we have any record was passed by Canute, or Canutus the Dane, who was king of England in 1018. Even in that early time the forests of England had begun to disappear, for Manwood tells us that "Before this nation was replenished with inhabitants, there were many great woods full of all sorts of wild beasts then known in England; and after the same came to be inhabited, the woods were by degrees destroyed, especially near the houses, and as the land increased in people, so the woods and coverts were daily destroyed, and by that means the wild beasts retired to those woods which were left standing, and which were remote from their habitations."

We are further told that "There were still, and even in the Saxon's time, many great woods which were not destroyed, and these were called walds, that is, forests or woods where wolves and foxes did harbour; which being afterwards destroyed by Edgar, a Saxon king, Anno 959, and very few remaining, the Welshmen paid him a yearly tribute of wolves-skins, and these and such like ravenous beasts being destroyed, the residue being beasts of pleasure, as well as delicate meat, the kings of this land began to be careful for the preservation of them, and in order thereto to privilege certain woods and places so that no man may hurt or destroy them there; and thus the said places became forests."

As previously stated, King Canute in 1018 set bounds and limits to certain forests, and afterwards, when any king desired to do the like, a commission under the Great Seal, out of the Court of Chancery, "directed to certain persons, declaring his will and pleasure to take a forest in such a place, and in such a county, within so many miles of such a place, commanding them to perambulate and view the county within the compass of so many miles; and to bound and meet so much thereof as they should think convenient to make a forest for his delight and recreation; and to encompass the same with such marks and boundaries, as the king may know and discern it from other land which is not forest. When the commissioners had viewed the ground and considered how much was convenient for a forest; then they made perambulations round it, and bounded it with hills, rivers, highways, and sometimes with remarkable trees, that the same might be known to be a forest; and having returned their commission into Chancery, and therewith certified the circuit and compass of the ground so bounded, beginning at such a bridge, at such a river, the highway over the same leading from such a place to such a place, as the highway there goeth, all on the right hand of the same highway is forest, and so directly from mark to mark, and all the boundaries round the same, until they come to the same place where they began the perambulation; and this being returned and certified as aforesaid, then the king is entitled to it by matter of record."

But Manwood further states "But even yet it was not a forest. After this another writ was issued out of Chancery, directed to the sheriff of the county where the place was so returned to be a forest, which writ recited all the proceedings of the commissioners; that the sheriff should make proclamation throughout the county as well as in burroughs and towns, as also in fairs, markets and other public places, that the king had appointed that circuit of ground so bounded, and thus returned into his Court of Chancery to be a forest, and that no person whatsoever after such a day, should hunt or chase any wild beasts of venery or chase there, etc."

But Manwood proceeds, "And yet after such proclamation, made and returned by the Sheriff into the Court of Chancery, 'tis not a forest yet, but a chase, for something more was to be done to make it a forest; because neither the perambulation, nor the return and certificate into the Chancery, though 'tis matter of record, without any proclamation, did make the same either a forest or a chase, but only a territory of ground; for though by the return of the perambulation the king is entitled by matter of record, yet 'tis neither a forest nor chase till 'tis proclaimed by the Sheriff, that the king's pleasure may be known that it should be so; neither doth that proclamation make it a forest, but only a chase; for 'tis not a forest after all this is done, nor until the king hath appointed officers for the same, as Verderors, Foresters, Regarders, Agistors and Woodward's."

From all this it will be seen that a forest was originally a game preserve, trees being merely incidental or perhaps necessary as cover for the game; and although in these degenerate days (degenerate from the standpoint of the sportsman), forests are chiefly regarded by Governments as sources of revenue, and supplies of timber, the game still exists; and although the king only hunts this game in our reserves by proxy, and is very free to issue his license to the members of this Association for a monetary consideration, the administration of the reserves will continue to have regard to the proper protection of the game which find their cover and safety for at least part of the time within their boundaries.

The principle of establishing Forest Reserves in Ontario was adopted by the Provincial Government in 1898 by the passage of the Forest Reserves Act. Under the provisions of that law and subsequent amendments, three forest reserves have so far been established, the first one being what is called the Eastern Reserve in the counties of Addington and Hastings.

This Reserve is small in area, containing only about eighty thousand acres and is surrounded by settled country. Despite this fact, however it is full of red deer and smaller game, including ducks and partridge, while in some of the many lakes contained within its boundaries, the fishing is also excellent. This Reserve is reached by the C.P.R. from Kaladar Station, or by the Kingston & Pembroke Railway from Lavant.

Another small Reserve containing only forty-five thousand acres, has been established on the north shore of Lake Superior, being part of the Township of Sibley, and including the well-known Thunder Cape. The Sibley Reserve is a narrow peninsula extending into Lake Superior, uninhabited, and because of its remoteness from the settled country, is a favorite breeding ground for cariboo, large numbers of which winter there, so far unmolested. The Government has not found it necessary to patrol this reserve with rangers, but it is likely that such action will be rendered necessary in the near future.

The third and largest Reserve so far created includes the celebrated Lake Temagami, and takes in a territory of about one million four hundred thousand acres of virgin forest, containing some billions of feet of white pine, as well as other valuable timber. This Reserve includes a large number of lakes, all teeming with fish, and is one of the best moose hunting territories in the Province. I have made several excursions to this territory at different times of the year, and on only one occasion have I failed to come in contact with both moose and red deer during the trip.

Regulations governing this and the other Reserves have recently been adopted by the Government, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

I might mention that so far the hunting in the Reserves is under the operation of the Game Law of the Province, and directed by the Commissioner of Public Works, the Hon. Mr. Latchford.

Without expressing any dissatisfaction with the way in which our game laws are administered, or without any reflections upon the President of your Association, I might add that, as the official having immediate charge of the Forest Reserves, I have advised that the protection of game within the Reserves be placed directly under the control of the Department of Crown Lands by special Act. It is only fair to add, however, that the Government has so far failed to accept my suggestion in this matter. We have proceeded thus far, however, as you will observe by the printed regulations, as to insist that tourists going into the Reserves, if accompanied by guides, may only employ a guide who is duly licensed, and the Superintendent of the Reserve or the Commissioner of Crown Lands has the power to cancel the license of any guide who he thinks is not duly qualified for the position, or who fails to properly observe the provisions of the Act protecting the forests from fire or the provisions of the Game Act.

The Forest Reserves so far created are but the beginning of a system of permanent Crown Forests that will, I hope, eventually include many millions of acres, covering the finest big game territory on the continent.

The Temagami Reserve occurs in what we call the Laurentian Country, stretching across the Province from east to west a distance of seven hundred miles, across a rough and broken country, full of lakes, and densely timbered, from which the streams flow both north and south. It is a country ill-fitted for agricultural purposes, but eminently adapted for the growing of trees for revenue purposes, and for the protection of our water supplies, and affording cover for the game with which it is now filled.

This country has not all been fully explored; scarcely any of it has been surveyed, but from information in possession of the Department of Crown Lands

there is reason to believe that in the following out of the plan of Forest Reserves, which forms the settled policy of the Government, the Temagami Reserve and its additions will eventually include a territory of at least twenty-five millions of acres of timbered land, abounding in fish of various sorts, and inhabited for the most part at present by moose, cariboo, deer, bear, and smaller game.

Very little of this territory has been shot over by sportsmen. The Indians who live in it kill game for their own use under their treaty rights. My experience with the natives in this vast country has been confined to those living in the Temagami Reserve, and they are very careful, never killing deer or moose except for purposes of food, all of which is consumed. In some sections I am led to believe that the pay offered by lumbermen has induced the Indians to break the law by disposing of moose meat and venison, but that is not done to any very great extent. When a moose is killed by the Temagami Indians it is divided up among the band, and no attempt is made to kill another until they are again out of meat, and even then they depend very largely on pork and fish for food.

One thing I have noticed in the Reserve is that cow moose seem to be very much in the minority. The Indians explained this to me by some process of natural causes, but I am inclined to think that it is to some extent at least due to the preference by the Indians for the meat of the cow moose at certain seasons, rather than that of the bulls. Although this is not proven, I am inclined to think it is the correct explanation.

In the management of these Reserves it is of course evident that the main object in constituting them is with a view to their timber production, but at the same time the fire rangers are given full instructions to act as deputy game wardens, and see to the protection of the game within the Reserves; and although these Reserves will undoubtedly be operated within a short time for timber, the lumber operations will be so conducted as to not only secure a rapid reproduction of the timber, but that the protection of the game within the Reserves will be more carefully looked after than is probable in territories outside the boundaries of such Reserves.

The settled portion of the Province of Ontario at present lies mostly to the south of the Laurentian Belt, referred to as likely to be ultimately included in our Reserves. Lying north of this territory is another extensive agricultural belt, including about sixteen millions of acres, extending from Quebec to the western boundary of the Province, so that eventually Ontario will consist of two rich agricultural sections, separated by a permanent Crown Forest, many millions of acres in extent, which we hope will provide perpetually a revenue quite equal to the present large one derived from that source, and afford a continuance of our present magnificent water supplies, and provide a "Happy Hunting Ground" for the members of this Association, their heirs and successors for ever.

COPY ON AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 8TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1902.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Montague A. A. Smith, Esquire, of Forest, be appointed a Member of the Ontario Game Commission, in the room and stead of Dr. G. A. McCallum, resigned, said appointment to take effect on and from the first day of April, 1902.

The Committee further advise that Mr. Smith be appointed Chairman of the Board of Commissioners at an honorarium of \$100.

Certified,

D. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL.
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 25TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1902.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that the close season for moose, reindeer and caribou in that part of the province lying to the north and west of the Town of Port Arthur to the Manitoba boundary, be the same as for that part lying to the north and east of the said Town of Port Arthur to the town of Mattawa, viz., from the 16th day of November to the 15th day of October in the following year.

Certified,

J. R. CARTWRIGHT.

Clerk, Executive Council.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1902.

Upon consideration of the petition of the Council of the County of York, in that behalf and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that pursuant to the provisions of subsection 3, section 7 of the Act to amend and consolidate "The Ontario Game Protection Act" the hunting or shooting of quail in the County of York, be prohibited for a period of three years from the First day of November, 1902.

Certified

D. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL.

Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

Summary of Deer Shipments for Year 1902.

Where From	Number	Weight
Bracebridge	43	5190
Brechin	3	310
Burk's Falls	413	45279
Callander	11	1565
Coboconk	12	1400
Coldwater	25	2990
Collingwood	9	1175
Edgington	134	13665
Gelert	55	6855
Gravenhurst	87	8065
Haliburton	157	16890
Hepworth	1	170
Huntsville	127	9845
Kearney	99	9994
Kinmount	49	5575
Lakefield	11	1225
Lindsay	3	390
Midland	28	3148
Muskoka Wharf	124	14720
North Bay	16	2500
Novar	15	1555
Orillia	12	1715
Owen Sound	13	1314
Parry Sound	62	8942
Penetang	85	8060
Peterboro	17	2174
Port Rowan	8	944
Powassan	73	7015
Scotia Junction	7-	675
Severn	4	370
Southampton	3	300
South River	144	16195
Sprucedale	19	1865
Sundridge	45	4837
Trout Creek	233	26785
Utterson	11	1210
Victoria Road	6	700
Washago	15	1498
Waubauskene	3	270
Whitney	46	4810
Warton	6	980
Messengers O. & P. S. Rte.	52	6328
Total	2286	248993

List of Issuers of Deer Hunting Licenses, 1902.

J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris.
 William Kirk, Bracebridge.
 James Sharp, Burk's Falls.
 J. A. Johnston, Parry Sound.
 W. H. Lawson, Park Head.
 William Chmie, Listowel.
 J. B. McWilliams, Peterboro.
 J. H. Brickwood, Kingston.
 C. A. Richards, Tara.
 John Nott, Port Perry.
 William Fielding, Minden.
 George Eady, Renfrew.
 William Matheson, Havelock.
 S. M. Johnson, Arnprior.
 F. J. Moore, Lakefield.

A. H. Taylor, Ottawa.
 Thomas Beasley, Hamilton.
 A. G. Brown, Stouffville.
 Thomas Fraser, Norwood.
 B. O'Hara, Madoc.
 William Prust, Haliburton.
 J. D. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls.
 Robert Rush, Echo Bay.
 J. J. Bampfild, Niagara Falls.
 H. T. Burton, Powassan.
 J. T. Robinson, Bobcaygeon.
 B. J. Gilligan, Mattawa.
 Lt.-Col. T. H. Lloyd, Newmarket.
 T. G. Eastland, Apsley.
 W. A. Field, Lanark.

List of Issuers of Deer Hunting Licenses, 1902.

Austin Moran, Dacre.
 Peter Munshaw, Eugeneia.
 William Long, Kolapore.
 F. C. Quallins, Windsor.
 Charles Knapp, Lion's Head.
 E. Mosgrave, Kirkfield.
 W. J. Leatherdale, Coldwater.
 J. D. Rowe, Trenton.
 John H. Ramer, Markham.
 Stephen Lake, Westlake.
 B. C. Hubbell, Marmora.
 H. W. Huff, Napanee.
 Marshall Maybee, Madoc.
 James Cleak, Bancroft.
 Charles Hart, Barrie.
 F. J. Stewart, Stayner.
 Benjamin Bryan, Lindsay.
 A. D. Oarley, King.
 A. R. Ewing, Waterford.
 J. Y. Hammond, St. Thomas.
 George Packham, Alliston.
 James McLeod, Almonte.
 Esli Terrill, Wooler.
 Henry Mathen, Brockville.
 J. F. Gillespie, Picton.
 D. Woodward, Cannington.
 D. McMillan, Beaverton.
 J. E. Gould, Uxbridge.
 George Sootheran, Millbrook.
 E. J. Breen, Uxbridge.
 H. B. Harrison, Owen Sound.
 Henry Taylor, Perth.
 O. Bascom, Kemptville.
 G. A. Pollock, Aurora.
 John Wright, Flesherton.
 N. D. McCallum, Carleton Place.
 A. E. Sarvis, Sarnia.
 James Martin, Hillsdale.
 David Williams, Gooderham.
 John Hill, Bradford.
 D. McFarlane, Red Bay.
 A. H. Brandon, Kinnmount.
 James Scott, Gooderham.
 James Reeves, Eganville.
 H. K. Smith, Belleville.
 R. Kimber Johns, Gravenhurst.
 Peter Stewart, South Indian.
 J. B. Sanche, Mayerville.
 Hugh Rankin, Prescott.
 T. Upton, Sprucedale.
 A. McDonald, Sundridge.
 Andrew Hunter, Moorewood.
 W. R. Craig, Russell.
 B. B. Miller, Wiarton.
 F. Iveson, Metcalfe.
 Richard Cole, South River.
 F. N. Macfie, Dunchurch.
 Thomas Kennedy, Parry Sound.
 J. P. LaBrash, Maple Island.
 G. G. Thrasher, Stirling.
 William Dafoe, Avon.
 James Packham, Brampton.
 George Bilton, Newboro.
 James Tedford, Dundalk.
 John Scheich, Trout Creek.
 Andrew Morton, Brantford.
 W. H. Blair, Arthur.
 P. K. Newton, Tweed.
 C. E. Clancy, Enterprise.
 S. G. Best, Magnetawan.
 Charles Mills, Warkworth.
 W. H. Johnston, Havelock.
 P. D. McKercher, L'Orignal.
 D. McFarlane, Midland.
 T. W. Jackson, Orono.

J. B. Shrigley, Dorset.
 John F. McKay, Woodstock.
 R. McConkey, Kearney.
 J. S. Rogers, Toronto.
 George Morrison, Callander.
 William Franklin, Franklin's Corners.
 Chris Nixon, Elmvalle.
 Karl Harttung, Berlin.
 William Robertson, Wingham.
 John R. Gibson, Mallorytown.
 J. C. Gilchrist, Woodville.
 W. H. O'Neil, Dorchester Station.
 Nap Longtin, The Brook.
 William Martyn, Mitchell.
 Harvey Rogers, Camrway.
 F. W. Dunn, Barry's Bay.
 C. C. Gilbert, Seeley's Bay.
 Arthur Monteith, Kossauu.
 Frank Atkinson, Ailsa Craig.
 W. C. VanLoan, Hagersville.
 W. G. Otto, Vars.
 A. W. Fisher, Stratford.
 Walker Unwin, Bannockburn.
 E. A. Garnham, Staff rdville.
 B. S. O'Loughlin, Yarker.
 John Hines, Barrie.
 John Stark, Hespeler.
 A. Montgomery, Sebright;
 C. W. Davidson, Mount Albert.
 H. E. Snell, Toronto Junction.
 H. P. Dwight, Toronto.
 M. W. Price, Mountain Grove.
 Harry Johnston, Coe Hill.
 J. A. Orr, Sudbury.
 William Panton, Milton.
 Frank J. Barber, Georgetown.
 J. H. Lewis, Smith's Falls.
 Patrick Howard, Collingwood.
 J. A. Ellis, Fenelon Falls.
 John Regan, Orillia.
 S. A. Huntington, North Bay.
 R. A. Arksey, Port Carling.
 James Walmsley, Wiarton.
 C. S. Gillespie, Campbellford.
 E. R. Emery, Eden Grove.
 A. McFadyen, Huntsville.
 H. W. McDougall, Carp.
 A. Ronald, jr., Minesing.
 Charles Pringle, Baldwin.
 E. M. York, Verona.
 John Allard, Saulte Ste Marie.
 J. E. Walsh, Ottawa.
 William Whetstone, Lakeside.
 William Irving, Webbwood.
 James Myers, Orchard.
 R. E. Hamilton, Grand Valley.
 W. J. Junkin, Fenelon Falls.
 Lincoln Hutton, Bolton.
 Hiram Hales, Brigidon.
 S. L. Doolittle, Berlin.
 W. D. Black, Parham.
 W. F. Gibson, Grimsby.
 W. H. Stafford, Deseronto.
 H. E. Kelly, Marmora.
 George Hogg, Barrie.
 F. Motheral, Plattsville.
 R. McCool, Drumbo.
 W. J. Gallagher, Frankford.
 George W. Hare, Tillsonburg.
 Thomas Nichols, Hall's Bridge.
 Isaac Allen, Mississippi Stn.
 F. W. Sieveright, Burk's Falls.
 R. H. Menzies, Burk's Falls.
 W. G. Armstrong, New Liskeard.
 John A. Gill, Dunnville.

List of Issuers of Deer Hunting Licenses, 1902—Continued.

S. R. McKewen, Tehkummah.
 William Higgins, Thessalon.
 John Malone, Brechin.
 John Hewitt, Brussels.
 David Somerville, Jack's Lake.
 E. T. Palmer, Guelph.
 A. J. Cross, Vankleek Hill.
 I. A. Boadway, Norland.
 D. H. Moore, Keene.
 Arthur Quantz, Langstaff.
 G. T. McKague, Bexley.
 John Johnston, Calabogie.
 George Rutherford, Rosseau.
 A. Almas, Folden's Corners.
 W. J. Harris, jr., Day Mills.
 John P. Evans, London.
 Warrington Scott, Wooler.
 E. G. Mitchell, Pembroke.
 John A. Newton, Dead Creek.
 J. A. Skelding, Shelbourne.
 John F. Russell, Loring.
 Andrew Crawford, Penetang.
 C. T. Smith, Maxville.
 C. O. Beam, M.D., St. Catharines.
 J. A. Anderson, Seaforth.
 William McKay, Madawaska.
 Robert Jordan, Bying Inlet.
 H. J. Snider, Harrowsmith.
 Junius Bradley, Aylmer.
 I. A. Sykes, Oshawa.

John Channonhouse, Eganville.
 William Brill, Sand Point.
 Alex. Fraser, New Hamburg.
 Isaac Coyne, French River.
 K. M. Effrick, Fenwick.
 W. A. Quibell, Sault Ste Marie.
 L. Richardson, Maple.
 James Murdoch, Spragge.
 Obed E. Bagshaw, Vallentyne.
 J. N. Stong, Woodbridge.
 John Lunn, Galt.
 A. W. Shields, Angus.
 W. H. C. Roblin, Ameliasburg.
 William Smeaton, Inglewood.
 John D. Maitland, Elora.
 O. V. Goulette, Gananoque.
 Duncan McRae, Depot Harbor.
 W. A. Brodie, Unionville.
 John George, Eganville.
 H. Bingham, Crrysler.
 A. W. Cohoe, South Woodslee.
 A. W. Wood, Plevna.
 C. T. Cleland, Osgoode Stn.
 J. W. Thomson, Meaford.
 S. C. McElwain, French River.
 C. J. Hollands, Fort Frances.
 P. McHugh, Eganville.
 E. C. Bennett, Ahmic Harbor.
 W. L. Tyson, Thornbury.
 J. E. N. Miller, Combermere.

Shooting Licenses Issued to Non-resident Sportsmen, 1902.

P. McKenzie, Montreal.
 F. L. Wanklyn, do
 Chas. Meredith, do
 A. J. Dawes, do
 John Nichols, do
 D. Robertson, do
 J. E. Tracey, New York.
 A. E. Brush, Detroit.
 John T. Lord, New York.
 John T. Finney, Montreal.
 H. Hathaway, jr., Dedham, Mass.
 T. S. Hathaway, New Bedford, Mass.
 S. F. Haserot, Cleveland, Ohio.
 A. L. Drummond, Montreal.
 Whitney Smith, Philadelphia.
 C. McIlvain, do
 C. A. Griscom, do
 W. M. Barnum, New York.
 O. H. Payne, do
 F. H. Edis, do
 Henry Steers, do
 E. L. Welsh, do
 W. B. Dickerman, do
 R. C. Gillett, Montreal.
 Alex. Cochrane, Boston, Mass.
 W. P. McLure, Philadelphia.
 W. D. Greene, Buffalo.
 C. M. Wilson, do
 Geo. L. Knight, do
 H. B. Bigelow, Cohasset, Mass.
 G. H. Richards, Boston.
 E. C. Striffler, New York.
 W. T. McCulloch, do
 D. A. McDonald, Pittsburg.
 Mary F. W. McDonald, do.
 A. T. Cabot, Boston, Mass.
 N. C. Cotabish, Cleveland, Ohio.
 A. Hemenway, Boston, Mass.

T. E. Clark, Conneant, O.
 J. K. Henderson, do
 H. H. Byron, do
 W. S. Rogers, do
 T. J. Rogers, do
 J. F. Sawtrell, do
 S. P. M. Tasker, Philadelphia.
 R. E. Glendenning, do
 P. E. Madeira, do
 W. H. Nichol, New York.
 E. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa.
 R. Wilbur, do
 M. Wilour, do
 B. Curran, New York.
 A. R. Teal, Rochester.
 V. T. Bly, do
 C. A. Belows, Cleveland, O.
 Perry Brown, Brockville, O.
 Abner Rhodes, do
 Henry Price, do
 Ralph Taylor, Dayton, O.
 Reuben Taylor, do
 Dr. L. A. Salada, Pittsburg.
 J. H. Stephens, Cleveland, O.
 J. W. Seaver, do
 E. M. Mount, Jersey City.
 J. S. Bigelow, Cohasset, Mass.
 J. S. Castleman, Riverside, Cal.
 Frank D. Dana, Alexandria Bay.
 C. W. Englis, Chippewa Bay.
 John Bell, do
 H. W. Williams, do
 F. Preiss, Buffalo.
 B. T. Streeter, Caro, Mich.
 T. W. Atwood, do
 D. H. Moloney, Soo, Mich.
 W. A. Weaver, Ohio.
 W. H. Orth, Dayton, Ohio.

Shooting Licenses Issued to Non-resident Sportsmen, 1902—*Con.*

A. Hemenway, jr., do
 Louis Cabot, Brookline, Mass.
 W. G. Brownell, Rochester.
 Geo. Magill, Buffalo.
 Chas. E. Tousley, Cleveland, O.
 A. F. Bowker, Wilson, N. Y.
 F. E. Saums, do
 Glenn Pratt, do
 R. G. Mueller, Pittsburg.
 W. T. Graham, do
 L. C. Sanford, New Haven, Conn.
 Geo. N. Davis, New York.
 Chauncey Marshall, do
 E. P. Wilbur, South Bethlehem.
 F. W. Eddy, Detroit.
 Jerome Bishop, Wyandotte.
 Jerome Bishop, jr., do
 Gus. Baumler, do
 Frank Marks, do
 Arthur Clark, do
 M. M. Stanton, Detroit.
 Robert Baillie, do
 B. M. Scott, do
 E. H. Nelson, do
 E. Elwood, do
 John F. Nichols, do
 F. H. Walker, do
 A. Humphrey, St. Clair Flats, Mich.
 T. Newberry, Detroit.
 A. N. Rantoul, Boston, Mass.
 Strathern Hendrie, Detroit.
 Gus Hahn, Baltimore Bay.
 H. T. Meredith, Detroit.
 J. F. Lawrence, Ann Arbor.
 H. O. Dwerr, Buffalo.
 Geo. McArthur, do
 Gen. W. Healy, New York.
 Andrew Mills, do
 Thomas Sears, Harrisburg, Pa.
 J. N. Whitman, do
 Geo. Dochne, do
 Jas. Thompson, Tonawanda, N. Y.
 W. S. Ray, Harrisburg, Pa.
 J. K. King, Watkins, N. Y.
 W. J. Halcourt, Warren, Ohio.
 H. J. Halcourt, do
 Grant Halcourt, do
 F. E. Augstandt, do
 C. F. Woodruff, do
 W. H. Addoms, New Jersey.
 A. B. Darling, Conneaut, O.
 E. R. Tinker, do
 D. Isaacs, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 W. P. Clement, New York.
 B. V. Covert, Lockport, N. Y.
 J. J. Marshall, do
 Wesley Fortney, Harrisburg, Pa.
 F. B. Blood, Conneaut, O.
 S. M. Smith, do
 H. Neuman, do

J. H. Waters, Cincinnati, O.
 R. A. Nichols, Chicago, Ill.
 F. A. Nichols, Cleveland, O.
 L. E. Belknap, Mayville, Mich.
 Geo. C. Watson, Caro, Mich.
 H. L. Chaffee, Mayville, Mich.
 A. E. Jenkins, Cleveland, O.
 O. H. O'Dell, Lima, O.
 W. L. Balford, do
 J. C. Kohli, do
 Samuel Banks, do
 David Ransom, Soo, Mich.
 S. G. Roach, do
 B. W. Roach, do
 E. V. Stoddart, Rochester.
 S. B. Palmer, do
 J. P. Coleman, Pittsburg.
 H. A. Miles, Buffalo.
 St. John Newberry, Cleveland, O.
 F. M. Harrison, Pittsburg.
 Geo. L. Thomas, Montclair, N. J.
 J. E. Bradshaw, Flemington, N. J.
 E. Schneider, do
 W. F. Tresselt, do
 John L. Walsh, Pittsburg.
 L. V. Walsh, do
 C. C. Jarvis, do
 J. N. Jarvis, do
 Dr. H. Vreeland, Jersey City.
 F. Vreeland, do
 George Krauze, Passaic, N. J.
 Geo. P. Carman, New York.
 F. A. Phelps, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 F. M. Turner, Ben Avon, Pa.
 C. M. Crane, New York.
 James Bute, do
 W. R. Beale, Ben. Avon, Pa.
 Henry K. Jones, do
 C. C. Forbes, Marquette, Mich.
 C. H. Janey, Springfield, O.
 R. J. Wilson, do
 C. C. Hartman, Pittsburg.
 James McAfee, do
 G. Pollock, Conneaut, O.
 Wm. Gombert, Tonawanda.
 S. H. McKee, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 F. Way, do
 F. W. Gill, Alleghany, Pa.
 C. H. Voight, do
 J. N. Davidson, do
 John Dillon, do
 B. H. Hurd, Buffalo.
 F. W. Denny, do
 Hugh McLean, Tonawanda.
 Andrew George, do
 Geo. D. Luick, La Salle, N. Y.
 F. G. Wheeler, Buffalo.
 Frank Stotts, St. Clair Flats.
 F. C. Baldwin, Detroit.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.

Algoma.

Allard, John, Sault Ste Marie.
 Black, Andrew, Richard's Landing.
 Burrows, George, Wharncliffe.
 Clarke, R. H., Hymers.
 Curran, Thomas J., Murillo.
 Emmons, Maurice, Rat Portage.
 Green, Thomas, Beaver Mills.
 Harris, W. J., Jr., Day Mills.

Kennelly, Daniel, Fort William West.
 Morton, E. A., Fort William.
 McKewen, S. R., Thkummah.
 McKirdy, William, Nepigon.
 Norquay, Thomas, Manitowaning.
 Piper, Thomas, Slate River.
 Reid, Alexander, Murillo.
 Rowan, William, Thompson.
 Rush, Robert, Echo Bay.
 Whalen, James, Port Arthur.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.**Addington.*

Clancey, C. E., Enterprise.

Bruce.

Armstrong, Joseph, Kinloss.
Henderson, James, Kincardine.
Hogg, George, Paisley.
Hogg, W. W., Paisley.
McDonald, Donald, Ripley.
McFarlane, D., Red Bay.
McIver, John, McIver.
Pratt, John, Kincardine.
Richards, C. A., Tara.

Brant.

Montgomery, C. A., Brantford.
Telfer, W., Paris.

Carleton.

Cleland, C. T., Osgoode Station.
Loveday, E. T., Ottawa.
Milford, Robert, Carp.
Taylor, A. H., Ottawa.

Dufferin.

Hubbard, J. J., Orangeville.
Skelding, J. A., Shelbourne.

Durham.

Hammond, Archibald, Orono.
Jackson, T. W., Orono.

Dundas.

Barclay, J. C. W., Inkerman.
Cameron, Lachlin, Iroquois.

Elgin.

Chute, E. A., Lakeview.
Dafoe, William, Avon.
Fairbrother, W. T., St. Thomas.
Fowler, Jacob, Fingal.
Hopkins, John, St. Thomas.
Huffman, J. M., Aylmer.
Miller, Robert, Lawrence Station.

Essex.

Banks, Anthony, Harrow.
Cornette, C. F., Belle River.
Gignac, Louis, Gordon.
Hugill, William, Staples.
Ives, Arthur, Leamington.
King, George, Ruthven.
Lindsay, William, Comber.
Price, J. E., Pike Creek.
White, J. H., Pelee Island.

Frontenac.

Brickwood, J. H., Kingston.
Dowker, William, Harrowsmith.
Gates, George, Westbrook.
Woodman, W. G., Allen.
Walker, Nelson, Catarqui.

Grey.

Campbell, Malcolm, Hanover.
Carson, James, Durham.
Long William, Kolapore.
McKnight, Thomas, Dornoch.
Munshaw, Peter, Eugenia.
Myers, James, Orchard.
Seigmann, Louis, Neustadt.
Simmons, M. H., Oxenden.
Tedford, James, Dundalk.
Thompson, J. W., Meaford.
Weber, John, Vandeleur.

Glengarry.

Clark, James, Dominionville.
Dickson, D. A., Williamstown.
Dunn, Ambrose, South Lancaster.

Grenville.

Dunlop, Thomas, Groveton.

Hastings.

Foster, Alexander, Egan Creek.
Hubbell, B. C., Marmora.
Reid, George, Madoc.
Unwin, Walker, Bannockburn.

Halton.

Crawford, Murray, Campbellville.
Panton, William, Milton.
Racey, C. S., Milton.

Haldimand.

Farrell, John, Cayuga.
Thompson, Wellington, Port Maitland.

Haliburton.

Ashbaugh, Geo. A., Dorset.

Huron.

Anderson, J. A., Seaforth.
Creech, James, Exeter.
Currie, John, Goderich.
Gill, John, Exeter.
Hewitt, John, Brussels.
McKay, Peter, Chiselhurst.
Naftal, C. J. S., Goderich.
Rider, Joseph, Clinton.
Sands, John, Saltford.
Scott, Alexander, Westfield.

Kent.

Boles, T. Gordon D., Chatham.
Causgrave, Michael, Seltou.
Dagneau, David, Chatham.
Dewar, R. G., Mitchell's Bay.
Eberts, F. G., Chatham.
Fisher, Byron, Wallaceburg.
Gardiner, Herbert, Morpeth.
Johnston, W. J., Chatham.
Kime, George, Big Point.
MacGregor, J. D., Chatham.
Smith, W. T., Tilbury.
Southgate, R. M., Wallaceburg.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties—*Continued.**Lambton.*

Chambers, Thomas, Muir's Landing.
 Hales, Hiram, Bridgen.
 Kennedy, Joseph, Port Lambton.
 Meyers, S. H., Port Lambton.
 Morris, T. P., Warwick.
 Sarvis, A. E., Sarnia.
 Taylor, J. P., Watford
 Witty, George H., Wyoming.

Lennox.

Huff, H. W., Napanee.

Lincoln.

Kennedy, Charles A., Smithville.
 McPherson, James, St. Ann's.
 Randall, W. L., Grimsby.
 Raynor, John, Niagara.

Lanark.

Farnall, William, Smith's Falls.
 Gardner, W., McDonald's Corners.
 Mair, David, Lanark.
 Manhard, H. S., Smith's Falls.
 Patterson, J. E., Christy's Lake.

Leeds.

Bilton, George, Newboro.
 Brown, Harry, Gananoque.
 Gibson, John R., Mallorytown.
 Griffin, William, Sand Bay.
 Mathen, Henry, Brockville.
 Murchie, Robert, Gananoque.
 Sliter, A. E., Morton.
 Smith, Justus B., Charleston.

Middlesex.

Fifield, William A., Putnam.
 Forman, J. J., Dorchester Station.
 Gibson, John W., Strathroy.
 Paisley, Leonard, Ilderton.
 Sadler, William, London.

Monck.

Moore, D. N., Perry Station,

Muskoka.

Armstrong, J. A., Morrison Lake.
 Berry, William, Walker's Point.
 Brooks, Edgar J., Huntsville.
 Butler, C. T., Point Kaye.
 Crompton, W. B., Aspdin.
 Draycott, F. W., Rosseau.
 Grenke, Gustav, Rosseau.
 Laforge, Peter, Muskoka Mills.
 McFayden, A., Huntsville.
 Owens, David, Mortimer's Point.
 Stevens, George, Shannon Hall.
 Stromberg, Nils, Torrance
 Thornton, Richard, Huntsville.
 Weir, James, Utterson.

Norfolk.

Dowswell, John, Lynedoch.
 Ewing, A. R., Waterford.
 Kramer, Conrad, Delhi.
 Lambert, P. N., Simcoe.

Northumberland.

Cock, Louis, Campbellford.
 Diamond, Thomas, Cobourg.
 Field, Cyrus W., Cobourg.
 Merrian, H. N., Harwood.
 Terrill, Esli, Wooler.

Nipissing.

Armstrong, W. G., New Liskeard.
 Huntington, S. A., North Bay.
 Maloney, Theophile, Sudbury.
 Shortt, David, New Liskeard.

Ontario.

Donovan, Timothy, Longford Mills.
 Ferguson, Edward, Cannington.
 Frankish, F. M., Uxbridge.
 Goodman, C. H., Cedardale.
 Miller, Arthur, Seagrave.
 Pettet, George W., Port Perry.
 Schell, Samuel, Port Perry.
 Steele, John, Uptergrove.
 Stoner, George, Pickering.
 Sutcliff, James, Prince Albert.
 Whan, Frank, Longford Mills.

Oxford.

Almas, A., Folden's Corners.
 Hill, F. S., Woodstock.
 Huntingford, Henry, Woodstock.
 Thornton, J. B., Woodstock.
 Watters, William, Drumbo.

Parry Sound.

LaBrash, J. P., Maple Island.
 LaBrash, W. E., Maple Island.
 Mitchell, Robert, Cecebe.
 McAmmond, William, Dunchurch.
 McDonald, A., Sundridge.
 McGhie, Robert, Whitestone.
 Russell, John F., Loring.
 Welch, C. H., Sundridge.

Peterboro.

Moore, D. H., Keene.
 Moore, F. J., Lakefield.
 Nichols, Thomas, Hall's Bridge.

Prescott.

Barrett, John, Fournier.
 Cross, A. J., Vankleek Hill.
 Gordon, Samuel, Riceville.
 Lefaiivre, Hercule, Lefaiivre.
 LeRoy, Ralph, Vankleek Hill.

Prince Edward.

Lake, Stephen, Westlake.
 Sprague, G. G., Demorestville.

Peel.

Rayburn, John, Caledon.

Perth.

Climie, William, Listowel.
 Fisher, A. W., Stratford.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties—*Concluded.**Renfrew.*

Biggs, Aaron, Pembroke.
 Brill, William, Sand Point.
 Dunn, F. W., Barry's Bay.
 Grier, William, Eganville.
 Johnston, S. M., Arnprior.
 Kennedy, John, Pembroke.
 Stewart, Alex, Sand Point.
 Yuill, Walter, Calabogie.

Russell.

Casselman, Charles A., Casselman.
 Longtin, Nap, The Brook.
 Stewart, Peter, Scuth Indian.

Simcoe.

Combs, John, Lovering.
 Crawford, Andrew, Penetang.
 Doner, J. B., Creemore.
 Hines, John, Barrie.
 Hogg, George, Barrie.
 Howard, P., Collingwood.
 King, jr., John, Penetang.
 London, H. J., Penetang.
 McFarlane, D., Midland.
 Pratt, William, Penetang.
 Primrose, Alex, Apto.
 Ronald, jr., A., Minesing.
 Ros, Joseph, Cookstown.
 Regan, John, Orillia.
 Shields, A. W., Angus.
 Somerville, D., Jack's Lake.
 Wood, P. V., Port Severn.

Victoria.

Bryan, Benjamin, Lindsay.
 Campbell, John, Ragged Rapids.
 Junkin, W. T., Fenelon Falls.

Welland.

Cook, B. A., Niagara Falls, C.
 Effrick, R. M., Fenwick.
 Griffin, R., Fort Erie.
 Michener, C., Ridgeway.

Welland.

Neff, Peter, Marshville.
 Nixon, J. C., Welland.

Wentworth.

Dilts, William W., Attercliffe.
 Graham, Harry, Hamilton.
 Hazell, John, Hamilton Beach.
 Morden, Eli L., Greenville.

Waterloo.

Colvin, A. J., Galt.
 Fraser, Alex., New Hamburg.
 Gress, Philip, Blair.
 Hall, James, Hawksville.
 Hartung, Karl, Berlin.
 Lunn, John, Galt.
 Menger, William, St. Jacob's.
 McMaster, Thos., Hespeler.
 McVittie, John, Ayr.
 Stark, John, Hespeler.
 Whitehead, H. M., Berlin.

Wellington.

Barber, R. H., Guelph.
 Ireland, Dr. J. T., Harriston.
 Landonie, Louis, Dracon.
 Maitland, John D., Elora.
 McCulloch, W. H., Fergus.
 Palmer, E. T., Guelph.
 Robertson, Colin, Hillsburg.
 Stewart, Donald, Crieff.
 Smith, George, Eden Mills.
 Warden, Richard, Erin.

York.

Blea, Daniel, Humber Bay.
 Tidsberry, J. L., Coleman.

Quebec.

*Crowley, E. B., Montreal.
 *Finnie, Dr. J. T., Montreal.

*These men have been especially appointed to enforce the game laws on Lake St. Francis, which is partly in Ontario and partly in Quebec.

REPORT ON CASES

District or county.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1901.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Algoma....	John Allard.....	Feb. 18	John Pence.....	Michigan.....	Shooting ducks.....
	do.....	Oct. 3	Frank Dowang.....	Korah.....	Selling partridge.....
Carleton ..	E. T. Loveday.....	Sept. 1	Sam'l Richar.....	Ottawa.....	Hunting plover....
Essex	Wm. Lindsay.....	Nov. 4	August Chavelier.....	Belle River.....	Hunting on Sunday.
	do.....	do	Chas. Rinns.....	do.....	do
	Wm. Hughill.....	Aug. 22	Chas. Irwin.....	Leamington.....	Shooting out of season.
	F. C. Quallins.....	July 31	Frederick Bechard.....	Tilbury.....	Shooting ducks....
	do.....	do 31	Godfrey Bechard.....	do.....	do
	do.....	Nov. —	Eric Hawens.....	Tp. Mersea.....	Shooting English pheasants.
Frontenac ..	J. H. Brickwood.....	Jan. 28	John Jennings.....	Bedford.....	Dealing in partridge
	do.....	do 31	M. Popplewell.....	do.....	do
	do.....	Oct. 10	H. P. Smith.....	Hinchinbrook.....	do
	do.....	do 23	J. J. Muldoon.....	Clarendon.....	do
	do.....	do 23	H. Cannon.....	do.....	do
	do.....	do 24	H. W. Roche.....	Lavant.....	do
	do.....	do 26	J. S. Card.....	Plevna.....	do
	do.....	Dec. 4	David Border.....	Verona.....	Hunting deer without license.
	do.....	do 4	Fred. Border.....	do.....	do
	do.....	do 13	Leighton Baunder.....	do.....	do
	do.....	do 13	do.....	do.....	Dealing in partridge
	do.....	do 23	P. G. Donovan.....	Madawaska.....	Hunting deer out of season.
	do.....	do 24	B. Page.....	Verona.....	Hunting deer without license.
	do.....	do —	A. W. Wood.....	Plevna.....	Dealing in partridge
Grey	James Myers.....	do 21	John Thompson.....	Varney.....	Killing deer out of season.
Haldimand..	W. Thompson.....	Oct. 18	— Bottomer.....	Buffalo.....	Illegal shooting....
	do.....	do 18	Bert Cameron.....	do.....	do
	do.....	do 18	John Mathew.....	do.....	do
	J. A. Gill.....	Jan. 23	J. A. Fehrman.....	Port Colborne..	Hunting in close season.
	do.....	do 28	J. McDonald.....	Canfield.....	Shipping venison without coupon.
	do.....	do 27	J. J. Gladwin.....	Fenwick.....	Shooting hares.....
	do.....	Feb. 25	F. Kingston.....	Port Colborne..	do
	do.....	do 9	Alfred Bever.....	Sherkston.....	Hunting partridge..
	do.....	Mar. 6	J. Taggart.....	Buffalo.....	Hunting without license.
	do.....	do 27	A. S. Woodruff.....	St. Catharines..	Hunting woodcock out of season.
	do.....	Sept. 13	Alfred Geroe.....	Buffalo.....	Hunting without license.
	do.....	Oct. 26	Capt. J. Mitham.....	do.....	Shooting without license.
	do.....	do 26	J. Mason.....	do.....	do
Hastings ...	H. K. Smith.....	Jan. 9	A. Byrne.....	Perth.....	Putting out poison..
	do.....	do 10	Thomas Charlton.....	Maberly.....	Hunting deer in close season.
	do.....	do 11	T. A. Moodie.....	Perth.....	Buying partridge ..
	do.....	do 16	H. Bullock.....	Lanark.....	do
	do.....	do 25	A. H. Airhart.....	Marmora.....	Hunting without license.
	do.....	Feb. 19	W. Brown.....	Colebrook.....	do
	do.....	do 19	A. Ashley.....	do.....	do
	do.....	do 20	W. Huffman.....	Moscow.....	do
	do.....	do 20	Levi Huffman.....	do.....	do
	do.....	do 22	A. Wilde.....	Croydon.....	Hunting deer in close season.
	do.....	do 22	J. Lockridge.....	do.....	do
	do.....	do 22	Robert Read.....	do.....	do
	do.....	do 28	T. Clancey.....	Enterprise.....	Hunting without license.
	do.....	Mar. 7	A. McEwen.....	Carleton Place ..	Hunting in close season.

FOR YEAR 1901.

Arrested, or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, skins, etc., seized during year.
Summoned do	Sault Ste. Marie do	— Bush G. Burden	Fined \$5 and costs.. Left the locality....	Seized one gun and sent to Dep't Seized partridge and sent to hospital
Appeared do do	Ottawa Belle River do	— Smith — Boutillier do	Fined \$5 and costs.. do 4 do .. do 4 do ..	Seized gun and sent to Dep't. Gun returned by Magistrate. do do
Summoned do do do do do do	Staples Chatham do Leamington Kingston. do do do do do	P. W. Black M. Houston do John Selkirk H. K. Smith do do do do do	Dismissed Fined \$10 and costs.. do 25 do 5 do 10 do 15 do 10 do 12.50 do 12.50 do 10 do 20 do 20	
Summoned do	Verona do	do do	do 20 Withdrawn.	
do do	Kingston do	do do	Fined \$20. Withdrawn.	
Appeared Summoned	Verona do	do do	Fined \$20. do 20.	
Appeared	Belleville do	do do	do 10. do 20.	
Summoned Arrested	Durham Dunnville	H. W. Mockler ... J. A. Gill	do 20. Dismissed.	
do do do	do do Port Colborne.. Canfield	do do do do	do do Fined \$7. Dismissed.	Seized one yacht "West Wind"
Arrested	Fenwick do	do do	Fined \$5. do 10	
Appeared Summoned do	On View Humberstone .. Port Colborne.. St. Catharines..	do do do do	do 10	Seized gun.
Arrested do do	Fort Erie Dunnville do	J. T. James J. A. Gill do	do 25 and costs.. Dismissed. do	
Summoned do do	Perth Maberly Perth	Henry Taylor ... do do	Fined \$10. do 40. Dismissed.	
do do	do Marmora	do B. C. Hubbell...	Fined \$10. do 20. do 20.	
Appeared do do do	do do do do	J. Daly do do do	do 20. do 20. do 20.	
Settled.	do	do	do	Information discharged or payment of \$45.
do	do	do	do	
Summoned	Enterprise	do	Dismissed.	
do	Carleton Place..	J. Carruthers ...	do	

REPORT ON CASES

District or county.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1901.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Hastings ...	H. K. Smith	Mar. 7	John McLaren	Carleton Place.	Hunting in close sea- son.
	do	April 13	C. Walt	Murray	Hunting without li- cense.
	do	do 15	V. Alley	do	do ..
	do	do 17	F. Richardson	Cobourg	Shooting ducks
	do	do 17	H. Mitchell	do	do
	do	Aug. 19	P. Parsons	Omemee	do
	do	Sept. 5	S. Cowan	Bangor	Killing moose
	do	Dec. 7	H. McBride	Renfrew	Hunting without li- cense.
	do	do 7	Thomas Stewart	do	do ..
	do	do 7	Fred. Foster	do	do ..
	do	do 7	Joseph Foster	do	do ..
	do	do 10	John George	Eganville	Buying and selling partridge.
	do	do 10	A. Mills	do	do ..
	do	do 12	John Teeples	Griffith	Selling venison
	do	do 12	Scott & Jamieson	Renfrew	Buying venison
	do	do 12	M. Hart	do	do ..
	do	do 13	Joseph Burke	Pembroke	Dealing in partridge.
Kent	David Dagneau	Sept. 1	Edward Vally	Wallaceburg	Shooting on Sunday.
	do	do 2	Nicholas Ballard	Tilbury	Shooting snipe out of season.
Lambton ...	A. E. Sarvis	Nov. 25	Roy Belyea	Port Huron	Shooting ducks on Sunday.
	do	do 25	Clarence Brown	do	do ..
Leeds	George Bilton	Jan. 21	John Mulvahill	Westport	Possession of part- ridge in close sea- son.
	do	do 24	Robert Atcheson	do	do ..
Muskoka ...	J. H. Willmott	Feb. 8	A. McCollum	Dunchurch	Hunting out of sea- son.
	do	Mar. 26	Joe Brisette	Whitney	Possession of venison
	do	do 26	Fred. Mournier	do	do ..
	do	do 26	Joe Debraiele	do	do ..
	do	do 26	George Sherman	do	do ..
	do	do 26	W. Byers	do	Possession of deer skins.
	do	do 26	Armand Grattan	do	Hunting, snaring and selling venison
	do	do 26	Edward Robair	do	do ..
	do	do 26	Joseph Robair	do	do ..
	do	do 26	Larry Morin	do	Illegal hunting
	do	do 26	Geo. Bowers	Tp. Airy	Possession of moos- hides.
	do	do 26	Samuel Parks	do	do ..
	do	do 29	Albert Taplin	Tp. Oakley	Possession of venison
	do	April 17	Samuel Hodge	Tp. Armour	Illegal hunting
	do	do 17	Edwin Maby	do	do ..
	do	do 24	William Terry	Tp. Oakley	Possession of venison
	do	May 1	Abner Bateman	Tp. Cardwell	do ..
	do	do 1	David Bateman	do	do ..
	do	do 1	D. H. Wraggett	do	do ..
	do	do 1	William Franklin	do	do ..
	do	do 1	David Franklin	do	do ..
	do	do 1	James Bateman	do	do ..
	do	do 1	Henry Wraggett	do	do ..
	do	do 1	Jennings	do	do ..
	do	Oct. 7	Richard Jacobs	South River	Killing moose
	do	do 18	do	do	do ..
	W. M. Hollingshead	Sept. 4	Henry Harper	Huntsville	Killing partridge out of season.
	do	do 4	William Randleson	do	do ..
	do	do 4	Thomas Lush	do	do ..
James Weir	do	do ..	do	do	do ..

FOR YEAR 1901.

Arrested, or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, skins, etc., seized during year.
Summoned ...	Carleton Place..	J. Carruthers.....	Fined \$20.	
Settled .....	.....	H. K. Smith	do 20.	
do .....	.....	do	do 20.	
do .....	.....	do	do 5.	
do .....	.....	do	do 5.	
Summoned ...	Omemees	J. Deacon	do 5	Fine suspended
do	do	H. K. Smith	do 40.	
do	Renfrew	W. J. McDonald..	do 20.	} Cases appealed.
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
Settled .....	.....	H. K. Smith	do 20.	
do .....	.....	do	do 20.	
Summoned ...	Renfrew	W. J. McDonald..	do 70.	Two offences.
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	Pembroke	S. E. Mitchell	do 50.	Two offences.
Settled	Chatham	M. Houston	do 5 and costs.	
do	do	do	do 10 do	
Arrested	Sarnia	Henry Gorman ...	do 5 do	
do	do	do	do 5 do	
Settled	Belleville.....	H. K. Smith.....	do 5 do	
do	do	do	do 5 do	
Summoned ...	Dunchurch.....	J. H. Willmott ..	do 20	Confiscated moose head at Po- wassan.
do	Whitney	J. H. Willmott & H. K. Smith....	do 10.	
do	do	do	do 10.	
do	do	do	do 10.	
do	do	do	do 10.	
do	do	do	do 10.	
do	do	do	60 days at North Bay gaol.	
do	do	do	Suspended sentence.	
do	do	do	Dismissed.	
do	do	do	do	
Evaded Sum- mons .....	.....	.....	.....
do .....	.....	.....	.....
Settled .....	.....	J. H. Willmott ..	Fined \$10.	
do .....	.....	do	do 20.	
do .....	.....	do	do 20.	
Summoned ...	Uffington	J. H. Willmott & R. K. Johns ...	do 20.	
do	Hekkla	do & M. Wilson	Suspended sentence	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	Fined \$20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	Dismissed.	
do	South River ..	J. H. Willmott..	Fined \$25.	
Appeared	Huntsville	Geo. Hutcheson ..	Fined \$5.	Confiscated 4 rat&1 beaver skin
do	do	do	do 5.	
do	do	do	do 5.	
do .....	.....	.....	.....	Seized 8 otter and 5 beaver traps and sunk them.

REPORT ON CASES

District or county.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1901.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Nipissing	S. A. Huntington	June 5	A. Comando	Beaucage	Killing moose
	do	Aug. 10	A. Comando, sr.	do	do
	W. G. Armstrong	do	J. A. Knox	Orillia	do
	do	Oct	Thomas Newton	Uno Park	do
	do	Dec	W. J. Montgomery	do	do
Norfolk	P. N. Lambert		John Wilson	Simcoe	Shooting quail out of season.
Northumberland	Thos. Diamond	April 12	Frank Richardson	Cobourg	Shooting ducks
	do	do 12	Harry Mitchell	do	do
Parry Sound	John Russell	Dec. 2	John Storie	Alsace	Having venison out of season.
	do	do 2	Daniel Storie	do	do
	do	do 2	Charles Glenn	do	do
	J. P. LaBrash	Feb	A. McCallum	Dunchurch	Killing deer out of season.
	do	March	W. J. Carry	do	Venison in possession out of season.
	do	do	Chas. LaBrash	Maple Island	Giving venison out of season.
Renfrew	F. W. Dunn	Oct. 20	E. J. McVeigh	Ottawa	Hunting on Sunday.
	Aaron Biggs	Mar. 28	M. Chartrand	Black Bay	Having venison in possession.
	do	Dec. 10	Alex. King	Wilberforce	Killing deer out of season.
	do	do 10	James Wright	Stafford	Hunting deer out of season.
	do	do 10	George Mick	do	Hunting on Sunday.
Simcoe	Wm. Pratt	do 23	Frank Tonche	Tp. Baxter	Selling venison
	do	do 23	David Toby	do	do
	do	do 23	Joseph Stewart	Midland	Having venison in possession.
	do	do 23	James Demorest	do	do
	do	do 23	John Toby	Tp. Baxter	Selling venison
Waterloo	Karl Harttung	Jan. 12	John Moyer	St. Clemens	Illegal hunting
Welland	B. A. Cook	Oct. 30	— Miller	Buffalo, N. Y.	Hunting without license.
	do	do 30	— Campbell	do	do
	do	Nov. 3	W. B. French	do	do
	do	do 3	T. B. French	do	do
	do	do 3	R. P. Shultz	do	do
	do	do 3	A. Norris	do	do
	R. Griffin	Oct. 3	Thomas Clark	do	do
Wentworth	H. Graham	April 4	Chas. Semmons	Hamilton	Hunting ducks
York	Jos. E. Rogers	Oct. 25	W. J. O'Neil	Pittsburg, Pa.	Illegal possession of partridge and venison.

FOR YEAR 1901.

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, skins, etc., seized during year.
Arrested	North Bay	Wm. McDonald..	Suspended sentence.	} Treaty Indians.
do	do	do	do	
Summoned ..	.....	.....	Settled for \$50.	
do .....	.....	.....	do 25.	
do .....	.....	.....	Adjourned for fur-	
do .....	.....	.....	ther evidence.	
do	Simcoe	John Beemer	Fined \$5.	
do	Cobourg	H. K. Smith	do 5.	
do	do	do	do 5.	
do	Alsace	C. K. Arthur	do 8.	
do	do	do	do 8.	
do	do	do	do 8.	
do	Dunchurch	J. H. Willmott	do 20	Seized 8 deer skins and sent to Dep't.
do	do	Wm. Robertson	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
Summoned ..	Barry's Bay	F. W. Dunn	do 10.	
Arrested	Pembroke	S. E. Mitchell	do 10 and costs.	
Appeared	do	do	do 20 do	
do	do	do	do 20 do	
do	do	do	do 5 do	
Summoned ..	Penetang	W. H. Hewson	Dismissed	(Indian.)
do	do	do	do	(do)
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	Fined \$20 and costs.	
do	do	do	do 20 do....	(Indian)
do	do	do	do 5 do	
do	Berlin	J. J. A. Weir	do 25 do....	
Arrested	Bridgeburg	John T. James	do 25 do....	Seized 1 gun, 1 boat and 2 fishing rods.
do	do	do	do 45 do	
do	do	do	do 25 do....	Seized 4 guns, 1 pr. field glasses, 2 hunting bags and 2 boats.
do	do	do	do 25 do	
do	do	do	do 25 do	
do	do	do	do 25 do	
do	do	do	do 5	
Summoned ..	Hamilton	G. F. Jelfs	do 5 and costs.	Seized 1 rifle and sent to Dep't.
Arrested	Toronto, on view	Jos. E. Rogers	do 40.	

Jas. W. Sallie
June 3, 1931
from Mrs. C. G. Harbour

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

Government
Publication

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1903.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

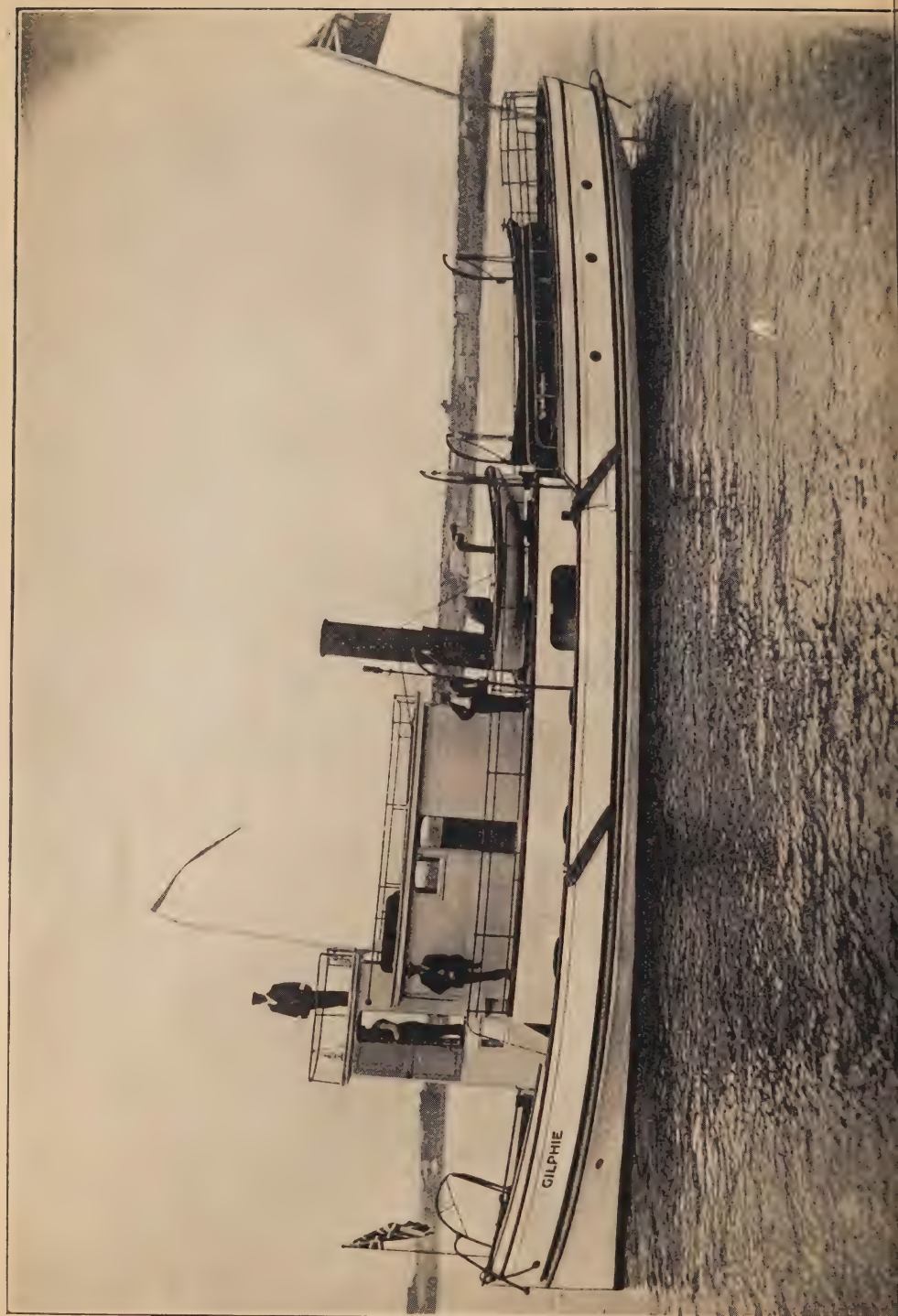


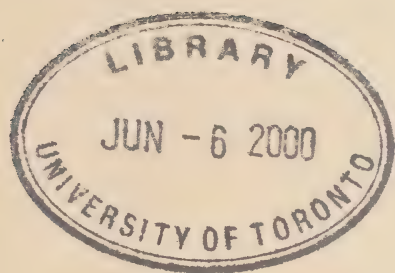
TORONTO:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON,

Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

1904.







R. R. SALLOWS, ARTIST.

Goderich Fishing Fleet, 1884.



E. HART, ARTIST.

Fishing Station—Southampton, Ont.



Nipigon Trout (*Salvelinus Fontinalis*).

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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WARWICK BROS & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
TORONTO.

To His Honour the Honourable William Mortimer Clark,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, Etc., Etc.

May it please Your Honour,—

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

F. R. LATCHFORD.

Toronto, 19th February, 1904.

Commissioner of Fisheries.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1903.

To the Honorable F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario :

The undersigned has the honor to submit herewith the Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

INTRODUCTORY.

The returns indicate a small diminution in the catch as compared with that of 1902. The demand for fish has, however, been active, and the prices exceptionally high ; so that the estimated value of the catch is considerably greater than that of last year. In Lakes Superior, Huron and the Georgian Bay the falling off is again attributed to the rough weather, which prevailed throughout the greater part of the season, and not to a scarcity of fish, for when the weather permitted the catches are said to have been unusually large. In Lake Erie the gradual shrinkage from year to year may, it is believed, be directly chargeable to the greed of American fishermen, and to the practically unlimited privileges which they have been allowed. They have operated with every kind of implement, and, virtually, without restraint. This is assumed to be the principal reason why the stringent restrictions which have been so long maintained by Ontario have not been more effective in increasing the yield on this side of the lake; and unless a disposition is manifested on the part of the American authorities to take immediate action in the direction of effective preservative regulations and safeguards, no tangible or defensible argument can be adduced against the claim of our fishermen to equally participate in the extermination. The matter is further touched upon in the paragraph, "The Great Lake Fisheries."

A diminished catch in a number of places has no doubt resulted from the fact that many of the fishermen, finding other employment more remunerative, abandoned their fishing operations for a portion of the year, or did not pursue them with the assiduity they perhaps would otherwise have done.

The cause of a shortage in a certain portion of a lake in one season as compared with another sometimes arises from the fact that, owing to rough weather, the fishermen may not be able to lift their nets for several days. The fish decompose and pollute the water, and the effect is noticeable for the remainder of the season. Our own fishermen have suffered considerably in that respect, but not to the same extent it is believed that the American fishermen have done. We gather from a report of one of the States bordering on Lake Erie that fifty miles of net are claimed to have been

lost this year by fishermen from one port alone. The number of fish caught by these derelict nets, not to speak of the effect of the decomposed fish upon the fisheries, must be considerable.

The improvident custom of setting gill nets late in the fall and during the winter months is believed to have a disastrous effect upon the fisheries, as well as to result in great pecuniary loss to the fishermen from the sweeping away of their nets during that usually stormy period.

In Lake Ontario it is reported that the species of fish known as Ciscoe, which was caught years ago in such large numbers, "is coming back again," and that out of 6,000 fish taken in two or three lifts by Bronte fishermen, 90 per cent. were ciscoes. This gladdened the hearts of the old fishermen, who prophesy that they will be as numerous as in former years. It is hoped their expectations may be realized. There is no finer flavored fish in the market than the ciscoe.

Angling is reported to have been good everywhere, and particularly so in the Nepigon. A large number of tourists visited the river, and some fine trout were hooked. More Canadians wet their lines than usual. It has been recommended that fly fishing only should hereafter be permitted in the Nepigon, and that live bait, artificial minnows, and mechanical contrivances of all kinds should be tabooed. Certainly the former is more sportsmanlike, and is sufficiently deadly in skilful hands to insure a full creel. This is evidenced by the fact that one visitor during a short stay killed twelve trout (*salvelinus fontinalis*) weighing from five to seven pounds each, and of an aggregate weight of 60 pounds. Sand River, which empties into Lake Nepigon at its north west corner, is said to be fairly alive with brook trout up to six pounds in weight, and no doubt will, as soon as it can be conveniently reached, become second only to the Nepigon in popularity.

Several sea salmon are reported to have been taken in the St. Lawrence. Some doubt, however, has been expressed as to whether these fish were of the species known as *salmo salar*; but, from the descriptions given, there is every reason to believe that they were. If any one capturing a fish, which he thinks is a true salmon, would carefully pack it and forward it to the Department, the Department would feel under an obligation to him, and would gladly pay the express charges thereon. On page 97 will be found a plate which will enable the species to be identified.

Reports have from time to time reached the Department that a fish said to be the Grayling is to be found in Northern Ontario; but these reports have never been verified. Richardson, in "Fauna Boreali-Americana," states that it abounds in the rocky streams that flow through the primitive country lying north of the 62nd parallel of latitude, but he does not record that he found it further south. It is said to still inhabit the waters of both the southern and northern peninsulas of Michigan, and that it was formerly very abundant in the Au Sable and Jordan Rivers of Northern Michigan, though now practically exterminated by the lumbering operations carried on in that region. It would certainly be a delightful bit of information to find that this fish really was to be found in Ontario waters; and with a view to assisting in determining the fact, a cut of the Grayling has been inserted at p. 98, in order that comparison may be made. Its dorsal fin is so unlike that of any other fish that anyone will be able to decide the matter without difficulty, as soon as he sees the plate. Its coloring is described by Jordan and Evermann to be as follows: "His pectorals are olive-brown, with a bluish tint at the end; the ventrals are striped with alternate streaks of brown and pink; the anal is plain brown; the caudal is very forked and plain; while the crowning glory is the immense dorsal, which is dotted with large, brilliant-red or bluish-purple spots, surrounded with a splendid emerald green, which fades after death—the changeable shade of green seen in the peacock's tail." There is said to be no species sought for by anglers which surpasses the Grayling in beauty or gameness.

A Speckled Trout weighing three pounds was taken in a net in Lake Erie opposite the County of Kent. The fisherman was thoughtful enough to present it to the Department, and it has been mounted for preservation as a *rara avis* in those waters.

The reports from tourists who have visited Lake Nipissing are that the bass, pickerel, and maskinonge fishing has surpassed all previous years.

The speckled and grey trout fishing in the lakes along the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is said to have been excellent. Brook trout have been taken in Pine, Goose, Anderson, Rabbit, Rib, Temagami and numerous smaller lakes, which tipped the scales at from two to five pounds each. It is thought that Rabbit, Temagami and Rib Lakes are the finest trout lakes in Northern Ontario, east of the Nepigon. The grey trout readily accept bait, and specimens weighing from 20 to 27 pounds have been taken with rod and line. Our American friends are already spying out locations for permanent camping grounds. The adoption of strict measures with respect to angling in these waters, and regulating camping parties—measures similar to those in force on the Nepigon—are recommended.

The Department has often been asked the question, "Where shall I go for some good fishing?" and in order to supply this information more fully than it has been possible to do heretofore, a circular letter was addressed to each overseer containing the following questions:

"Name the lakes, rivers and streams in your division in which good angling is to be had, mentioning such waters only as it is known will afford good fishing.;

"State what fish are contained therein, whether bass, maskinonge or speckled trout:

"State how waters may be reached; and

"What accommodation there is for visitors."

A synopsis of the replies has been prepared, and will be found elsewhere under the heading "Angling Waters."

Statistics.

The statistics which are to be found in another portion of the Report have been prepared with the utmost care, and are believed to furnish an accurate account of the season's operations. The usual difficulty has been experienced in impressing the fishermen with the necessity of making their returns promptly, and this has made it absolutely impossible to complete the Report as early as otherwise might have been done.

Licenses to fish with 4,005,420 yards of gill net, 488 pound nets, 523 hoop nets, 100 seines, 32 dip nets, and three machines, besides several thousand hooks, were issued.

The occupation has given employment to 2,443 men, and 24 gasoline boats, 109 tugs, and 1,370 other boats have been in use.

An estimated capital of \$846,368 is invested in the industry.

The aggregate catch amounts to 21,194,205 pounds, as compared with 23,714,570 in 1902, a decrease of 2,520,365.

The estimated value of the catch is \$1,535,144.

A list of overseers, with the territory under the jurisdiction of each, will be found at page 62.

Statements have been prepared showing:

1. The revenue derived from each division (p. 68);
2. The number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of fishing material, and the kinds and quantity of fish caught (pp. 70 to 87);
3. The gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division in 1902 and 1903, and the increase or decrease (p. 90);
4. The total quantity of each kind of fish taken, as compared with the quantity taken in 1902, and the increase or decrease (p. 88);
5. The value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 91);
6. The number of tugs, men, boats, etc., engaged in the industry, the quantity of nets licensed, and the value thereof (p. 91);
7. The value of the Ontario fisheries from 1870 to 1903, inclusive (p. 92); and

8. The quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since Confederation. (p. 92).

Preservation vs. Revenue.

There seems to be an impression—an erroneous impression it may be said—in the minds of many people, that the Department of Fisheries is administered wholly from a revenue standpoint, and surprise is sometimes expressed that a larger revenue is not realized. It may, therefore, not be out of place to mention that, while it is of course important and absolutely necessary that a revenue should be derived, and that the Department may be self-sustaining, the matter of paramount importance, and the one which must be kept constantly and prominently before it, is the conservation and perpetuation of this great heritage—no easy matter, it may be supposed, in view of the large number of applications which are received, and the vigor with which they are pressed. If there were no such contingency to be borne in mind, the receipts might possibly, for a few years at least, be very considerably increased. An application may, however, be under consideration for weeks before the Department is satisfied that the license may properly go, or the reverse. If it is considered that as many licenses have already been issued as the fishery will properly stand, all others are refused. If it is thought that the issue of a license will prejudice the livelihood of another fisherman, it is declined. In the case of the inland lakes in the older parts of the Province, it is first ascertained what kinds of fish the lake contains for which a license is asked. If few game fish, a license for a limited number of hoop nets is sometimes approved. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that where these nets are fished strictly in accordance with the conditions imposed, which are very emphatic as to the taking of certain kinds of fish, and the waters are depleted of the coarser and less valuable kinds, there has been a noticeable increase in the quantity, and improvement in the size and quality of the game fish. But even in the case of such waters, where the locality is densely settled, the policy is that no net fishing whatever shall be allowed, for in such localities there are usually to be found many people with whom even the coarser kinds of fish which may be taken with hook and line form an important item of food. If the application is for the privilege of fishing in a lake in New Ontario, the question of the suitability of the locality for settlement is considered, and its future needs are anticipated, for in such districts settlers must for a long time depend for a goodly portion of their food upon the fish which the waters yield; and the Department has refused many applications for such waters, though the adoption of an adverse policy would materially add to its receipts. How delightfully pleasant and agreeable the work of issuing licenses would become, could a license be issued to every one who applies therefor. But, while the question of revenue is, as has been pointed out, one of secondary consideration, it is at the same time believed that it might be considerably increased, that the fees heretofore charged in some cases have been too low, and might properly be raised without being made burdensome; and that angling fees might, and should, be charged non-residents in some sections, where free fishing has heretofore been allowed—where visitors, who contribute nothing for entertainment or for maintenance, enjoy the fruit of our labor and the benefits of our provident administration.

Observance of the Law.

There have been seized and destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, while in illegal use, or where there was prima facie evidence of the same having been held for illegal use, 130 trap nets, 106 gill nets, 6 seines, 2 hoop nets, 300 hooks, and 41 spears. There have been 105 prosecutions reported. Of these, 42 were for fishing without a license, 21 for catching and dealing in fish out of season, 14 for using the spear illegally, 13 for killing or having game fish contrary to law, 3 for dynamiting fish, and a number for miscellaneous offences. Nearly one thousand dollars have been collected in fines. In a few

cases the offender has been merced in a nominal amount only, whereas by Provincial Act the minimum fine which must be imposed is \$10. When the law provided that a smaller fine could be imposed, it was found that it had no deterrent effect whatever upon offenders; indeed, it was thought only to encourage their contempt for both the law and its officers.

A number of offences have been committed, serious enough, but which it is believed occurred more from carelessness or unbusinesslike methods than from deliberate intent to evade the law. In some cases the fishermen had not placed their name as well as that of the consignee upon their boxes when making their shipments, and others had not marked their nets in a manner enabling them to be identified. The fishermen are realizing that these provisions are manifestly in their interest, and are a protection to the man who wants to do business honestly. Occasionally a man has been found fishing in territory other than that described by his license, but this is an infrequent occurrence, and is believed to be largely accidental.

It is pleasing to believe that since the organization of the Department there has been a remarkable change in public sentiment. Five years ago there was but little interest shown in fishery matters; there was amazing apathy with regard to the most flagrant offences; indeed, even some of our justices connived at wrong-doing, and facilitated the escape of offenders. But most of this has changed. A greater regard for our laws and regulations is now not only manifested, but is being promoted almost everywhere; and communities are being educated to respect these laws and require their observance. In this connection Anglers' Associations could do yeoman service, and we should like to see one or more in every county.

The undersigned was during the summer invited to meet the Board of Trade of a certain town to offer suggestions for the better protection of the fisheries in the locality. It was alleged that the licensed fishermen were taking bass, that there could be no possible doubt of it, because the town constable had himself seen bass in a fisherman's boat. It was pointed out that no better evidence could be had, and that the county constable should be directed to at once lay an information against the parties, as was his duty under the Act. But, although the matter was revived by letter, no action appears to have been taken. It was probably one of those cases of mistaken identity, or where much talk was indulged in because it was cheap; but when it came to swearing out an information, that was a different matter. Such reports are constantly being investigated, but it frequently transpires that they are founded merely upon hearsay.

Protective Service.

The steamer "Gilphie" and the sailboats "Maud" and "Gladys" on the Georgian Bay have done good patrol service. The reports of the officers in charge will be found in their proper places. These boats went into winter quarters on the 10th December, navigation closing a few days earlier than in 1902. The overseers in charge of the "Maud" and "Gladys" have applied to have gasoline engines installed in these boats, on the ground that they cannot properly protect their districts without this auxiliary power. They say many of the fishing craft are so equipped, and that their sailboats are handicapped in a race with such boats, owing to the vagaries of the wind. This change would increase somewhat the cost of maintenance, but the larger area which it would be possible to cover, and the greater efficiency attained, would, it is believed, more than compensate for the outlay.

The launch "Eva Bell" has patrolled the Rideau waters, and that much illegal work was prevented by her presence is illustrated by the fact that as soon as she had been taken off no less than 22 convictions were made. The crew consists of two men, and the boat's movements are chiefly directed by the district overseer.

During the close season, a patrol boat was placed on Lake Simcoe for a fortnight and it is believed with good results.

Overseers, Their Salaries and Duties.

One hundred and twenty-seven overseers are employed, of whom 118 are paid salaries varying from \$25 to \$600 per annum, according to the importance of the district under their supervision, and the duties expected of them. These sums amount in the aggregate to over \$14,000, and in addition \$4,000 were paid them for travelling and other expenses. But the work performed cannot always be gauged by the amount of salary paid, for some overseers who receive but \$25 in salary, in their desire to see the fisheries well cared for and fostered, have rendered much service for which no pecuniary consideration was expected. Besides the regular staff of overseers, a number of guardians were appointed during the spring and fall close seasons for waters where poaching has been known to occur, and for this service \$1,097 has been paid. So that on account of protection alone, including the maintenance of the cruiser and patrol boats, the Department has expended during the year the very considerable sum of \$25,500.

Each overseer is required to render to the Department a monthly statement of the duties performed by him, the localities visited, the distances travelled, and the amounts expended, and to make affidavit that the account is true in these particulars. He is also required to send in monthly a statement of the moneys received and from whom. This enables the Department to keep a check upon his movements and transactions.

The plan of protection adopted is that which was formerly approved for many years by the Department at Ottawa, except that in those portions of the Province where the work is chiefly of supervision five district overseers have also been appointed. It was believed that having overseers scattered liberally over the country would be the best system for this Province; but even with the generous provision which has been made in this respect—the number has been increased from 94 in 1899 to 127 in 1903—the territory to be supervised is so large, and the number and variety of its waters so great, that the volume of work which these men have to perform, to give anything like efficient protection, must be apparent to anyone who will give the matter a moment's thought or consideration; and it will not be surprising if violations do and will occur. Smuggling, stealing, housebreaking, and many other offences against the law of the land have occurred, and will occur until the millenium, no matter how vigilant, zealous, and active officers may be who are specially appointed to prevent these crimes.

The duties of our overseers are not restricted to the work of protection only, but they have other and very important duties to perform. At the close of the season they are required to make a return to the Department of the fish caught in their respective divisions, and the prices received for the same. To give an estimate of the value of the fishing material used. To report upon the year's operations, and, specially (1) if there has been an increase or a decrease in the catch of the different kinds of fish, as compared with that of the previous year, and the cause thereof—in case of a decrease whether it arises from a scarcity of fish, from local causes, or from a less vigorous prosecution of the fishery, and in case of an increase to state also the causes to which it should be ascribed; (2) the percentage of fish exported or sold in Canada, as well as an estimate of the quantity used for home consumption; (3) whether any abuses have existed, and what measures are recommended for their abatement; (4) whether the close seasons have been strictly observed, and what steps have been taken towards enforcing them; (5) whether any illegalities came to their knowledge; (6) whether the law with respect to the pollution of waters has been observed; and, generally, to offer for the consideration of the Department any suggestions which a knowledge of the wants of their divisions enables them to make for the improvement and better protection of the fisheries therein.

Close Seasons.

To aid in the preservation of the fisheries, and having regard to the limited capacity of the hatcheries in the Province, it has been deemed proper heretofore to maintain restrictions on the taking of fish at certain seasons of the year. The seasons, however, it is said, do not apply effectively to the Province as a whole, and the consequence is that a systematic effort is every year made by fishermen or their friends to have one or other curtailed; and the pressure has usually been so persistent as to be irresistible. But where privileges have been granted in one section and withheld in another, as has been done in recent years, much dissatisfaction arises, and the enforcement of the law in the latter is made practically impossible. If, therefore, a close season is to be of service, it would appear necessary, to remove existing inequalities, that the Province should be divided into zones, and as nearly as may be an appropriate season fixed for each. The season should then not be tampered with, but should be strictly enforced. Proving possession under such conditions would be not more difficult than under a system which approves of the maintenance of a close time in one locality and its abolition in another. The Province can only suggest, however, as the subject is wholly within the jurisdiction of the Dominion; but it is at the same time so closely allied to Provincial administration, and so vitally affects Provincial property, that it is considered quite within the function of the Department to make these observations.

The Sale of Game Fish.

Notwithstanding that the sale of speckled trout, bass and maskinonge is prohibited by statute, and notwithstanding that heavy penalties have in the past been imposed for the offence, the Department has learned that game fish are occasionally taken, marketed, and disposed of surreptitiously; and this state of affairs may be expected to continue so long as persons unscrupulous enough to purchase the fish may be found. The Department has required its officers to be specially vigilant in the examination of shipments and the premises of dealers, and to do this at frequent intervals, though no specific instructions for an examination should be received. It can hardly be credited that these fish are being taken by the licensed fishermen, as they fully understand that the consequence would be the cancellation of the licenses, and, therefore, the loss of their means of livelihood.

Dynamiting.

Reports from the St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of Brockville and Cornwall, have again been received that fish were being dynamited, and special efforts were put forth to apprehend the parties, but without success. The offenders, who were believed to cross the river from the American side, pursued their nefarious work at night, which made it difficult for the regular officers to bring them to account, and another year a substantial reward should be offered for information that would lead to the conviction of the parties. A term in gaol, without the option of a fine, would be the proper reward for such conduct.

Stocking.

The most important work, or that, perhaps, of which most has been heard, in which the Department has been engaged during the year, is the continuation of that so vigorously entered upon in 1901, viz., the re-stocking of our inland waters with black bass, its game and edible qualities fully justifying the high esteem in which it is held by the Department as the best all-round fish for introduction into our waters. Deposits have been made in no less than 25 different lakes and rivers. Attention has been again chiefly directed to waters where large numbers of persons congregate during the summer, over 4,000 fish having been placed in Lakes Muskoka, Joseph and Rosseau alone. These lakes are reported to be teeming with small bass; and the same may, in fact, be said of all waters which have been stocked, namely, that they are literally

swarming with the young of these fish. The work performed the first year is already manifesting itself in improved angling. A carload of bass was successfully sent as far as Rat Portage, and deposited in a small lake in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods, illustrating that parent fish may be transported almost any distance under proper conditions, and with conscientious attention. Some doubt was felt as to whether several hundred parent fish confined in such small space as is afforded in an ordinary car could be sent so far without very great loss, and much credit is due Messrs. Ellis and Wood, the Departmental officials in charge, for the success of the experiment is undoubtedly due to their faithful attention to duty. The water had to be frequently changed, kept thoroughly oxygenated, and at the proper temperature, which required unrelaxed attention day and night. A carload of speckled trout from the Nepigon was deposited near Rat Portage.

With the increase of summer resorts, and the number of persons who indulge in an annual outing, the drain upon the fish in our lakes and rivers has become relatively greater; and if the supply is to be increased, the utmost vigilance must be exercised to prevent waste. Indeed, it may be considered necessary for a time to limit the catch much below what it has heretofore been legal to take. All true sportsmen will be anxious to co-operate in every possible way to accomplish so desirable a result; and, in addition to a limited catch, no better proposition, it is believed, could be made for this purpose than that contained in a former report, viz., to return to the water for a year or two all undersized, and all uninjured fish not actually required for consumption after having enjoyed the sport of playing them. The bass is a very hardy fish, and this could safely be done in perhaps 99 cases out of 100 without fear of mortal effects. Some anglers, who do not sympathize with this view, will maintain that a fish once hooked will invariably die, but that this contention is erroneous is sustained by the fact that the bass first deposited by the Province some years ago were taken in this way, and with but little mortality as the result. Last year one of the State Commissions purchased 500 bass, all of which were caught with hook and line, and not a single fish, it is said, died. The source of danger is in the handling when the fish is taken from the hook, or when severely wounded in the throat or gills. If this proposition should not appeal to the good judgment of anglers, it may then be deemed necessary to set apart waters which are being stocked, and to prohibit angling therein until the increase will justify their being again opened, as has been done in the case of some of our rivers. We actually found that parties were taking the fish before the day on which they had been planted had closed. To attempt to re-stock under such circumstances would not only be folly, but a waste of time and money.

All these precautions would probably not now be required, had former Administrations appreciated the importance of preserving our game fish. It will be remembered that it is only since the administration was assumed by the Province that the sale of speckled trout, black bass, and maskinonge has been prohibited, and that fishermen have not been allowed to net for bass or maskinonge. Prior to that time these fish were dealt in commercially, and immense quantities taken every year and exported from the Province. In 1898, under Dominion administration, the returns show that 970,375 pounds of bass, and 774,320 pounds of maskinonge were taken. This enormous drain, which had been going on for years, had nearly exhausted the inland waters.

The Tourist Trade.

"For beauty and for charm, for unblemished loveliness," the lakes and rivers of Ontario stand supreme; and this is testified to by the fact that in almost every part of this glorious Province the summer tourist is in the holiday season to be found. "He represents at once a diversification and an industry. . . . He is so familiar a figure that it is difficult for us to appreciate either his novelty or his importance. . . . Should he suddenly revert from his nomadic habit to the settled stay-at-home ways of his fathers, we should not only miss him grievously in our landscape, but scores of

trades would be paralyzed by his disappearance from his accustomed haunts ; . . . many a town would lose its principal sources of support, railroad schedules would be revolutionized, and steamboat sailings sadly deranged. . . . He has become an integral and vital part of our social and commercial organization." To what extent the Ontario Government, in restoring the fishing in our inland lakes, has contributed to the prosperity of the people of the Province, it is, and will be, impossible to estimate ; but some of the fruits are that hundreds of persons are annually induced to visit us who would not otherwise come, and thousands of dollars are finding their way into the pockets of our people which would be spent elsewhere.

Gasoline Boats.

Gasoline engines as an auxiliary power are being used by a number of our fishermen, the licenses issued for boats so equipped being 24, as against 14 in 1902. It is conceded that they are a great saving of time and money ; but the advantages of such power are only appreciated by those who have been fortunate in installing a reliable engine. This is not the only requisite, however, for not the least essential attribute to the successful working of an engine is the use of gasoline of a specific gravity not below 76 degrees ; and though the quality may be perfectly satisfactory when the barrel is first tapped, it will deteriorate with time, and the engine is sometimes blamed when the fault is properly in the gasoline. It frequently happens, also, that too little or too much gasoline or air is used, when the mixture does not vaporize properly, and trouble is sure to arise ; but when these difficulties are overcome, and experience in operation is gained, the convenience and advantages of gasoline power, either alone or as an auxiliary to sails, are many. Engines, powerful and good running, are now made in Canada, and it is no longer necessary to go to the other side for at least as reliable an engine as can be obtained there ; and the price is lower, for the duty is saved.

North American Fish and Game Protective Association.

As was anticipated in our last report, the meeting of the Association, which was held this year at Ottawa on the 21st and 22nd of January, was perhaps the most successful of any in its history, as to numbers in attendance, papers presented, discussions engaged in, and results accomplished ; and we do not fail to remember that not the least enjoyable part of the programme provided for the entertainment of the delegates was the magnificent banquet tendered by the sportsmen of the Ottawa Valley. The banqueting hall was artistically decorated with magnificent and rare trophies of the rod and gun. The Hon. Mr. Latchford, President of the Association, presided at the banquet, and the guest of honor was His Excellency the Governor General of Canada.

Land-Locked Salmon.

The Department has not yet abandoned hope of obtaining a supply of this highly-prized and popular fish for introduction into some of our inland lakes ; and having failed to procure any from our sister Province, Quebec, application has been made to one of the border States, where they are successfully propagated, an exchange being proposed for ova from our famous Nepigon trout. It would be an important and welcome addition to our game fishes, and we are convinced that the experiment would be entirely successful. A lake with a gravelly outlet and inlet should be selected, as the land-locked salmon both descends and ascends these during the spawning period.

Carp.

Owing to the fact that carp increases rapidly, and, it is believed, at the expense of other and better classes of fish, there has been much prejudice against it ; but carp fishing has, nevertheless, become quite an industry during the last year or two, and may yet be one of the most profitable. Large quantities have been sold at six cents

a pound, which is said to leave a handsome profit. Those who are fishing for them on an extensive scale have erected ponds, into which during the warm months, when the market is flat, the fish are placed. They are fed until the fall season, and then marketed. Friends of the carp say that its edible qualities are very much underrated, and that when properly prepared and cooked it is a most palatable fish. If salted for a few hours previous to being made ready for eating, it will lose much of its muddy or swampy flavor, and be generally improved. It has been favorably recommended by an American writer as food for bass, being a prolific breeder, and subsisting on vegetation. If it would cease to grow after attaining a length of four or five inches, perhaps too much could not be argued in its favor for this purpose, but it would be in our opinion nothing short of a calamity if these fish should be introduced into our beautiful inland lakes. So far, it is believed, they have not yet found their way there, and our bass waters have escaped their depredations. The damage to the wild rice fields is now believed to result, not wholly from the disturbance of the roots of the plant by the carp, but these fish, being granivorous as well as herbivorous in their habits, pick up the ripened grain in the water, and the seed is thus lost. We are informed that the stomach of one recently caught at the St. Clair Flats was opened, and at least a double handful of rice taken therefrom; and as an example of their destructiveness upon the spawn of other fish, it may be mentioned that a gallon of spawn, which had been devoured, was taken from an eighteen-pounder—a weight which the carp frequently attains.

Sturgeon.

The quantity of sturgeon taken throughout the Province shows a considerable falling off, though in certain quarters (notably Lake Nipissing) there has been an increase, the amount taken in 1903 exceeding that taken in 1902 by 62,650 pounds. The demand for sturgeon has, however, increased, and prices have been higher than in former years, the average wholesale price for the meat in the New York market having been fifteen cents per pound. The wholesale price for the roe in the same market has varied from 80 cents to \$1 per pound, according to quality, a higher price being paid for that of the best color and flavor. Our finest caviare comes from the Lake of the Woods, the roe of the sturgeon of these waters being as a rule larger than of the sturgeon of the Great Lakes. The process of making caviare is one which has to be carried on with much care, for unless the proper quantity of salt is used the whole batch may be ruined, a little too much being as disastrous as too little. The kind of salt, too, is not the least important requisite, native salt not being suitable. The German brand is that most generally, if not universally, preferred. Thirteen pounds to one hundred pounds of eggs are the proper proportions; and the keeping qualities of the caviare are said to be improved by the addition of one pound of preservative. The total output of sturgeon this year (in Ontario) was 494,250 pounds. The largest specimen reported to have been caught was that taken by a Lake Erie fisherman, which turned the scale at 190 pounds. It yielded 40 pounds of roe, and for the meat and roe he received the sum of \$50—as he said, the price of a first-class cow. But the value of the sturgeon does not end with the meat and the roe, for there is another and very valuable product manufactured from the bladders, viz., isinglass. It is used by brewers for clarifying purposes. The custom here is to save and dry the bladders, for which 40 cents per pound are realized. They are then exported to the United States, manufactured, and re-sold in this country at from \$1 to \$1.25 per pound. Until the Province assumed the administration, almost any implement of capture was permitted to be used in the taking of sturgeon, but a recent Dominion Order-in-Council prohibits their being taken with bare hooks and grappling irons, and, indeed, in any other manner than with pound and gill nets, the latter to have meshes of not less than 12 inches extension measure. Another important provision in the same Order is, that none shall be taken under four feet in length. The benefits to be derived from these regula-

tions cannot be other than salutary. The passing of this fish is an exemplification of what may be expected as the result of unrestricted capture and destruction. It was so plentiful a few years ago as to be practically of no market value, but it has decreased so rapidly as to be the highest priced of our commercial fishes.

Fishways.

Though the general question of the requirement of fishways in dams is, as the law at present stands, one for the consideration of the Dominion Department, instructions have been given by the Commissioner for the erection of fishways in two dams, the property of the Province, in which it was made clear that their erection was desirable and proper. The principal fact which has to be borne in mind, or ascertained, when these recommendations are made, is that a roadway will not be provided for the entrance of worthless fish into waters in which under existing conditions only choice varieties are to be found, if but in small numbers. Should such a result be likely to follow, it would be better to transplant a few pairs of parent fish from adjacent or near waters, which, with proper protection, would soon populate those above the dam.

Pollution From Sawdust and Other Causes.

Referring to the injurious effects of sawdust on fish life, as to which conflicting opinions are expressed by fish culturists, a writer in a recent number of "Forest and Stream" points out that one of the first difficulties which fish culturists had to overcome in the artificial propagation of trout was the deleterious effects of the fungus growth that always appeared in the troughs and boxes in which the eggs were hatched, especially where these were manufactured out of new lumber; and he makes the emphatic statement that this fungus is so deadly to the eggs that if a million were to be put into green lumber troughs, not a single egg would mature. He very pertinently remarks that if the exposed surface of a hatching trough could be the primary means of such deadly consequences, what a vaster power for injury there must be in sawdust, in which form the exposed surfaces of the wood are multiplied almost indefinitely. If his contentions are well founded, the effect of throwing tons of sawdust every year upon the spawning beds, or where it will float and lodge upon the spawning beds below, must be most disastrous. In his opinion it is this fungus alone that destroys the young fish that are exposed to it, and not that mortality occurs by the sawdust becoming fixed in the gills during inhalation, as is generally supposed. Whatever ground there may be for a difference of opinion on the subject, it is well known that fish will abandon waters, the beds of which have become covered with this refuse. The practice of lumbermen of permitting sawdust to enter the water as the most convenient and inexpensive means of getting rid of it, is in some places still persisted in, notwithstanding the very severe penalties provided for the offence. Repeated warnings have been given, and preparations in a number of cases for making other disposition of the refuse, are, we are glad to find, under way.

A number of complaints have been received during the year as to the pollution of waters by the refuse from sugar factories. The attention of the parties has been called to the subject, and a system of settling basins and filters, which it is hoped will sufficiently eliminate the deleterious matter to render it perfectly harmless, has been recommended. The subject is receiving the close attention of the Department.

Leases of Lakes.

Operations under the leases to the Canada Fish Company and the Manitou Fish Company, preparatory to beginning fishing, have been begun. Owing to the inaccessibility of the lakes to railway communication, there has been great difficulty in getting in material and machinery, and much time has been consumed in this work alone; but it is understood that considerable sums of money have already been expended by both companies in the construction of roads, docks, boats and scows, and in the erection of ice houses, store houses, fish houses, sleeping camps, dwelling houses, stables, stores, offices, etc., etc.

The Manitou Company has also erected, and has ready for occupation, a hatchery capable of hatching 50,000,000 eggs.

Close Season for Frogs.

The Department is urged to establish a close season for frogs, concurrent with the close season for bass and maskinonge, not only as a means for the better protection of the former and to prevent their extermination, which is said to be fast approaching, but for the reason also that under the pretence of spearing frogs many bass and maskinonge are taken when on the spawning beds—a fact difficult to establish where the fish are not actually found in possession. As what is suggested would impose no apparent hardship upon anyone, and as many fish would no doubt be saved, the establishment of a season covering the period from 1st April to 1st July is recommended.

Great Lake Fisheries.

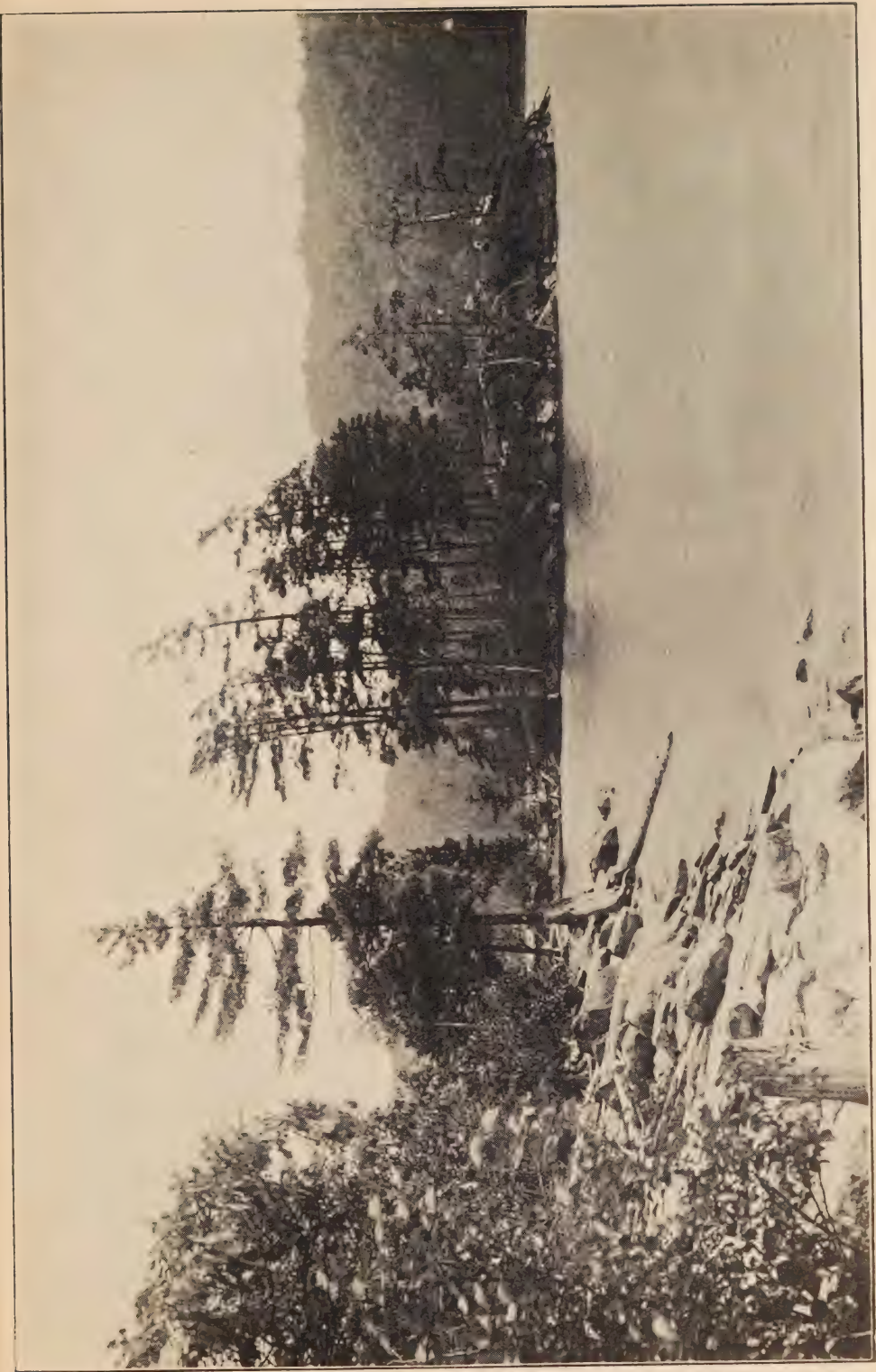
The maintenance and preservation of our Great Lake or commercial fisheries are perhaps of primary importance to that of conserving those commonly known as the inland or sentimental fisheries. This must be done, mainly, by propagation and protection; propagation by preventing the taking of immature fish, that the greatest possible opportunity may be afforded for natural reproduction, and by largely increasing the output of our hatcheries; and protection, by exercising a vigorous policy of supervision, the requirement of a strict compliance with the laws and regulations, and the prompt prosecution and punishment of persons for violating the same. This burden cannot be assumed exclusively by the Department, for though the lakes and rivers, and the fish therein, have been declared by our Court of Final Resort to be the property of the Province, the same Court has, strange as it may appear, delegated to the Federal Government jurisdiction in many important respects over Provincial property. This jurisdiction may or may not be exercised in what the Province may consider its best interests; but, be that as it may, that is the situation as defined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. While there may be every desire on the part of the separate jurisdictions to work in harmony and for the common end, the one is at any time subject to what may be termed the arbitrary view which the other may entertain, or authority which it may exercise. The Dominion has the power to enact fishery regulations and restrictions, to prescribe the times of year during which fishing may be allowed, and to stipulate the implements which may be employed for the purpose. The Province may, among other things, issue or withhold licenses; it may authorize or refuse the use of certain implements of capture which may appear to it undesirable, though such implements have not already been prohibited by Federal action; it may grant a license for one month or longer, as it may consider proper, subject, of course, to the season of prohibition established by the Federal Government; it may cancel a license before the period for which it has been issued has expired; it may refuse a license for any locality, or for any authorized implement of capture, should it consider that fishing under such license would be a detriment to the fisheries, or to the industry as engaged in by another class of fishermen with other implements of capture; it may insert in its license a condition that fish under a certain size shall be returned to the water; and it may prohibit the sale of fish for a longer or shorter period. It will, therefore, be perceived that the powers conferred on the Province by the Judgment are even greater than those upon the Dominion; and it may be said that the Province, fully recognizing that fact, and conscious of the great responsibility imposed upon it, has firmly grasped the situation, and in dealing with these various matters has discharged the duty imposed upon it fearlessly and faithfully. It has early recognized that the fishermen are each year going behind, that the yield of our Great Lakes' fisheries is annually becoming less, that we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this is the consequent result of the excessive fishing which has been carried on for the last



On the Grand River. (Stocked waters.)



Among the "Twenty Thousand Islands" of the Georgian Bay. Renowned Bass fishing.



Lake of Bays, Muskoka. (Stocked waters.)



Muskoka River, near Baysville. (Trout water.)

half century, and which if continued must result in their complete annihilation, and that the time has come when the question cannot longer be flirited with. It has resolved itself into this: There must be immediate intervention on the part of the two great countries which these waters unite, whose sacred duty it is to devise means, and to take steps which will prevent such a calamity—steps which will ensure to our children's children their rightful heritage; steps which, while having these objects mainly in view, must not stifle, but encourage and develop an industry by which is supplied one of our most wholesome and nutritious of foods. Speaking for this Province, we believe that it would be possible, by the union of forces, to yet establish the fisheries of these Great Lakes on a basis of permanency and increased productiveness, one not only in perfect harmony with the public interests, but with the interests of those engaged in the industry. As was announced in the last report, the attention of the border States has already been invited to the matter. Interviews between the Commissioners of the State of Michigan and Ohio and the Deputy Commissioner took place in Detroit in the month of October, and arrangements were completed for a general conference of representatives from all the States. A date in December was subsequently fixed for this meeting, but it was ultimately ascertained that a full attendance could not be obtained at the time named, in consequence of some of the Commissioners having peremptory engagements elsewhere. A postponement until a date in March was therefore, decided upon. It is gratifying to be able to announce that all of the States, without a single exception, have indicated an intense interest in the subject, and a full representation is expected. The adequate machinery can only be secured by the co-operation of the jurisdictions interested. Many discouragements will no doubt be met with before what is aimed at will be accomplished. But if proceeded with energetically and judiciously, success will ultimately reward our efforts. It will certainly not be the fault of those immediately having to do with the administration if failure results. The first sod has been turned, so to speak.

The Biological Station in the Georgian Bay.

Dr. B. A. Bensley of Toronto University reports as follows :

Our first efforts last season were directed towards the observation of the spawning habits of the small and large mouthed bass. The season was well advanced at the time of the first observations (May 25th), but the shores of the shallow swamps and inlets were lined with the characteristic excavations or nests occurring in from one to three or four feet of water. A large number of the nests belonged to the Rock Bass (*Ambloplites*), and some to Sunfish.

We attempted to hatch and rear samples of the eggs, but the experiment was unsuccessful, apparently because we had not available a sufficient supply of running water. Later in the season an efficient aquarium table and a pumping engine were installed, so that this difficulty will not recur.

During the remainder of the season we collected the young of the game and other fishes for the purpose of discovering the kind of food taken by them at different stages of growth. In connection with this we made a very extensive collection of the microscopic germs of the water, which constitute the first food of the young fish. These collections were made by means of silk nets, towed periodically on the surface and deep at eight stations passing from the open water of Georgian Bay to the first falls on the Go-Home River.

The collection for purposes of classification of the fishes in general, begun last year, was practically completed. Our best thanks are due your Department for the privilege of operating certain nets for this purpose.

With reference to the preservation of the game fishes of Georgian Bay, I would like to point out the probability that the close season is not sufficiently inclusive. Small-mouthed Bass were observed on the spawning beds towards the end of June, and our caretaker, an experienced fisherman, states that this is not exceptional.

You are probably aware that the supply of Pickerel (Dore) is rapidly becoming depleted. It is alleged that this is owing not to the enthusiasm of the tourist, but to illegal fishing, especially during the spring run to the rivers. It is interesting to compare in this connection the relative abundance of Bass with the paucity of Pickerel. The former appear to seek the shallow places in any locality, so that they do not congregate to any great extent at the spawning period in particular places. Moreover, they possess sufficient cleverness to escape from traps. But although they are thus naturally protected, the main reason for their abundance is to be sought in another way. Some years ago your Government justly prohibited the sale of Bass, establishing thereby their correct status as game fishes only. The wisdom of this provision has already made itself apparent. The question now is whether the Pickerel are any less deserving of additional protection from the same standpoint. The difference in gaminess of the two species is well known, but this does not determine their relative value. In Muskoka Lake, where, notwithstanding the advanced state of depletion, the conditions are more normal than in the Georgian Bay, the pickerel are much more staple fishes from the tourists' and cottagers' standpoint than the other.

It might be urged that the prohibition of the sale of Pickerel would be a hardship to certain fishermen, but these fish never have been and cannot be regarded as general food fishes, such as the whitefish and herring, and a fishery based or dependent on them is unnatural, and would be better abandoned. The region of the Georgian Bay can have no great value to the fishermen unless the whitefish and herring fishery is productive. On the other hand, it is becoming more and more valuable as a tourist resort, and its value is greatly enhanced by the presence of game fishes. The latter should be, therefore, strictly protected for this purpose, and their depletion from other sources prevented.

Destroying Coarse Fish.

The work of destroying pike and other coarse fish in the Nepigon has been continued, and thousands were destroyed during the summer; tons of ling and suckers have been taken by hoopnet fishermen in eastern Ontario, and a marked improvement in the game fish will soon be manifested.

Legislation.

The legislation extending the prohibition of the sale of speckled trout, bass and maskinonge for a further period of three years has been universally approved.

Specimens.

A few additional specimens have been added to the collection of mounted fish.

Acknowledgments.

The Department desires to express its appreciation of the courtesies extended and the assistance rendered by the Chief Warden of the State of Michigan, the Hon. Mr. Chapman, to the Deputy Commissioner during visits to Detroit on public business ;

And also by the railway companies, for without their co-operation it is needless to say but little progress could have been made with the work of transplanting fish.

Reports.

The reports of the overseers which follow contain much information not contained in the statistical tables, and they are, therefore, commended to the perusal of those desiring a fuller knowledge of the condition and nature of the fisheries than the tables impart.

In conclusion, it may be superfluous to add that the work of the Department is steadily growing as its field of usefulness increases, and as its operations are extended ; and that, having regard to the important and extensive duties to be performed, the expenditure has been as economical as possible.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. T. BASTEDO,

Deputy Commissioner.

31st December, 1903

OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

J. C. Judd, District Overseer, Morton, reports that the district under his supervision embraces over 800 lakes, with such a variety of attractiveness and diversity of features that it is almost inconceivable. He says it is doubtful if any territory in the world having the same area can be found containing sublimer scenery, better fishing, and within easier access, a territory "where civilization has made its way and yet not marred the beauty of nature," where possibility is beyond the dream of the ambitious angler.

There has been within the last few years a wonderful awakening of interest on the part of the people, and a large increase in the number of summer visitors. The attention which your Department is giving to the matter of protection is much appreciated.

During the past season special effort has been made to interview boatmen and tourists, and to impress them with the fact that the returning to the water every black bass caught would soon develop better fishing, and increase the small-mouth bass which they desire, much more rapidly than the stocking by your officers, and it is gratifying to know that in many lakes on the Rideau this idea was carefully and willingly observed. One hundred black bass are said to have been caught in one day by four tourists and not one bass killed. Further, it was suggested that if this was brought to the attention of tourists as a special request by way of notices distributed at the hotels, it would do much good. There is a desire on the part of boatmen and anglers to further limit the number of catch and increase the regulation size of bass. Many catch and kill to the limit, and occasionally to excess, yet it is thought that a lessening of limit will be adhered to quite as well, and that the interested feeling of tourists in retaining good fishing is such that the great majority of them will frown upon an excessive catch. Last season the tourists were in harmony with the above, and were ready and willing to call the attention of the overseers to such, and even to infractions. These are certainly encouraging features.

Licenses. As mentioned in a former report, the issuing of licenses ought to depend upon the condition of lakes. Where it is known that the catch of bullheads is very small, hoopnet licenses ought not to be granted.

The "Eva Bell." The patrol boat "Eva Bell" in the spring had a thorough overhauling. The old boiler was replaced with a new one, and some of the timbers and planking were also renewed. She was carefully inspected by the Government inspectors at Kingston, a certificate of which she carries on board, and has given good satisfaction during the year. Perhaps the best evidence which can be given as to her importance on this chain of lakes is to state the fact that, after the close of the season when she had to make for port in consequence of ice taking, there have been some twenty-five convictions for illegal net fishing, while during her patrol no such infractions were heard of. Her former master during the summer resigned to accept a more lucrative position, but his place was taken by Mr. John Roddick, who will make a courteous, careful and vigilant officer, as evidenced by the fact that he seized a number of nets during the early part of the fall. He would recommend that a boathouse be built for the boat at Jones' Falls, midway in her patrol, and where coal may be safely kept, and where she could be hauled out for winter.

Anglers' Associations: Your recognition of anglers' associations is another encouraging feature, and attention is again called to the importance of these associations. Their formation will eventually be the solution of the problem of protection. Every year furnishes further evidence of this fact.

These associations, like all others, can only be properly organized and kept active under the supervision of an officer, who is constantly in touch with them.

As a District Overseer, he has found a ready response towards organization, and without friction in our ideas as to what is required for their localities, and he is the recipient of questions frequently submitted which are weighed together, and always with the best possible feeling.

District Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, reports that he has been over his district several times, and reported to the department as to complaints made, etc.

He is sorry to again report a continued decrease in the catch of herring in Lake Erie; in fact there has been a general decrease in most kinds of fish caught the past year. The herring, the most valuable fish in Lake Erie, show a continuous decrease since 1899, and the fishermen are becoming fearful that the continuation of gill net fishing by tugs in the head of Lake Erie, and poaching by the Americans in Canadian waters will very shortly have the herring all but extinguished in Lake Erie. Already many of the pound net fishermen are considering whether it is worth while to take out licenses again. If the Department cannot devise some method or policy to preserve the herring fisheries in Lake Erie, they must look out for a tremendous falling off in the revenue from that source, and as very nearly one-half the whole revenue of the Department comes from the fisheries on Lake Erie, the Department should have a great concern in their preservation. From his observation of the gill net fishing he is convinced that it is a mistake to permit gill netting for herring in the fall, as most of the fish caught are spawn herring, and it only stands to reason that if you destroy the parent fish while in the act of reproduction it will not be long before the species will become utterly extinct.

The Department has made regulations for the preservation and propagation of black bass, and other kinds of fish. Yet in the face of the continuous decrease in catch of herring during the past five years, nothing has been done for the protection of the herring fisheries by withholding privileges which are destructive to parent fish, or making regulations for the protection of the herring.

The very early set in of winter, which started about the middle of November, again caught a number of nets in the ice between Point Pelee and the Detroit River, some losing all their nets, stakes, etc.

He is still of the opinion that it would be in the interest of the fishermen and protection of the fish, if the Department could have all fishing suspended by the 20th of November each fall.

From fishermen and others along the shore from Point Pelee to Port Stanley, he learns that the Americans enjoyed about two months good fishing, from early in March to the first of May, in Ontario waters, without molestation. The lake opened early in March, and navigation began about the 10th. The Dominion G. S. Petrel did not get down from Upper Lakes till the first of May, with the result that American tugs were scattered all along our shore, fishing. The Petrel should go into commission here as soon as navigation opens, which is usually early in March.

Complaints come from some of the fishermen in Lake Huron of damages to nets by rafts of logs, and he thinks some additional legislation necessary for the protection of the fisheries from such causes.

He would say in conclusion that, while there has been a great decrease in catch of fish, that the prices have increased greatly, which has in some measure compensated for decrease in catch; although those who depend on the Herring principally actually lost money in the season's operation.

The price of fish has risen so high that good fish has become a luxury, instead of food for the masses.

District Overseer McCargar reports that the fishermen had hard luck during the spring in the Bay of Quinte, Weller's Bay, Consecon Lake, and the Trent River sections. There was but a small catch of bull heads in all the above places, both spring and fall. The water was so high that the fish kept in the marshes, and during the fall it was

so low that the nets were partly out of the water. This, however, applied more to Consecon Lake and the Trent River. The angling was not so good in any of the waters mentioned above, on account of the high water and the high winds, and he thinks the abundance of young shad in the Bay of Quinte had a lot to do with the bad angling. They had plenty of bass, but they would not take the bait, there being a glut of natural food. He thinks the Ontario Government should extend the work of stocking lakes where there are no fish, and re-stocking some that have been fished out, and that the small inland lakes should not be overlooked. A number of natural hatcheries could be started along the Bay of Quinte at a very small expense. There are a few coves where they could be built cheap. The water would be the same as the bay water. The parent bass could be put in the enclosure in the spring, but removed after spawning. The fry could be left until from three to five months old, and then let loose. They would then be able to look out for themselves. The fishermen, he says, along the Bay of Quinte observed the law fairly well. He seized a few gill nets in the bay, below Deseronto, and destroyed them. A quantity of bass about five months old were put in the Bay from the bass ponds this fall. A hatchery should also be started on the Trent River above Healy's Falls. There could be one built at a small cost on Mr. R. Keller's place. The parent bass could be easily secured, and the C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations being only about six miles away, they could be conveniently shipped. He thinks spring fishing should not be allowed in the Trent River or between Peterboro and the St. Lawrence River. The spring is the time when most of the fish in these waters spawn; and they should not be disturbed. Fishing with hoop nets, in the fall of the year, will help the game fishing rather than hurt it. The black bass are a very hard fish to catch in a hoop net. They will not lead except in the spring, near spawning time. By stopping spring fishing, it would protect not only the game fish, but pickerel, which is a fine food fish.

The fishermen observed the law only fairly well. He had to fine two men in Prince Edward County, one for shipping black bass, and the other for refusing to show from whom he bought fish. In each case a fine of \$10 was imposed. He seized three gill nets below Deseronto, and burnt them up. He also seized a quantity of hoop nets at the west end of Weller's Bay, and has them yet for sale. He also seized a night line in the Trent River, and one in Hogg Lake.

District Overseer Pratt, Penetang, reports that fish of all kinds, except Pickerel, are very much on the increase. Game fish, he is fully convinced, have not been so plentiful for years, Whitefish about normal, Trout in greatly increased numbers, with a more than corresponding increase in size, Pickerel much less than average, and for the first time he reports German Carp as taking a distinct place in the fish of the Georgian Bay. As yet they are practically limited to shallow water from Waubashene to McRae's Bay, and as considerable apprehension exists as to the ultimate results of the influx of this fish, he has given the subject some study, with the result that so far there does not appear any good reason for believing that they will prove destructive to any but a low grade of fish, or, in other words, fish that frequent the same kind of water, viz., shallow, reedy bays, such as pike, suckers, green bass, etc. They will, however, multiply very fast, and may eventually destroy feeding grounds of better fish.

Tourists, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, were in much larger numbers, and it is a certainty that each recurring season will see them in continually increasing numbers. Much more pretentious houses, both hotel, club and private houses, are being built, and catering to the tourist fraternity, especially in providing good fishing for them, is, he believes, the largest factor to be taken into consideration in making and carrying out fishing regulations. Of course he does not wish to be understood as referring to anywhere but his own district.

Tourists are observing fishery regulations much better than formerly, although the fishing hog is still with us, and he must, at the risk of being considered importunate, reiterate his recommendation of last year that a synopsis of the law be placarded freely.

Illegal fishing by fishermen is not abating, in fact it would be on the increase if it were not for the fact that fewer are engaged in it, due to high wages for unskilled labor in other occupations.

The reason for the increased tendency to fish illegally, especially trap netting, is better facilities, such as gasoline power, etc., while at the same time provisions for coping with it have not kept pace, in fact they are wholly inadequate for the purpose.

Regarding his own operations, practically nothing was done until June 1st, when he received a telegram to proceed with his man to Little Current to take over the sailing cruiser "Maud," at that time in charge of Overseer Oliver. He did so, and continued to use her in his district until the close of navigation. He found the "Maud" to be a staunch and seaworthy craft, but unhandy for cruising purposes. He would recommend that she be dismantled and furnished with gasoline power.

As gasoline is now in general use for power, he can see no reason why fishermen in the Georgian Bay should be placed under an embargo by being prohibited from using it under license; they will use it in any event, and an increased revenue may as well be derived from it.

District Overseer Thwaite, Oshawa, reports that the local Overseers have performed their duties faithfully, considering the amount of remuneration they receive. He thinks if the Department would impose a license fee of \$5 per rod for the season for all non-residents of the Province, the extra revenue derived therefrom would enable the Department to be more liberal with the local overseers, thereby securing more efficient service. The fishing season on Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching has been a most successful one. The anglers all report satisfactory catches. The work of restocking the lakes with the gamey Black Bass is a very popular work, and the people are looking forward to good results. Stony Lake still continues to attract large numbers of tourists from the American side, who fish incessantly from early morn till late at night. He thinks a license fee of \$5.00 for the season should be charged these parties, and does not believe it would deter one in a hundred from visiting the lake. Stony Lake is a favorite resort for tourists from all over the Dominion, as well as the United States. There are some two hundred cottages erected on the various islands in the lake, some on a most elaborate scale. The fishing has been all that could be desired. He again urges the desirability of placing fishways in the dams on the Indian River.

The catch of Maskinonge and Bass in Rice Lake has been very good during the past season. The licensed fishermen on the lake are also well pleased with their catch of Mudcat and other coarse fish. Lake Scugog is noted for good Bass and Maskinonge fishing, several Maskinonge were caught weighing over 20 lbs. each. He is glad to say that the catch this season has been satisfactory to the numerous tourists who visit its shores.

The Dominion Government contemplate building a concrete dam on Scugog River at Lindsay, and he recommends that a modern fishway be placed in it.

He also recommends that the close season should be from 1st December till the 1st of July, and that some protection be given frogs, or they will soon be a thing of the past. He is of the opinion that the number of Bass and Maskinonge to be caught in one day should not exceed 2 Maskinonge and 8 Bass, and that no Bass measuring less than 12 in. long should be kept out of the water. He would urge that the use of spears be absolutely prohibited, for they are the principal cause of the destruction of Lunge during the spawning season. The dumping of saw mill refuse in the rivers and lakes has entirely ceased.

Overseer Allan, Wallaceburg, reports that the angling in his division has been all that could be desired. The anglers who visited this locality are loud in the praise of the sport that this locality affords. One in particular told him that he had angled in all parts of Georgian Bay, and in a great many of the angling waters of the United States,

and says that he has found nothing to equal the waters of Lake St. Clair; the fish are gamey, and the surroundings are pleasant and easy of access. A serious difficulty they have to contend with is the angler who fishes for the market; he of course comes as a tourist and takes out a permit to angle in Canadian waters, and is on the waters at 5 o'clock in the morning, and stays out all day long, rain or shine, catches all he can, puts them in ponds and keeps them alive until he gets sufficient quantity to ship; he then sends them to Detroit or Mt. Clemens by steamboat, and they are there sold to the large hotels at a good price, and the proceeds are used to defray the expenses of this so-called sportsman. The months of September and October are the best months for Bass fishing if the weather is warm. There were a few new anglers, too, in that locality during the year, but they did not remain long on account of the weather being so rough and wet at that time.

The Johnson and the Bassett are said by the anglers to be the best waters they know of. The Bass are on the increase throughout his division. There was a large increase in the catch of the different kinds of fish over the previous year, 90 per cent. of the total catch is exported and 10 per cent. is used for home consumption. The close season and other regulations of the Department were well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having come to his notice.

There is no mill refuse allowed to run into the river, and there are no fishways, in his division.

He recommends that no spring fishing with nets be allowed, and that the season in the fall be changed from 1st October to the 1st September. This, he says, would be satisfactory to the fishermen, also to the public generally.

Overseer Armstrong, New Liskeard, reports that there were eight licenses issued in his district during the year 1904, which were for local and domestic purposes only. With the exception of fishing done by Indians in some of the remote small lakes, the fishery laws were fairly well observed.

The district is fast becoming popular as a resort for tourists, there being good Bass and Speckled Trout fishing in Lake Temagami, and other small lakes on the Montreal River.

There are very few game fish in Lake Temiscamingue, with the exception of Bass and Maskinonge; the former are only found at the lower end of the lake. Other kinds, such as Pike, Pickerel, Shad, Herring, Whitefish, Sturgeon, Channel Cat, and Eel are plentiful; the Whitefish and Herring are reported to be of excellent quality.

He understands that the Province of Quebec has issued licenses to export fish from Lake Temiscamingue to the U.S.A., and thinks it might be well for the Department to consider the advisability of issuing licenses for export also.

He regrets to say that the local saw-mill owners are still disregarding the act respecting sawdust, and are allowing it to be carried into the lake by high water in the spring and fall. More stringent steps will have to be taken to stop this violation of the act in order to protect the fish.

Overseer Barr, Renfrew, reports that there has been a slight decrease in the catch compared with that of last year, owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the fishing by the licensees.

No fish were exported, the entire catch being used for home consumption. No violations of the close season or other regulations of the Department came to his notice. In many cases the mill owners still allow the refuse from the mills to run into the streams. There are no fishways in the district. A few tourists visited his district during the past season, mostly from Philadelphia. The Bass and Maskinonge fishing in Chats Lake was excellent, and good Speckled Trout fishing was had in the head waters of the Bonnechere and Petewawa.

Overseer Bailey, Callander, reports that there has been no net fishing in his district.

The close seasons and other regulations were well observed. No complaints of illegal fishing have come to his notice. The angling for Bass and other game fish has not been as good the past three seasons as formerly ; he cannot account for it.

There has been some good Brook Trout fishing in some of the streams in the near neighborhood.

The lake is becoming more popular every year as a summer resort, and the many tourists who visit its shore are rapidly taking up the desirable islands.

Overseer Baechler, Nipissing, reports that there does not appear to be any noticeable increase in the number of Black Bass, Maskinonge or Speckled Trout. At the opening of the season in June and for a couple of months afterwards, there is good fishing for Bass with rod and troll, but during the latter part of the tourist season they appear to vacate the main shores and are only found in quantities among the islands some miles out. There are no Speckled Trout in the large lakes, some are found in the South River, above the shutes, but in ever decreasing numbers. He would advise the placing of Trout fry in the river, as the large number of logs that used to pass down the river is a thing of the past. The Trout would not have to contend against the pollution of the waters such as then existed. There are not very many Maskinonge ; occasionally a very large one is caught. They seem to be more plentiful towards and in the French River. He mentions that inhabiting the small inland lakes some few miles from the large lake, are innumerable Black Bass of a small size, weighing up to a pound, and in equally large numbers are the Silver or Widemouth Bass, but they do not seem to grow to the large size obtained in the large lake.

As there were no licenses issued in his division he cannot furnish any data as to the value and quantity of fish caught during the year. There are myriads of Pike and Pickerel in the spring, and some Whitefish and Herring are caught in the fall. During this past summer the number of tourists increased considerably. Some 34 members of the Keystone Camping Club, Pittsburg, made their first visit to the mouth of South River, and were so pleased with their location that they intend bringing some hundred more members of their club next year. In concluding, he says that there are no fishways on the shutes on South River. In the first falls encountered in their passage up-river the fish are stopped. If they could master this shute they could easily ascend a long way up stream.

Overseer Geo. Bilton, Rideau Waters, reports a slight decrease in the catch, owing to the fact that there were about one-third fewer licenses issued this year than in former years. There has been an increase in the catch of Pike, also of Catfish, which he thinks goes to show that the waters are not being over-fished with hoop nets. In Upper Rideau Lake, Wolf Lake and Otter Lake, the Ling are becoming more numerous every year, and he would suggest that some means be devised to exterminate them, as they are very destructive to all other fish. Th Bass fishing has been first-class. The tourists who frequent the waters are well pleased with the sport afforded; and say that the Rideau waters furnish the best Bass fishing they have found in their travels. A large club house is being erected on Mud Lake for the accommodation of the ever-increasing tourist trade. He would recommend that the close season for Salmon-Trout on the Lower Rideau River be changed to the month of October, that being the month in which they spawn. If the season were changed to that month he is of the opinion that it would be a great protection, as at present there are a great number of people who troll during that time, and most of the fish taken are filled with ripe spawn. The close season for Bass he says was well observed, but there were some flagrant violations of the law in fishing for trout and whitefish during the fall close season. He had thirteen parties summoned and convicted, a fine being imposed of ten dollars in each case.

Overseer Blondin, Cornwall, reports that there has been no net fishing; only angling. The angling has, however, been unusually good. Fish have been plentiful, especially

pickerel. One man, whose business is to guide tourists, reports 1,250 lbs. caught. Another man who follows a similar occupation reports a catch of over 700 lbs. of pickerel and other fish, such as pike and perch. There has been an increase in the catch of Maskinonge. An Indian reports a catch of 27, and in all a catch of about 70 Maskinonge has come to his notice, having been caught by different men. All the fish caught are for home consumption.

There has been a great number of tourists, and the district seems to be becoming more popular every year as a summer resort.

No illegal fishing came to his notice, the close seasons have been well observed. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Bowerman, Port Perry, reports that the fishing has not been as good as the previous year, owing to the very low water; this is a very serious drawback to the angling, on account of the great quantities of weeds exposed.

He suggests that winter fishing through the ice be prohibited, and that the close season should be from 1st December to 1st of June.

The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed.

Overseer Brady, Lindsay, reports that maskinonge and bass were not as plentiful as in former years, although much larger in size. Two-thirds of the fish taken are used for home consumption and one-third is taken by the tourists to points in Ontario and United States. A very large number of tourists from the United States visited that locality this year.

With the exception of a few old offenders who were fined for fishing during the close season, the law was well observed. During the year he confiscated four snares, five spears, one jack-light, and one canoe, all of which he destroyed. There is only one fishway in his division, and it is in good repair. He would recommend a close season for frogs, from the 1st of November to the 15th of July, as in the fall and spring of the year the frog lamp is used by poachers instead of a jacklight to spear fish, and no doubt a great many Maskinonge are killed. Besides this, ducks will not remain to hatch where they are continually disturbed at night by the frog lamp. He also recommends a close season for Maskinonge and Bass from the 1st of December to the 1st of June, or as long as Bass are allowed to be taken through the ice with bait it will be impossible to protect the Maskinonge from being snared.

Overseer Brown, Baysville, reports that the Speckled Trout fishing in the river has been excellent, and that in the Lake of Bays the angling for Lake Trout has been all that could be desired. The Black Bass that were planted in the lake by the Department, he says, are doing well. Several parties have reported having seen large quantities of the young fry in different parts of the lake. The settlers are fully alive to the importance of protecting this fish, as they realize that it is the ideal fish from a tourist's point of view, as it can be taken any time of the year, and are as gamey as any fish that swims. The close season and other regulations were well observed; no cases of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Brown, Rockdale, reports the catch of this season to be lighter than that of former years. Maskinonge and Bass are on the increase in the lakes, and Speckled Trout in the creeks are reported as plentiful.

A large number of tourists visited the district during the season, and were pleased with their catch, and some are erecting cottages.

The close seasons were well observed, and no cases of illegal fishing came under his observation.

Overseer Cattanach, Wolfe Island, reports that the Bass fishing during the recent season was largely in excess of that of former years. The district is becoming a very popular summer resort, and the class of people who visit the locality are such as they are very sorry to part with and pleased to meet again. The anglers express

themselves as satisfied with the fishery regulations and the general enforcement of the laws. He is of the opinion that those who come from year to year spending their vacation should be dealt with most leniently. In consequence of the late opening in the spring, the catch of the licensed fishermen was not as large as in former seasons, the spring fishing being fully two weeks shorter. The fall fishing for Bullheads, however, has been prosperous, which makes the average catch for the season a fair one. He had but very little trouble with the tourists, there being a general disposition on their part to respect the laws, when made fully known to them.

Overseer Clyde, Cataragui, reports that there has been a decrease in the catch of Pike, but an increase in the catch of Perch and Catfish. In the Rideau Canal there is an abundance of Dogfish, which are very destructive to the spawn of game fish. He has instructed the fishermen to destroy all Ling they find in their nets. The close seasons have been fairly well observed. A few cases of illegal fishing came to his notice, in each case the parties being fined according to law. He confiscated no fishing gear of any kind. He is of opinion that no Bass measuring less than 12 inches should be taken, and also that resident settlers who fish for domestic purposes should have 100 yards of nets, and be charged a fee of \$2 each.

There are no Speckled Trout in his division, but Bass and Maskinonge fishing cannot be excelled. The district under his supervision has become popular as a resort for tourists, especially Loughborough, Dog, and Cranberry Lakes.

Overseer Clunis, Claude P.O., reports that the Trout fishing in his division was not quite up to the catch of last year. So many of the tributaries of the Credit River are being leased by private parties that the waters open for angling to the public are very limited. This, he thinks, fully accounts for the shortage in the catch.

No cases of illegal fishing came to his notice. The close season he reports as being well observed. There was no mill refuse allowed to pass into the stream in his division. All other regulations were well observed.

He reports a large number of tourists at the Caledon Club during the year.

Overseer Couseneau, Windsor, reports that the fishing operations this year in the waters under his supervision were not so good, from the standpoint of quantity of fish taken, as in the season of 1902, but from a financial standpoint it was a more successful season, owing to the increased price received for German Carp and other coarse fish. The catch of Whitefish for some unaccountable reason was a complete failure, the fish apparently not leaving the lake for the river during the fine weather in the fall season. The fishermen did not derive any material benefit from the abolition of the Whitefish close season, owing to the winter setting in so early in November.

Overseer Craig, Glenburnie, reports that the catch of fish for 1903 was not so good as in 1902, Catfish being much below the average, while Pike and Coarse fish were about the same as in the past. Prices were good, which helped the fishermen very much. The catch of Herring was up to the average. They are still very numerous, and average much larger than formerly. All the Herring licensees were well satisfied with their catch.

Tourists are still increasing, coming and going during all of the angling season; many of them camped on Bob's Lake and Green Bay. Bass fishing was better than for many years. The lakes are becoming cleared of Ling by hoopnets; tons of them were taken and destroyed during the year. In 14 Island Lake, where hoopnet fishing was prohibited, the Ling are increasing very fast, and Bass fishing has not been so good as in former years. There is still a good demand for fish from the United States. The home demand is increasing yearly.

The number of Bass tourists should be allowed to kill in one day should be reduced to eight, and the lengths increased to eleven or twelve inches.

Several fine cottages were built on some of the lakes last summer, which added much to their beauty.

The laws and regulations were fairly well observed. He destroyed two hoopnets, three gill nets, and a number of nightlines, which were unlicensed.

Overseer Crotty, Bothwell, reports that the catch in his division was about the same as in former years, and that all were used for home consumption. No abuses came to his knowledge. The close seasons were strictly observed. There are no dams or fishways in his division.

Overseer Driscoll, Howe Island, reports an increase in the catch, and that the fish were of a better quality than in former years. A great number of tourists visited his district during the year, and they all report excellent sport. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed. No cases of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Dickson, Westwood, reports that the tourists who visited the lake during the season were well pleased with the catch, all kinds of game fish, such as Bass and Lunge, being very plentiful. The lake is a favorite resort for tourists, who are becoming more numerous every year.

Overseer Duchesne, Treadville, reports that he has found very little change in the condition of the fisheries in his division from that of previous years. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed. The angling for Bass and Pickerel has been first-class, and the anglers appreciate the efforts that have been put forth to enforce the laws; they realize the importance of protecting these valuable fish. The fish caught by the licensed fishermen are all used for home consumption, none being exported. There are several sawmills in his division, but the owners are careful that the refuse does not run into the water. Taking all things into consideration, he found everything from the fishing standpoint in a very satisfactory condition.

Overseer Free, Byng Inlet, reports that the close season and other regulations of the Department were well observed. Several cases of illegal fishing with trapnets came to his notice, and in each case the net was confiscated, but the parties fishing then could not be found. The angling has been first class. Bass and Pickerel fishing has been better than he has known for the past ten years. Quite a number of tourists visited the locality during the season, and they were all well pleased with the catch.

Overseer Flynn, Mountain Grove, reports that the licensed fishermen in his division were unable to supply the local demand for fish, consequently a larger portion of the fish caught were sold in that locality than heretofore. The number of tourists visiting his district is increasing every year, and are well satisfied with the sport afforded. Some who were there two years ago notice a decided improvement, both in the quantity and size of the fish caught. In the waters where hoopnet fishing has been permitted for several years past there is a very noticeable increase in the quantity and quality of the game fish taken. Ling have been caught in great quantities by the nets. This is a noxious fish, and it is well that the waters should be rid of it.

The spring fishing for Pike and Suckers was very successful; many Ling were also destroyed. The settlers are taking much more interest in the protection of game fish than formerly. They realize the importance of the tourist trade to the locality. He reports having secured four convictions for illegal fishing, a fine of \$10 and costs being imposed in each case; also that four parties were allowed to go on suspended sentence. On the whole, the laws and regulations of the Department are fairly well observed. He recommends that a bonus be paid to the fishermen for destroying Ling.

Overseer Freeman, Northumberland County, reports that the fishing in his division has been about the same as last year, although his returns show that there has been a less quantity taken. He says it is owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the fishing by fishermen, some of them not fishing more than half of their time. The bay fishing, according to the time spent in active fishing, shows much better results than the year previous, the principal fish taken being Pike, Bullheads, Pearch, and Rock

Bass. These fish are taken in large quantities; one fisherman alone caught three hundred dollars' worth of Bullheads in three weeks.

Not many tourists visit the locality, although it has the best angling waters along the shore of Lake Ontario, and the magnificent scenery and camping grounds cannot be excelled in the whole Province.

There are no fishways in his division. No mill refuse has been allowed by the millowners to run into the water. The close seasons and other regulations of the Department have been well observed.

Overseer Gardner, McDonald's Corners, reports that the Bass fishing in his division is very good, but that the district is situated in such a way that it is hard to get at it: still, they were visited by a few tourists during the past season, who were well satisfied with the sport afforded. The laws and regulations of the Department are well observed.

Overseer Gerow, Port Perry, reports that owing to the very low water in Lake Scugog during the year the Maskinonge fishing was not quite so good as in former years, but that the Bass fishing was better than it had been for some years. This, he thinks, is owing to the fact that there were not the usual quantity caught through the ice during the winter. He recommends that all winter fishing be stopped. The different close seasons were well observed. No cases of illegal fishing came to his knowledge.

Overseer Gibson, Strathroy, reports that the Bass planted by the Department in his district are doing well; the stream has been set apart for a term of years, and the local anglers are looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the time when they can try their luck with the finny tribe.

The laws and regulations have been well observed. There is no mill refuse allowed to run into the water in his division.

Overseer Gillespie, Campbellford, reports that the close season has been generally observed; very few complaints were made, and no violations came to his notice, except in one or two cases of spearing. He visited the places where spearing was said to be going on, and is pleased to say that his visit had a good effect, and stopped it to a great extent. The hoopnet fishing has been very poor, especially in the waters between Percy Boom and Chisholm Dam. He accounts for the scarcity of Bullheads, or Catfish, in that section from the water having been drawn off the drowned lands above Chisholm Dam before the small fry had a chance to reach deep waters, being left in pond holes or shallow creeks, where the waters becoming stagnant during the summer months they die. He is afraid that fishing will be poor until Chisholm Dam is rebuilt; there is about two-thirds of the dam gone at the present time. From Healey's Dam down to the foot of Rice Lake the fishing has not been up to former years, and he thinks that if no license were granted in the spring for a few years the fishing would be very much improved. Angling during the open season for Bass and Lunge on the whole has not been as good as former years from Healey's Dam to Hastings. He visited the different summer resorts to ascertain the cause for this, and the reason given him was that the water was kept so high at Healey's Dam that the Bass and Lunge did not take to the deep waters, but remained among the reeds, where there was plenty of feed. In his opinion there are as many, if not more, game fish in these waters as in former years, but on account of the waters being kept so much higher, the fish have more territory to roam over.

Overseer Gibson, Mallorytown, reports that the territory allotted to him on the St. Lawrence River is entirely within the limits of the International Park. In the arrangements for this park the Americans had everything to gain and the Canadians everything to lose.

The angling in the river, he regrets to report, has not been up to the average, for Bass and Pike especially. He has given his district close supervision during the past

two years. He seized and confiscated a number of gill nets during the season, and in almost every case they were, in his opinion, the property of Americans.

Some little difficulty was experienced with parties from the United States using seines for catching Minnows, and although no seizures were made, he succeeded in checking the practice. He apprehends, however, that this will be repeated next year during the tourist season unless the river be carefully guarded.

There was no dynamiting in his district, and the law respecting the pollution of waters was strictly adhered to. There are no fishways. Much difficulty is experienced in getting returns of the catch from fishermen at the end of the season, and he would recommend that an additional charge of \$1 be made in each license, and that such amount be refunded at the end of the year on receipt of the return of fish taken.

He would recommend that the limit for a catch of Bass for one day be made six, and none taken under a length of twelve inches, and that a close season for Pike be made the same as for Bass, and that spearing and shooting of Pike in the spring on the marsh should be stopped, or in a few years the St. Lawrence River will be cleared of that kind of fish.

The Maskinonge fishing in the river is becoming very popular in the months of October and November. The tourists have had good success, and report large catches. This is a growing fad, and has only been taken up in the last two years.

Overseer Goulette, Gananogue, reports that the Bass fishing has been very good, but in size the Bass are much smaller than usual, which arises probably from over-fishing. A great many American tourists visited the district during the season, and were well pleased with their catch. Pike or Pickerel have been very plentiful.

All the fish caught by the licensed fishermen in the back lakes were exported to the United States. The catch of coarse fish was fully as good as in former years. The close seasons and other regulations of the Department have been well observed, only one case of illegal fishing having come to his notice.

Overseer Graham, Fenelon Falls, reports that as far as he could learn the catch of fish in his division was about the same as last year.

There have been no complaints made to him, either directly or indirectly, of illegal fishing, and no cases have come under his personal observation.

The Kawartha chain of lakes is fast becoming popular as a summer resort, especially in the vicinity of Fenelon Falls, and the tourists who visit the waters are all well pleased with the sport afforded.

Overseer Hadgraft, Port Dalhousie, reports that the season has been very unsuccessful one. The fishing for Herring and Perch was very poor all spring and summer. In the latter part of October and November the Herrings are generally along that shore in large quantities, but this year they were not nearly so plentiful as in former years, and the very rough weather that prevailed prevented the fishermen from getting but a very few lifts before the run was over. The large price that was paid by the American buyers partly made up for the failure in the catch, three and four cents per pound being paid for Herring in the rough. One tug secured as high as two hundred and fifty dollars for one lift.

The angling on the grass beds at 15 and 16 Mile Pond was better than last year, owing largely to the appointment of two overseer on the spot to protect the interest of the angler.

The angling for Perch at Port Dalhousie was very good, while there was a notable falling off in the number of Pickerel and White Bass caught in the Welland Canal. He cannot account for the shortage.

The commercial fishermen on the Niagara River complain of the new Order-in-Council passed by the Dominion Government regarding a close season for Sturgeon. Grounds that were formerly fished by both Canadian and American fishermen are now open only to Americans. This, he thinks, should be rectified.

The close seasons and other regulations were well observed. He has had some complaints of illegal fishing on the Niagara River, which is receiving his attention.

Overseer Howard, of Collingwood, reports that the fishing in the waters under his supervision has been as good the past year as any since he has been acting as Fishery Overseer. There were not as many fish caught during the season, but it was not on account of any scarcity of fish, but because of the very rough weather that prevailed throughout the year.

The angling for Brook Trout and Black Bass has been very good.

The close seasons and other regulations were well observed. He finds the fishermen willing to obey the law, as they consider it much to their interest to do so.

Overseer Huntington, North Bay, reports that the fishing in his district has been better this year than last. On Lake Nipissing it is better, owing, he believes, to the large number of Sturgeon taken from the waters by the licensed fishermen. The reports from tourists on this lake as to Bass, Pickerel, and Maskinonge fishing certainly surpasses anything he has heard of elsewhere in Ontario. The Speckled and Grey Trout fishing in the inland lakes, especially along the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, is excellent. He has seen Speckled Trout caught in Pine, Goose, Anderson, Rabbit, Rib, and Temagami, and numerous other smaller lakes, that would average two pounds each, and some of them weigh over five pounds. Rib, Temagami, and Rabbit Lakes are now, without exception, the finest Trout lakes he knows of in the Northern Territory. Grey Trout readily take the bait in the spring and early fall, and he has seen some weighing from twenty-two to twenty seven pounds taken with the rod and line from some of the lakes mentioned above.

He would suggest the adoption of strict measures governing some of these Trout lakes as to catch, weight, etc., similar, in fact, to the Nepigon regulations. He is glad to report that no serious violations of the fishery law have taken place in his territory, and that the law on the whole has been very well observed.

Overseer Hughson, Orangeville, reports that in many of the rivers and lakes where Speckled Trout formerly were to be found in great numbers are now completely fished out, and would require re-stocking and careful protection to restore them to their original state. He would like to see the lakes in his division producing good fish, in order that the people could be supplied with good angling, and would like to have the waters stocked with Black Bass, which, he thinks, would thrive well in those waters. At one time all the streams were well filled with speckled Trout and Suckers, but the Suckers are the only fish left. The laws and regulations were well observed.

Overseer Johnson, Brantford, reports that the angling in the Grand River during the past year has been good; the Bass and Pickerel have been a good size and quite numerous. Some fishermen also report good trout fishing. The Bass consigned here arrived in good condition, and were successfully planted in three different places above and below the dam, and in the canal leading to Mohawk Lake. The people fully appreciate this work.

The sporting public think it a wise thing that the Department set the stocked waters apart for a term of two years. At the expiration of that time there should be good angling. Two cases of illegal fishing came under his notice, and convictions were secured in both cases.

Overseer Johnson, Parry Sound, reports that the fore part of the tourist season was cold, but the weather in August was warm, and the tourist trade was good. In interviewing a good many of the tourists they stated that the angling both in Georgian Bay and the inland lakes was much better than heretofore, and expressed themselves as well pleased with the fishing, and also with the regulations as to fishing as put in force by the Department. The net fishermen have had a fairly good season, but during the fall many of them lost their nets, owing to the heavy west winds.

Overseer Johnson, Harwood, reports that the quantity of Black Bass caught during the season was in excess of the preceding year, but the Maskinonge fishing was not quite so good as in former years, owing to the very rough weather that prevailed during the season, which roiled the water to such an extent that the conditions for Maskinonge fishing were not favorable. Still, he reports a fairly good catch.

The tourists are increasing every year. They were more numerous than in any previous year, and the indications are that the coming seasons will see a great number visit the locality.

He secured five convictions during the year. The close seasons were fairly well observed.

Overseer Labatte, Victoria Harbor, reports that there was a decrease in the catch of the different kinds of fish for the market as compared with that of previous years, the Herring fishing especially being very poor, owing to the rough weather and winter setting in so early. On the other hand, game fishing increased, angling and trolling being very good during the past season, and as a result this district is becoming very popular as a resort for tourists.

Maskinonge are increasing rapidly; a considerable number of good catches of large ones were made during the fall months. There was also a considerable quantity of Bass taken.

As far as could be ascertained, the close seasons were well observed, as no illegal fishing came to his knowledge.

Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, reports that there has been a general decrease in all kinds of fish caught except Pike, or Blues, the catch of this variety being practically the same as last year.

The extraordinary early winter, which started about the middle of November, has not been equalled here for twenty odd years, and has been the cause of a great loss and hardship to many of the fishermen, while the decrease in many respects can be attributed partly to the unfavorable season, which was similar to 1902. The fishermen are becoming uneasy at the continual falling off in the catch of Herring, the decrease this year being 90,900 pounds, or actually about one-half the total catch in 1902. Whitefish decreased from 95,429 to 41,698 pounds, Sturgeon from 19,064 to 13,597 pounds, Pickerel from 174,823 to 96,531 pounds, Perch fell from 131,086 to 87,115 pounds, and Catfish decreased 3,450 pounds; mixed and coarse fish show a decrease of 19,207 pounds.

The steady decline in the catch of Herring from a total of 788,616 pounds in 1899 to 93,394 in 1903 should be a cause for reflection on the part of all connected with the fishing interest in any capacity whatever. The general feeling is that unless more stringent measures are taken in the early spring and late in the fall to prevent American poachers trespassing on our shores, which they do sometimes six weeks and two months before the Petrel gets into commission in the spring and after she is laid up in the fall, and unless our Department refuses tug gill net licenses in western Lake Erie, the Herring fishery industry of Lake Erie will be a thing of the past.

A great deal of feeling was aroused among the pound net fishermen on the main shore of Essex and Kent Counties by the action of the gill net tugs from Pelee Island. Some four tugs could be seen at once fishing in the passage between Point Pelee and Pelee Island, and all along the main shore within two and three miles of it. He managed to seize twenty-six nets off Point Pelee, about two miles out, and confiscated them. His experience in lifting the confiscated gill net firmly convinces him that it is a most destructive mode of fishing. The most of the fish found in the net were spawn Herring. Fully one-fourth of those caught dropped out before he got them in the boat. He is of the opinion that the interests of the fishing industry would be best secured by prohibiting all fishing from the 20th November till April 1st. Spawning Herring, as well as Whitefish, would be protected, and the fishermen

would benefit by saving fishing gear, of which a great loss occurs every year in these waters.

The various close seasons and prohibitions were well observed.

Overseer Laird, Guilds, County Kent, reports that fishing commenced about the first of May. There were no heavy runs of fish during the whole season; in fact, the Herring and Whitefish are steadily decreasing every year. In 1899 there were caught in his division 3,624,130 pounds of Herring and 68,030 pounds of Whitefish; in 1900, 2,777,094 pounds of Herring and 33,449 pounds of Whitefish; in 1901, 2,059,751 pounds of Herring and 52,562 pounds of Whitefish; in 1902, 553,190 pounds of Herring and 29,660 pounds of Whitefish; in 1903, 409,932 pounds of Herring and 22,710 pounds of Whitefish, so that except in 1891, when there was a large increase of Whitefish, these two kinds of fish have been decreasing at an alarming rate, and as the Herring fishery of Lake Erie a few years ago was more valuable than all other kinds of fishing, it should surely set the Government thinking as to what is the cause of this very large decrease. In his opinion there is one, and only one, cause, and that is the wholesale destruction of the Herring and Whitefish with gill nets during the spawning season in the latter part of November and the fore part of December, when these fish are on the reefs. It is a well-known fact that when these fish are heavy with spawn they cannot be caught in pound nets, as they will not follow the lead, but at such times they are an easy mark for the gill net. If there is not better protection provided for these fish in the very near future, it will be of no use to fish the waters of Lake Erie for Herring and Whitefish, in fact, he is almost afraid it is too late now to expect any great amount of Herring to be caught in Lake Erie. However, he would like to see something done to better protect these two valuable kinds of fish, and he thinks it would be worth the experiment to make a close season, say from the 15th of November to the 1st of April, and not to allow any gill netting at any time. He believes it is a great mistake to license gill nets in any waters that can be fished with pound nets: he also believes there are too many pound nets being fished. He thinks that three nets are all that anyone should be allowed to fish.

He is pleased to see that at last some effort is being made to come to some understanding with the border States, so as to have a uniform close season established. If this had been done ten years ago there would not have been such a great decrease in the Herring and Whitefish as has taken place in the last five years. Rond Eau Bay, which was a few years ago a grand sporting water, is not at the present time nearly so good, from what cause he would not like to express a very decided opinion. Of course, he has his own views on the matter. In the first place, he believes the Carp were allowed to secure a very strong foothold before means were taken to exterminate them; but as means are now being employed to rid the bay, or at least to keep these robbers down, he believes with care the waters of Rond Eau Bay can be made a sportsmen's paradise again.

There should be Black Bass planted in these waters, so as to keep up the supply of this game fish; and as they have no Trout or Maskinonge fishing in Rond Eau Bay, something should be done to keep up and protect the game fish that are there. The Eau is becoming more and more every year a resort for summer tourists; in fact, there is no time during the summer season when this popular resort is free of local or foreign tourists. It is the only sporting water in Western Ontario of any size.

The fishermen have observed the close season strictly, but have raised a great deal of objection to the close season on Sturgeon. They think it a hardship to have to throw out these fish, when at that time of year there is always a light catch of all other kinds.

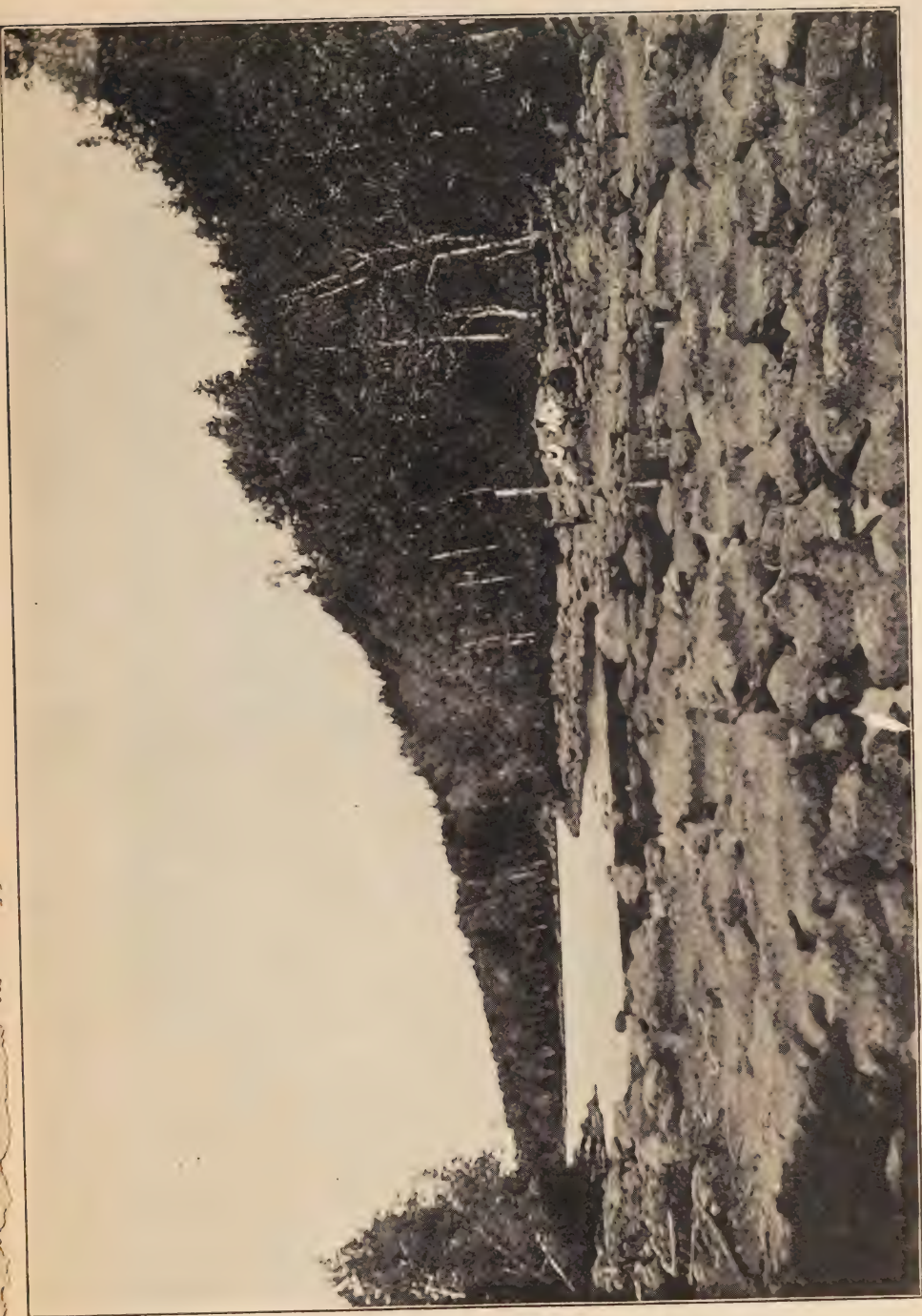
Overseer Legault, Sturgeon Falls, reports that the catch for the past year has been greater than the combined catch of the two previous years, and the fish were of a fine quality. Old experienced fishermen say that with a careful conservation there



Where the Trout hide!—The Matchetawan.



Paradise Beach—Lake Temagami.



Sharp Rock Outlet—Lake Temagami.



“The Good Old Summer Time,”

is abundance of fish in the lake to last for years to come. A few cases of illegal fishing came to his notice; the parties in each case were fined. The fishermen were well pleased with the season's catch. The laws and regulations of the Department were fairly well observed.

Overseer Loveday reports no prosecutions during the year. The public seem to be falling in more and more with the necessity of observing the fishery laws, and co-operating with and assisting the overseer in the enforcement of the laws.

Fishing has been very good on the upper Ottawa, and some very fine fish have been taken on the Rideau River as well, but the lower Ottawa seems to be getting worse every year. There are no Bass of any account, and Pickerel are decreasing. He does not believe it will ever be any better, as there are no spawning beds but what are covered with sawdust.

Overseer Menzies, Burk's Falls, reports that he has visited during the year a great number of the lakes and streams in his district, and found that the laws and regulations were observed. The tourists who visited the division found the Bass and Pickerel fishing all that could be desired. There are two lakes between Burk's Falls and Algonquin Park that contain Bass and Pickerel. The remainder are inhabited by Trout, Whitefish, Herring and Suckers.

The millowners all observe the law regarding the dumping of sawdust in the streams. There are no licenses issued in his division.

Overseer Miller, Wiarton, reports that he visited all the inland lakes and streams in his division, also the bays on Lake Huron. The Bass fishing on the Lake Huron shore and around the islands was not as good as usual. In discussing the matter with fishermen and settlers, a great many reasons for the shortage were advanced. In his opinion the most likely reason is the great abundance of Carp, which in the spring of the year frequent the waters in thousands, just at the time when Bass are on the spawning-beds, and devour the spawn. They are very large, and come into the bays in such numbers that they crowd each other out of the water. They are so numerous and large that there is no chance for a smaller fish to exist. He is afraid that they will exterminate all other fish unless some plan is devised for destroying them. In the inland lakes Bass have been plentiful and the angling good. Pike were very numerous. Quite a number of Bass were taken that bore every evidence of having been bitten by Pike; in some cases pieces were bitten clear out. He says all the islands along the shores of Lake Huron have been sold, and the parties purchasing have in many cases built beautiful summer cottages, and if the game fish could be preserved, Wiarton would have one of the finest summer resorts in Ontario. The scenery is unsurpassed, and the place is easy of access, being only a couple of hours' run by boat from Southampton, and eight to twelve miles by land from Wiarton. He finds that the public are very anxious to assist him in enforcing the laws and regulations of the Department. Two cases of illegal fishing came to his notice, and on the whole the different close seasons and other regulations have been well observed.

Overseer Moore, Huntsville, reports that the Black Bass in the lakes there are doing remarkably well. During the past season large numbers were caught by tourists and others, although as a rule those caught were not large in size.

He thinks it would be advisable to have cautionary notices of a permanent nature placed in conspicuous places informing the public as to the season and limits in regard to Bass fishing, as he has found that any violation of the law has been due entirely to ignorance on these points, Bass fishing being an entirely new thing in that neighborhood. Such notices would be required for Vernon, Fairy, Mary and Peninsular Lakes.

Some reports of violations of the fishing laws have come before him, but upon investigation there was no evidence to warrant prosecutions.

There has been no trouble from the owners of sawmills depositing sawdust in the water.

The number of tourists visiting this part of the district is increasing annually, and they tax the accommodation to its utmost, and a great many are building cottages for themselves. No fish is sold for export.

The close seasons are well observed.

Salmon Trout fishing, which fish are caught principally on the troll, in spring and fall, did not appear to be quite so good this year. There is no Maskinonge or Speckled Trout fishing in the above lakes.

Overseer Moore, Lakefield, reports that the catch was not as large as last season, perhaps owing to the coolness of the summer. A great many tourists visited the lakes during the summer, and had fair catches of Bass and Maskinonge. The law has been well observed, both as to close season and the number of fish caught daily by tourists. He suggests that the number of Bass that may be caught by any one person in a day be changed to 6, and 2 Maskinonge, and as in previous reports he again suggests that foreign tourists should pay a small license fee. Most of them that he has talked with express a willingness to pay toward the expense of restocking the waters and better protection of the fish.

He recommends that the use of spears be entirely prohibited. At present they are used to kill Suckers, and as the Maskinonge spawn about the same time the Suckers are running, he is of opinion that a number of Maskinonge are killed at that time.

Overseer Myers, Orchard, reports that the chief fish in his district are Speckled Trout, and the catch this year has been about the same as last year, but there were some larger fish taken than usual. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed.

No mill refuse is allowed to run in the streams. He pays special attention to this clause of the Act. Most of the waters in his division are under control of fishing clubs. The unanimous wish of the members is that the close season should commence on the 15th August, as a great many trout caught during the latter part of August and the fore part of September are full of spawn.

Overseer McAulay, Southampton, reports that the fishing during the year has been poor, owing to the very rough weather that prevailed. The fish were just as plentiful as last year, but the fishermen could not in many cases get out to lift their nets, consequently great quantities of fish spoiled in the nets. The Bass fishing on the lake shore in Saugene River has been very good. There is only one fishway in his division, which is in a very good condition. Owing to the rough weather there were 125 nets lost during the season.

Overseer McCall, Vittoria, reports that he finds it hard to base a calculation as to the take of fish, as there were fifteen less pound nets fished this year than during 1902, there being only four pound nets fished fronting the County of Norfolk this year.

There is no doubt there was a great falling off in the Whitefish; fishermen report that the usual quantity did not come on the shore fronting the Townships of Walpole and Rainham, which is the great breeding ground. One pound net fisherman said there was not one fish this year where there were five the previous year.

There would not be five per cent. of fish sold here for home consumption.

The fishery regulations and close seasons were fairly well observed, with the exception of Long Point Bay, where poaching is largely on the increase, and no attention is paid to fishery regulations or close seasons, and every device is used to take fish at all times when possible.

There is no mill refuse allowed to run in the streams. There is one fishway on Nanticoke Creek at the dam, one mile from Lake Erie.

Overseer McComber, Port Arthur, reports that there would have been a much larger catch of fish had it not been for the extremely rough weather on Lake Superior

last fall, before the close season. Quite a number of the men lost their nets, and a few lost their entire fishing outfit, and consequently abandoned the fishing grounds, and did no more fishing during the remainder of the season. It would have been necessary to purchase new outfits, and the time was so short they did not consider it worth while. It is estimated that about fifty per cent. of the catch of fish was shipped to the United States, the balance being shipped to Canadian markets. He has not been informed of any abuses existing during the year. The close season and other regulations of the Department have been well observed. There are no fishways in his division, and no saw mills outside the breakwater. He has always more or less difficulty in getting returns from the fishermen. Most of the men are uneducated, and cannot fill in the forms, and they are all such great distances apart, it takes time to get them in. However, he has been furnished with returns by all the fishermen. It would be a great benefit to have a fish hatchery on the Canadian side of Lake Superior. It could be built at a moderate cost, as there are fine streams suitable for the purpose. He is informed that the fishing industry on the American side, where they have hatcheries, is far superior to the Canadian side. He has lately been informed of a lake two or three miles north of Loon Lake, which is swarming with Bass. If this lake became known it would be a great attraction for tourists. The lake is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles long. It is but a short distance from the C. P. R. line of railway. There is also a lake five or six miles north of Ouimett, on the line of the C.P.R., which is plentifully supplied with Speckled Trout, weighing from two to three pounds. It would be very convenient for tourists, as they would take waggon at Ouimett and drive out to the lake. There is no Maskinonge in that part of the country.

Overseer McKewen, Tehkummah, Manitoulin Island, reports that a great many tourists visited that locality during the year, where they find good accommodation at Maniowaning, Little Current, Gore Bay, and many other smaller places. They spend a great deal of money, and in return get some excellent Bass and Speckled Trout fishing, and in many cases a new lease of life.

The laws and regulations of the Department are well observed. The Manitou Fish Co., who have a lease of Manitou Lake, have not found the fishing as profitable as expected, but they are not discouraged; they are making extensive preparations to stock the lake next spring with White Fish and Salmon Trout by erecting a large and expensive hatchery at the outlet of the lake, and intend to have it in full operation by the opening of spring. The settlers are pleased that their interests were guarded when leasing the lake, by reserving them the right to fish with rod and line for their own use.

Rumors reached him last summer that the company were doing some illegal fishing, but on investigation he found the report to be untrue. Some of the small inland lakes furnish good Bass fishing. The fishing in the North Channel and Lake Huron seems to have been fairly good.

Overseer McKirdy, Nepigon, reports that the revenue received from fishing permits issued was \$1,080.00, some \$15.00 less than for 1902; the very unfavorable weather during the latter part of June and month of July, made these months very light, otherwise the season would have been a record breaker.

The fishing on the river was fully up to the standard, both in size and quantity, to other years. The river has been well patrolled, and the camps kept in excellent sanitary condition. The opening of two new camping places has helped materially to relieve the congestion during August.

Considerable has been done in clearing out the Pike and Suckers, thousands of these pests having been destroyed, which will, no doubt, have a beneficial effect. He would, however, suggest more radical measures to clear the river of these pests; then indeed we would have a Trout stream to surpass the fondest dreams of the disciples of Walton.

Many of the leading sportsmen who visit the Nepigon annually are very desirous of preserving this stream for fly fishing only, claiming that the various artificial baits are barbarous, and not fit to use for taking the lordly Trout. On the other hand, the bait-fishermen claim that the larger fish do not rise to the fly, in fact if they had to depend on what they caught with the fly, their supply of fish would be extremely small. It is his belief that an expert fly-fisherman can catch more fish than the bait fisherman, and certainly the fly-fisherman has the acme of pleasure.

In proof of the fallacy of the bait-fisherman's contention, he quotes from his record book Mr. Henry Bristol's (New York) record this season :

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1 trout	6	1 trout	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 trout	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 trout	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 trout	6	1 trout	7
1 trout	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 trout	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 trout	6	—	—
1 trout	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 trout	60

All taken with the fly.

He thinks fishing like this should satisfy any one.

It would add materially to the comfort of the river if the portages were improved by removing the boulders from the paths, making permanent canoe landings, with a portion of them at the ends of the portages.

The Canada Fish Co. have not found winter fishing a success, their catch being a very light one. Summer fishing is the only proper method, and until such time as proper facilities for handling the fish from Lake Nepigon to the station here is secured, nothing of any moment can be done.

The handling of some 200 Trout varying in size from 1 lb. to 6 lb., and transporting the same in the C. P. R. fish car (specially constructed), was a complete success, every fish reaching Rat Portage safely. He thinks the subject of restocking the depleted streams with Brook Trout like those from the Nepigon, cannot be too highly commended, but suggests that by use of a fish hatchery, and keeping the fry until they are a year old, when they will be able to take care of themselves, it could be carried on more cheaply; and with the unlimited supply of spawn that could be procured, every lake and stream in the country could be stocked.

Overseer McRitchie, Bothwell, reports that the catch was an average one. There is a slight increase in the value of the gear used. The close seasons and other regulations of the Department were well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having come to his knowledge.

Overseer Nash, Rat Portage, Lake-of-the-Woods, reports that in comparing the catch of 1903 with that of 1902, a small decrease will be found in 1903, which can be largely accounted for as follows :

Twelve pound nets were fished in 1903, where twenty were fished in 1902. Last summer during what is considered usually to be the very best season for fishing in his district, a severe storm, accompanied with high gales, completely destroyed the pound nets and many of the gill nets, and before new nets could be procured and set the season was practically over. Some licenses were not used at all, while some others were used but little, as the returns will show. Notwithstanding all this, there is seemingly general satisfaction among the fishermen with the catch during the year.

There has been but one important infringement of the law come under his notice, that being the illegal catching of Sturgeon in Rainy River, which same he reported to the Department fully in May last. Seven boxes of Sturgeon were seized, which, on instruction from the Department, were sold to the highest bidder.

His district has been most fortunate in having the inland lakes stocked with two cars of fish : one car of Bass in Long Lake and one of Trout in Berry Lake. The Bass placed in Brooks, Otter and other lakes a few years ago are now in a splendid thriving condition, and many sportsmen the past summer enjoyed an outing there.

With the many pretty lakes they have in that district being stocked with such game fish as Trout and Bass, it is fast becoming a most attractive spot for the tourist.

Then, perhaps, should be noted the extreme likelihood of the Grand Trunk Pacific opening up the large territory north of Rat Portage, which contains many lakes and rivers which, according to the explorers' accounts, are simply teeming with fish, while the forests abound with such game as Moose, Caribou, Deer and Bear, the latter being particularly numerous. It is evident that this district is a most enticing one for the tourist.

He concludes by saying "that the industry is looked upon here as being quite a substantial one, and a large factor in the commercial life of the district."

Overseer Nichols, Hall's Bridge, reports that the quantity of Bass and Maskinonge caught during the season was about the same as last year, but, as the number of tourists was about double, the individual catch, especially of Bass, was correspondingly smaller. Although the fishermen are becoming more expert and have better tackle, and the guides are better acquainted with the fishing grounds, the catches were, as a rule, smaller in number than last year.

This decrease may be accounted for by the rapid lowering of the water levels at the various dams after the spring freshets. In this way millions of Bass and 'Longe spawn are left to die on the shores and in the drowned lands every spring. The spawn is destroyed also by Catfish, Eels, Suckers and other coarse fish. But the greatest cause of decrease is the ever-increasing number of American tourists who come to this locality year after year. Their number has doubled during the last three years, and as new railroad and steamboat lines are being added every year, it is reasonable to expect that the Kawartha Lakes will become more popular, and the number of fishermen will rapidly increase. Thus it is only a matter of a few years when the Black Bass in these waters will be exterminated, and the large revenue derived from the tourist traffic will be lost to the district, unless the waters are re-stocked with Bass.

The close seasons were very well observed, very little illegal fishing being attempted. Several spears and trawling lines were taken, and the offenders dealt with, as mentioned in his monthly reports. The extension of the time prohibiting the sale and barter of Bass and 'Longe has done much to suppress illegal fishing.

The mill owners have taken every precaution to prevent the pollution of the waters by mill refuse.

There are no fishways in his division.

He submits the following recommendations, which he believes would greatly benefit the division under his charge :

The waters should be re-stocked with Black Bass.

The chief lakes of his division are Pigeon, Chemong, Buckhorn, Deer, and Lovesick Lakes, which form a connected chain from Bobcaygeon to Burleigh Falls, being in part a part of the Trent Valley waterway. On these lakes are situated four large summer resorts, at Bobcaygeon, Chemong, Buckhorn, and Burleigh Falls, which cater to the tourist trade. The hotel registers show a daily average of from fifty to eighty guests at each resort during the summer months. Several steamers are engaged in carrying these people from point to point, and each resort gives employment to from twenty to thirty guides during the season, and altogether these summer visitors leave a great deal of money in this locality. Their number, too, is steadily increasing, having doubled during the last three years. So many fishermen are a heavy drain on the waters, and the Black Bass, which are the chief attraction to the angler, are becoming scarcer year by year. Unless some means are taken to re-stock the waters, this district will soon lose a large and profitable summer trade. These waters, and especially Deer Lake and Deer Bay are admirably adapted for breeding grounds.

The daily maximum catch of Bass should be reduced to eight. This is as many as can be used, and if more are caught they are allowed to spoil in the ice houses and have to be thrown away, or it is a temptation to the guides to sell them.

A small license fee should be imposed on foreigners. If the revenue so derived were expended in re-stocking the waters, it would tend to attract tourists to this locality rather than drive them away.

Overseer Norris, Bolingbrooke, reports that there has been very little net fishing in his division during the year, there being very few lakes where it is worth while setting a net. The angling for Bass and Pickerel in Christie's Lake has been very good; this lake is fast becoming a favorite resort for tourists. There is a very small portion of Bob's Lake in his division, and as far as he can find out, there has been a decrease in the catch compared with that of last year. He thinks this lake is overfished, and that it would be wise to stop all net fishing for a term of four or five years. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed.

Overseer Norquay, Manitowaning, reports that they have a number of good Brook Trout streams, two of international reputation, the far-famed Blue Jay and Manitou streams. The fishing in these has apparently not deteriorated to any great extent, although there is no doubt a progressive decline owing to the greater fishing, lessened volume of water and poaching (out of season fishing), unknown when the country was unsettled.

The wonder is that any fish are left.

The hand of every man seems to be against the continuance of this species, as they are fished for in and out of season, low water and high, spring, summer, fall and winter, by fair means and foul, and the only period of exemption is the emigratory one when the larger specimens strike for lake water, returning about July in each year. Bass-fishing is most excellent in all the lakes hereabouts, most of these bodies of water containing apparently inexhaustible quantities, still there is danger of depletion, many fishermen not having the fine instinct of sportsmen, but striving, one with the other, for the largest catch, neglecting to "play" their fish and give them that chance for life to which they are justly entitled and which, while increasing the enjoyment, would tend to conserve the supply. A good deal of difference is noticeable in the gamey qualities of fish in the different lakes, those in the smaller ones being the best fighters, owing, perhaps, to the greater competition necessary in the gathering of food. The weight of those usually caught is from two to four pounds, with occasionally a heavier specimen.

Bass are taken by line and troll, as also the Salmon, but not as extensively.

We find in Lake Manitou quite a number of large Speckled or half Speckled Trout of excellent quality, up to four pounds in weight, and which seem to be a cross between Salmon and Brook Trout varieties. They are quite red in color and owing to the very deep, cold water seem to thrive in the lake as well as smaller ones do in spring brooks. They are seldom taken by line or trowl, usually in the spring run of suckers, and therefore in bad company. This district is very popular as a summer resort for fishing purposes, and promises to be more so. Lake Manitou has long been the Mecca of good fishermen, and the extensive improvements of the Manitou Fish Co. must extend facilities for the exercise of this noblest of pastimes. The company have in one year made the beginning of what should be a paying and instructive business, and in his opinion should be encouraged to the full extent permissible by the Department. They have erected large dock accommodation, which permits of the safe anchorage, not only of their own fleet, but of that of others, and in addition to their hatchery, which, successful or not, will in experience prove to this Province of inestimable benefit, makes the habitation of the shores of this lake and its exploitation for fishing and tourist purposes possible. They have also built large and commodious boarding houses, ice and cold storage places, and the only bar in the way of their success is the accumulation of Suckers and Eelpouts now in the lake and which must be gotten rid of before their business of Trout breeding will have a chance of success. He has seen tons of Pouts taken at a lift; the lake should be thoroughly, frequently,

and systematically fished so as to exterminate these Pariahs of fishdom. A new field has been discovered at South Bay, for Bass, where they cluster in thousands among the rushes at the head of that bay, three miles from Manitowaning, and an overseer should be appointed at Manitowaning to watch this ground.

Overseer O'Connor, Long Point, County Leeds, reports that the waters over which he has supervision abound in a beauty of scenery and plentitude of game fish that should at once recommend them to be of special interest to the angler and tourist.

Bass, Pike, Whitefish, Salmon and other smaller fish are all to be found and the catch of last season showed somewhat of an increase. The proximity of the waters to such summer resorts as those among the Thousand Islands renders them sure of some attention from tourists.

Herein lies a difficulty. A few genuine sports visit the waters and would scorn to infringe upon the laws, while many others drive back from the St. Lawrence only to stay a couple of days, and while there catch all they can, quite regardless of the law. Then they leave, taking the more choice fish with them and leave the rest to rot on the camp grounds. These fellows, he says, need careful watching. They come and are gone again before he is aware of their presence, and it is only when it is too late that he knows of their work.

On the famous Red Horse Salmon grounds there was hardly a day during all last summer that boats might not be seen on this stretch of water and a good catch of Salmon was reported and most of it was done legally. A few fishermen in camp there were thought to be doing a little illegal fishing at night. Since his appointment as overseer, he has seized two gill nets at that point.

Heretofore there has been much illegal fishing for Whitefish during the run in the fall. There are three good rapids in those waters, and the Whitefish playing in large numbers in the shallow waters are rather tempting, but by frequent visits he has greatly reduced this evil. He also captured one net at this place.

A source of grievance to the people of the vicinity is the fact that there are parties doing nothing else all summer but trolling for Pike for market, and if this thing be allowed to continue, in a very few years the lakes will be depleted of one of the finest fish they have. He says the Pike in those waters are different from any others in the lakes about there. They are more like the Maskinonge in shape and color and are game right to the finish. Fish caught and marketed in this way cannot be reported in any way. He knows of one man who marketed a ton of Pike last summer. He thinks some steps should be taken to stop this commercial fishing at once.

There has been no hoopnet fishing in his division for some time, except in South Lake, and he recommends that these licenses be discontinued.

Overseer Ogg, Hamilton, reports that the catch of Whitefish for the year has exceeded that of last year by 4,875 lbs., with two returns not received. The fish have been of an excellent quality, and the prices have been high. Full returns, he thinks, will show a very slight difference, if any, in the catch. All the fish caught are used for home consumption. The season's operations have been satisfactory to the fishermen, the prices of all kinds of fish being very high. Three cases of illegal fishing came to his notice, and in each case a fine of \$10 and costs was imposed.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, reports that there has been a general falling off of the catch in his division compared with the catch of last year. Although the fishing has been lighter the fishermen have done fairly well, owing to the high prices received.

The catch during the ten days' extension of the open season that was granted was very heavy. He strongly deprecates the granting of any extension of the season in November, especially in the west end of Georgian Bay, as by the 10th of November the spawning season for the Trout in that locality is about over, and the first run of the Whitefish has commenced before the expiration of the ten days granted. It simply

means the wholesale slaughter of the spawning fish, especially the Trout. This would apply to the vicinity of Horse Island and South Bay as well as the west end of Georgian Bay. At the Duck Islands in the west end of his division the Trout spawn much earlier, the season being pretty well over by the 5th of November. At Cockburn Island and Meldrum Bay the conditions are about the same. Along the north shore of the north channel the conditions are different, as the catch in that locality consists principally of rough fish, that is to say, Pickerel and other coarse fish, his objection would not hold good then. He reports the Herring fishing at Bad River and Beaverstone in the Georgian Bay and Cutler in the North Channel to have been very good.

The catch in the North Channel in the vicinity of Gore Bay was lighter than usual. The pound net men at Cockburn Island had a good average catch, and at the Duck Islands the catch was fully up to that of last year. In the North Channel in the vicinity of Blind River the catch was less than usual; in the vicinity of Cutler it was about the same as last year, being a fair average catch. The season generally speaking has been a prosperous one for the fishermen, though owing to the very rough weather that prevailed during the month of November a good number of nets were destroyed at the Duck Islands and South Bay, and a few at Killarney and the Bustard Islands.

In referring to the decrease in the catch, he says that in the vicinity of Squaw Islands, Killarney and Bustard Islands, the decrease is owing in his opinion to the waters in that locality being over-fished in past years, and at the present time he believes there are too many nets used there. About 90 per cent. of the catch is exported to the United States, the average price received by the fishermen being about five cents per pound. The remaining 10 per cent. is sold in the local market and shipped to different parts of Canada.

The Bass fishing has been good; in the North Channel he thinks it is the best to be found in Ontario. There is good Maskinonge fishing, and Pickerel are also reported to be plentiful. There are a few Brook Trout streams which have furnished some excellent sport for the anglers.

The North Channel from McGregor Bay to Algoma Mills is becoming a great resort for tourists. There are a large number of both small and large, sailing and stream yachts being used for fishing and pleasure during the Trout season. This valuable trade is increasing every year.

Overseer Paul, Loring, reports that the angling for Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge in his division has been first-class, but says the Maskinonge are not so plentiful as they were some years ago, owing, he thinks, to so many dams being placed on the rivers by the lumbermen in order to remove their sawlogs. He thinks something should be done to remove these dams, as they were built years ago and have served their purpose, and their usefulness is gone.

The laws and regulations of the Department have been well observed. He would recommend that a free license be granted for domestic purposes, as there are plenty of Whitefish and Herring in the waters and they cannot be taken any other way.

Overseer Rennie, Napanee, reports that the catch for the season was somewhat better than that of last year. All the fish caught were exported to the United States. The close season and other regulations of the Department were well observed; not one case of illegal fishing having come under his notice. A great many tourists visited Hay Bay during the season, lured there by the reports of the magnificent Maskinonge fishing, which, he says, was the best in his memory.

Overseer Robertson, of Hillsburg reports that the laws and regulations in the waters under his supervision were well observed. No fines or arrests were made during the year.

Overseer Roblin, Adolphustown, reports a small increase in the catch over the year 1902. About 90 per cent. of the catch is exported, the remaining 10 per cent. being

used for home consumption. He complains that the anglers destroy a great many minnows for bait, and would recommend that notice be put up to further the protection of same. The fishermen mostly observe the laws and regulations of the Department. Three charges of illegal fishing came to his notice during the year, and a fine was imposed in each case. The Bass fishing continues to improve, and anglers are becoming more numerous every year.

There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Sargent, Bronte, reports a decrease in the catch of Herring compared with that of last year, but on account of the high prices that prevailed during the year the season's business, was, on the whole, a very favorable one. The bulk of the take was disposed of in the Hamilton and Toronto markets. He is glad to report that the old Ciscoe they had in former years are returning. He noticed in two hauls made by the fishermen (and there were two or three thousand in each haul) that 90 per cent of the total catch were Ciscoes. The fishermen are much pleased that they are returning. He has every reason to believe that they will again be as numerous as in former years. Angling has not been so good in the Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks. He thinks this is caused by the abundance of German Carp that frequent these waters, and hopes the Department may devise some means to rid the waters of this noxious fish. The close seasons and other regulations were well observed.

Overseer Shewen, Apsley, reports that there was an increase in the catch of fish for the past year on account of an influx of American tourists. All fish caught were used for home consumption. He visited the different camps and cautioned the parties about catching more fish than they could consume, and the result was that the settlers in the vicinity were given all surplus fish, and none were wasted.

The year before he was appointed overseer he counted over 100 Black Bass lying rotting on the shore of Long Lake, Township of Burleigh, at one camp. He has patrolled his district at different intervals to see that the close season was duly observed.

He had reason to believe that illegal fishing was carried on in October at "Trout Lake," Township Burleigh. He immediately visited the camp and lake, but found no nets.

No damage has been done to fish by dumping mill refuse in the streams. There are no fishways, but he would recommend one to be placed between "Gold Lake" and "Eagle Lake," and another between Eagle and Deer Lakes.

He had a small grant some four years ago to place some parent fish in Loon and Little Wolf Lakes, and is pleased to say that the result has proved satisfactory. The settlers are now catching fair-sized Black Bass.

The Americans, who are now coming more frequently and in greater numbers to this district, have asked "why the Government do not place fish in more of the pretty and numerous lakes which are now devoid of game fish."

There are two lakes, Wolf and Crab Lakes, Township Anstruther, both suitable for Bass, and they certainly ought to be stocked with Bass and Salmon Trout. It might be done at no great expense.

Overseer Skeen, Harwood, reports that the season as a whole has not been as good for Maskinonge fishing as last year, owing in a great extent to the prevalence of very high winds, which kept the water in a condition that was not favorable for trolling, and caused the tourist to seek the more sheltered places and angle with the rod and line for Bass, in which they had excellent results. There was an increase in the number of tourists who visited these waters during the year, and he looks for a much greater number during the coming year, as Rice Lake is fast becoming known far and wide as a sportsman's paradise. The close seasons and other regulations of the Department were well observed. There are no fishways in his district. He is convinced that a lot of spawn is lost annually through the rapid lowering of the water during the spring, and suggests that some means be adopted to overcome this.

Overseer Smith, Charleston, reports that the fishing in his division has been as good as usual. Bass fishing was better than last season, larger and more plentiful, many of them weighing four and five pounds. Salmon fishing was good in the months of May, June and July, then not as good the balance of the season, owing to the abundance of natural food in the lake. The Trout have increased in size for the last four or five years, many of them now weighing from ten to twelve pounds.

The close seasons are well observed. There are no fishways in his division; there should be one at the outlet of the lake, as thousands of small Bass come up the stream and lie below the dam trying to get up into the lake all the latter part of the season.

This lake is a very popular resort, and the tourists are more numerous every season.

A few cases of illegal fishing have come to his notice; the nets were confiscated whenever found.

The usual amount of Salmon fry was deposited from the Newcastle hatchery in splendid condition.

Overseer Smith, Kemptville, reports that the catch as far as he can ascertain has been about the same as last year. All the fish caught were used for home consumption. The close season and other regulations were well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having come under his notice. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst, reports that the supply of fish in the Muskoka waters during the past season has been quite equal to any of former years. Anglers have been very successful, and although the two licensees have not had such large catches as in former years, it is owing to the fact that through several causes they have not pursued the fishing as energetically as formerly, in fact, the latter part of the season was so rough that scarcely any fishing was done by them. He has given careful attention to the observance of the close seasons and to illegal netting, and is able to report that the law is well observed. He has experienced more difficulty as to the size of the fish caught, and in one case had the person in possession of such fish fined, as reported to the Department at the time. All fish caught are sold for home consumption, and none are sent to any outside market.

The close seasons are well observed, and all mill refuse is disposed of without being placed in the water.

He has had reports of illegal netting, but upon investigation said reports were proved to be unfounded.

The greatest enemies of our game fish are the large numbers of coarse fish (principally Suckers and Ling), which are in the waters. The game fishing in this district is improving, owing in a great measure to the efforts made to restock the waters, and the district has been for a long time and is becoming more and more a popular resort for tourists and anglers.

Overseer Steel, Uptergrove, Lake Simcoe, reports that the Bass fishing in the waters under his supervision has been good, there having been some exceptionally fine catches made, the fish being large and in splendid condition. The season could not be called a favorable one from the anglers' and tourists' point of view, owing to the very rough weather that prevailed throughout a greater portion of the season. Had the weather been more favorable, no doubt there would have been a much larger catch. There are six summer resorts in his division, and numerous cottages for the accommodation of tourists, and they were all well patronized. He thinks he is safe in saying that in Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching Bass and Maskinonge fishing cannot be excelled in the whole of Canada. The fish are large, gamey, and of a delicious flavor. He has been told by a number of tourists during the past year, sportsmen who have fished all over America, that the above-mentioned lakes provide the finest Bass fishing they have found anywhere. It is only a question of time till these waters become celebrated throughout the whole United States as furnishing the finest Bass and Maskinonge

fishing to be found on the North American Continent. The Maskinonge fishing this year has been better than in previous years, and the fish were of a larger size. It is quite apparent that they are increasing rapidly. There are no Speckled Trout in his division, but Lake Simcoe contains very fine Lake Trout, and these are increasing every year. The lake also contains an abundance of Whitefish and Herring. The catch of Pickerel, he says, was fully up to that of last year. He would recommend that the close season be made from the 1st of April, instead of the 15th of April, as at present, as the Pickerel begin to run in the latter part of March. Carp are becoming very numerous in the lake. He says the laws and regulations are well observed.

Overseer Stephens, Chatham, reports that there has been a small decrease in the number of fish taken in this district, owing to the ice remaining in Lake St. Clair until so late in the spring, and no extension of the fishing season being granted. In the latter part of the year the catch was good, and prices very high, and the revenue received by the fishermen was an increase over last year. About 95 per cent. of the fish are exported to the United States, and about 5 per cent. are used for home consumption. The close season was very well observed, only one case of illegal fishing having come to his notice. Two hoopnets were confiscated. There is only one sawmill in his division; no sawdust or other refuse is thrown into the river. There are no fishways, and none are necessary.

Overseer Steed, Sarnia, reports a still greater decrease in this season's catch when compared with 1902. Several reasons may be mentioned therefor. The natural location of Lake Huron beach, combined with heavy weather, makes the results of the north and west winds very disastrous to all pound nets. Add to this the immense number of logs (brought down by the mill companies of Sarnia Bay) enclosed by a single boom log, and in some cases held by tugs just outside the pound nets; these are certain to cause trouble during heavy weather to all nets on the shore. New York is the principal market, and during the past season prices have been such as to help recompense the fishermen for the decreased catch. The close season for Pickerel was not perfectly observed. The Port Huron customs receipts for April 27th showed two entries of Pickerel, but it was impossible to trace these. On the 29th of April it was reported that our fishermen were selling to a fish dealer in Port Huron; when interviewed he pledged his word that he had bought no Pickerel since close season opened. On May 6th (when accompanied by Chief Sarvis and Detective Murray) seven arrests were made for illegal fishing. Three of these were dismissed; two found guilty, sentence suspended; one found guilty, paid costs; one found guilty, and fined \$10 and costs. Two more were convicted on May 10th for selling Pickerel in close season, and a fine of \$1.50 and costs imposed upon each. Word was next received that one of our own fishermen was fishing illegally at Port Lambton. This was found to be the case, and a fine of \$10 was imposed. Two more convictions were made in June for selling Sturgeon under four feet long, and a fine of \$1.50 each imposed. The fishway in his district (on River Sydenham) might be improved, having suffered from the floods of June.

Overseer Neil Stewart, Chesley, reports that Trout have been more plentiful in his district this year. Whitefish is a thing of the past, none having been caught. The catch of Herring has not been as good as last year, the weather being so stormy at the end of the season that the fishermen could not get out to lift their nets. All the nets that they put out after the close season was extended were lost, with the fish that were in them. There are no game fish of any account in his district, except a few Bass in the Saugeen River. A few Speckled Trout were caught in the north branch of the Saugeen River this summer. All the fish caught in his district were sold in Canada, probably one-third used for home consumption.

The close season has been strictly observed. No illegal fishing came to his knowledge.

No sawdust or mill refuse is allowed to go in the rivers.

There is one fishway, which was repaired by the Dominion Government last year.

Overseer Stewart, Pelee Island, reports that the complaint is general among the fishermen that the season has been a poor one. The spring and early summer catch was very fair, but the fall fishing was very light, stormy weather very much interfering with the operations of the fishermen. Some who continued their operations late in the season nearly lost their outfits, and several sets of stakes were lost. While several more pound net licenses were issued than in former years, the catch of fish has not increased accordingly; a comparison with the returns of the year 1902 shows a large decrease in Herring, Pike and Perch, while the catch of Whitefish in 1903 was more than twice as much as that of 1902, and a large increase in the catch of coarse and mixed fish. The depression in the business was improved, however, by the good prices paid. The demand for fish was very active, several fish companies making bids for the same. Practically all fish caught are exported. For this reason he has great difficulty in getting early returns from the fishermen, as they depend on the buyers to keep account, and do not settle until the close of the fishing.

Angling during the season was very good, and the number of persons domiciling for that purpose were more numerous than formerly. Permits issued also show an increase.

No fishing is done during the winter months.

The close seasons and laws generally were fairly well observed.

He made frequent examinations of the fish caught. He also went aboard the steamer "Louise" (engaged in carrying fish from this place to Sandusky), and examined the books of the company. He was kindly received, and every opportunity afforded him for information.

During the Herring gill net fishing the Ohio State Fish Hatchery and Fish Commission had men here for the purpose of taking spawn. The weather, however, was unfavorable for the gill net fishing this year, and the quantity of spawn obtained not what was expected.

During the early part of the season, in fact, as soon as the lake was clear to the eastward, American tugs came close to the island and set gill nets. No means were available here for getting after them, as the south bay was full of ice. Some persons did, however, go out in a row boat, and picked up some of the nets. These nets were afterwards turned over to the Captain of the D. G. steamer "Petrel." About the last patrol this steamer made, some nets were found to the westward of Pelee Island among the islands there, and were confiscated. These are the only incursions by the Americans known to him in that district.

In conclusion, he says that general satisfaction is expressed not only with the fishing laws, but with the manner in which they are administered.

Overseer Taylor, Westmeath, reports that the season just closed has been a very successful one. All the anglers who delight in Bass fishing are very much pleased with the season's sport. The many rapids in the river in that locality afford the best all round fishing to be found anywhere on the Ottawa, and the scenery cannot be excelled in Canada.

Whitefish are to be found in very large quantities all along the river. The close seasons were well observed, very little, if any, illegalities having come to his notice. He estimates the catch at about 30,000 pounds, all of which is used for home consumption. This is an increase over any former year. All kinds of coarse fish seem to be increasing rapidly, while Pike and Bass are not so numerous as formerly. He draws attention to the matter of fishways, which he thinks should be in every dam, to allow the fish to ascend to their favorite spawning grounds.

Overseer Terry, Queensville, reports that during last winter the Whitefish furnished good sport for the residents along the east shore. In past years very few of these

fish have been caught, as it was generally believed that they could be taken only with a net or spear, and these implements of capture were prohibited. Now it has been discovered that these fish take baited hooks readily if they are lying on the bottom. The fish are plentiful, and many were caught in this way. Larger Lake Trout have been caught by trolling this season than formerly. The Bass fishing was not so good, but some fine catches were made. The fish taken were somewhat smaller than usual.

The number of summer residents and tourists are becoming greater each year; all available places in boarding houses and cottages were taken, many finding comfortable quarters in the farm houses near the water. The number of summer visitors seemed limited only by the accommodation to be had. The beauty of the lake, good fishing, pure air, proximity to Toronto, and easy railway communication, account fully for the great numbers seeking rest and recreation here.

More cottages are being built and more room provided in boarding houses. How the fishing will hold out against this ever-increasing number of lines remains to be seen. Artificial preservation of the spawn of some of the best game fish seems to be the great remedy.

The trolling for Maskinonge has afforded excellent sport this year, some very large fish having been taken, while many lost baits and broken lines attesting the heavy tugs of these lusty fellows. Some of the fish taken weighed over thirty pounds. The great number of large fish is a very pleasing indication.

There are comparatively few streams flowing into Lake Simcoe that afford any fishing for Speckled Trout. Near the sources of some of those streams flowing south from the Ridges few fish are now found where years ago they were plentiful. Two mill ponds on these streams have been stocked by companies, and the fish have afforded good sport. There are several streams in the Township of Whitechurch which by a small expenditure could be made into excellent preserves for Trout. It is only in the upper portions of these waters that these fish can live.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that the sportsmen of this vicinity see that the wild rice is re-appearing in different parts of Cook's Bay. An unusual number of ducks found here a resting place on their way south this fall. If the growth of rice continues to improve, there will no doubt be as good shooting here as formerly.

Overseer Trotter, Bobcaygeon, reports that the season just closed has been a poor one, in fact, the worst he has seen in years. The lake opened early, but the weather was so rough and stormy until the middle of July that the tourists did not care to venture out. This, he thinks, accounts for the shortage in the catch. The catch of Maskinonge is estimated at 10,000 pounds, of Bass at 5,000 pounds. A great many tourists from the United States and Canada visited the district during the season, and say there would be a great many more if there was better hotel accommodation. Twenty-eight men were engaged by the tourists as guides. We call attention to the need of a proper fish slide in the Government dam, the present one being practically of no use, as the fish from the lower lake cannot make the ascent. The laws and regulations have been well observed.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie, reports that it has been a prosperous and profitable year for the fishermen; that there is an increase in the catch of Whitefish, and that Trout and other fish will about compare with last season's catch, except Sturgeon, which shows a decided decrease, owing to the change in the close season. Nearly all the fish are exported to the United States; very few are sold in Canada. There were a few illegal nets in the vicinity of St. Joseph's Island. He thinks about three trap nets were set there. He seized one, and destroyed it, but could not locate the other nets or the offending parties. They were taken to the American side. No other abuses of the regulations came to his notice, and the several close seasons were well observed. There are no fishways in his division, and he is not aware of any injury being done by millowners allowing sawdust and other refuse to be dumped into the waters.

Overseer Walker, Port Credit, reports that the laws and regulations have been well observed. There has been a falling off in the catch by anglers, owing, he thinks, to the Carp becoming so numerous in the waters heretofore frequented by game fish.

Overseer Walsh, Carleton Place, reports that the year just ended has been a successful one for good fishing in his locality. The Pike, which are the most numerous, have been caught in large quantities, one man alone having caught 25 good-sized fish in one day. The Bass do not seem to propagate as fast in the Mississippi Lake as he thinks desirable. The only reason given for this is that a few years ago a dam at Innisville, about one mile from the head of the lake, broke away in the spring at the time the Bass would be looking up stream, and it is supposed that hundreds of them took advantage of the opening and went farther up and out of the lake. The fact that Bass became more numerous up above about that time strengthens this supposition. Another reason is that the Catfish have increased right near the mouth of the river not far from where some of the best catches of Bass occur. He is also of the opinion that they destroy the spawn and small fry. For this reason he granted a license to four hoop nets, and intended the fisherman to push his trade vigorously this winter against the Catfish, which he is doing, in the hope that it will lessen the destruction. He has lifted quite a few Suckers, but he does not know if they affect the Bass.

The close season is very well observed. As he is on the lake more or less nearly every day canoeing, he is in a position to know. The fisherman states that he has seen very few Pike, and only two small Bass, so it is evident that Catfish abound where the others spawn. About nine miles down the river from the lake there are falls, and he does not think it possible for fish to mount them. Pickerel come up from the Ottawa, and have been caught right up to the falls, but he has never heard of one being caught above the falls.

An inspection of the place will be made in the spring to see if it is possible to build slides to assist the fish, as it would be quite an addition to the lakes here if the Pickerel could get into them, as he is certain they would do well.

This lake is quite a resort, a large four-storied hotel being built within three miles of the town; there are also about a dozen cottages in the same vicinity. The hotel has been fully occupied every season since it was built, and hundreds visit the park, which is one of the finest natural resorts he has ever seen. A perfect half-mile race track is built around the hotel, where the speedy ones from the town try themselves. The Northern Division meet of the American Canoe Association was held in front of the park in 1902. You can catch a Pike any time you wish within 100 yards of the hotel. On one side of the lake for six or seven miles the wild rice grows very thick, and hundreds of duck of different species fly here to breed and feed. Owing to the fact that there is no one here to look after them, they are shot at as soon as they arrive. In this way the shooting is spoiled for the opening of the season. Still, hundreds of them are shot. A more vigorous enforcement of the game law would make this one of the finest duck resorts in the country. Whitefish and Trout have been planted in the lake at different times, but were never heard of afterwards. There were some fish placed in the river near Almonte last year, but as it was done without the knowledge of the overseer he is not in a position to say anything about them. One net was seized in the lake last fall, and as it is not a safe place to set them, there is not much of it done.

Overseer Waddell, Leith, reports that there has been a decrease in the catch, owing to the very rough weather that prevailed during a great part of the season. The fish were as plentiful as in former years, but the fishermen in many cases were not able to get out to lift their nets. There were a great many nets lost on that account. The close seasons and other regulations were well observed. He reports that the trolling at Point William was all that could be desired. One party from Owen Sound caught seventy-one Trout in one day, and there were

many others who caught over sixty in one day. About 50 per cent. of the entire catch is shipped to the United States market, the remainder being used for home consumption.

There were quite a number of tourists who spent the summer or a portion of it at King's Park and Leith, and he is pleased to say the number is increasing from year to year.

Overseer Wensley, Wensley P.O., Addington, reports that the catch of fish in his division was about the same as last year, and that all were used for home consumption. He would recommend that licenses for domestic purposes be granted in all the lakes in his division, and that the fee be raised from \$1 to \$2. He also recommends that the close season for Salmon Trout be changed to commence on the 15th of October and close on the 15th of November. The several close seasons were well observed. Only one case of illegal fishing came to his notice, for which the offender was fined \$5 and costs. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Willis, Port Whitby, reports that the season was scarcely as good as last year, owing chiefly to the high winds and rough weather that prevailed early in the fall, very little fishing being done after September the first. The size of the fish taken was better than last year, especially Herring and what are called Cross Whitefish.

There were no violations of the laws, and the close seasons were well observed. The angling in Whitby and Pickering harbors was never better, both Pike and Perch being caught in large numbers. The fish were all sold locally or shipped to Toronto.

He strongly recommends that the present custom of giving any license holder the exclusive right to fish on any particular ground be discontinued, and that all licenses should be issued to fish in the front of the township in which they are held, as all the fishermen use one of the harbors, viz., Pickering, Whitby or Oshawa.

Overseer Willmott, Beaumaris, reports that during the past season angling has proved about equal to that of previous seasons. He has noticed that in many instances the run of Bass taken in the Muskoka waters has been longer than for many years past.

The past season was again a most successful one in the planting of adult Bass, which were brought from Lake Erie, a very small loss having been sustained whilst the fish were in transit.

He is of the opinion that many fish planted in the waters in the vicinity of Huntsville have found their way down stream, as Bass have been caught in places along the river (North Branch) where they were never previously known to exist. This also applies to the Madawaska River, where Bass have been caught, and which no doubt have found their way from lakes in the Algonquin Park, in which Bass have been planted. The Muskoka lakes are teeming with small Bass, which, had they an opportunity of growing after reaching the lawful limit, would in a few years give as good angling results as those of many years ago.

Settlers claim that they should have the privilege of netting Herring in the month of November. He sees no objection to this, as these fish would then be in such portions of the lake as to preclude the probability of catching other classes of fish.

Many hotel proprietors have written him requesting him to forward them abstracts from the Fisheries Act. He would respectfully suggest the advisability of having curtailed extracts of the most important sections printed on good, strong cardboard, and copies sent to each postoffice and railway station. It is only right to keep the public informed of the Act as it now is, and also of any changes which may be made.

Overseer Wood, Toronto, reports that there is not much change from the situation last year. In all probability the catch would have been much larger had not adverse winds and stormy weather prevailed during a good part of the season. He is pleased to be able to report the appearance again of the Ciscoe Herring, and some of the best informed of the fishermen are of the opinion that this valuable fish will soon be taken in large numbers in the waters.

The close season was well observed during the year. In one instance a fine was imposed, and two small nets placed in prohibited waters were seized.

He frequently examined packages of fish received by the express companies, but never found any illegal shipments, and in all cases where protected fish were exposed for sale satisfactory explanations could be shown by the vendors that the fish were legally obtained.

Overseer Yates, Goderich, reports that the catch for the season was fairly good. He cannot say that there was much improvement over last year. The close season was well observed, and for that reason there was same good Bass fishing at Goderich at the mouth of the River Maitland, and up the river from Goderich to Wingham. There was a new fishway put in the dam at Auburn this season. The catch of Perch and Herring by hook and line fishing at Goderich, Bayfield, and Port Albert was large. He has had no complaints as to sawdust, and on the whole he thinks the law has been well observed, no report having reached him to the contrary.

Overseer Yelland, Peterboro', reports that the angling was exceptionally good during the past season, the catch being equal to, if not greater than, the previous year. Two cases of illegal fishing came to his notice, and the parties were fined in each case, which was a warning to others to refrain from breaking the law. He confiscated several nets, which were destroyed.

He is of the opinion that if the water could be regulated so that it would not rise and fall during the spawning season there would be no need of re-stocking the waters, as the spawn deposited would hatch and mature, which would give ample fishing for all who cared to fish. He recommends that steps be taken to exterminate the Catfish that are becoming so plentiful, and are so destructive on the spawn of Bass and Mas-kinonge, and suggests that hoop net licenses be granted to be fished under the surveillance of an overseer.

The law regarding the running of sawdust in the streams has been well observed.



Dining Room, Bon Echo Inn. (Lake Massanoga.)



Lake Massanoga—Frontenac Co.



On Lake Opinicon. (Rideau.)



A Morning's Catch. (Rideau.)
[xv]



Lords of the Big Rideau.

ANGLING WATERS.

COUNTY OF ADDINGTON—Overseer, P. J. Wensley, Wensley.

Weslamacoon, Otter, Thirty Island, Wolf, Michanog, White, Brule, Fortune, McKay, Schooner, and Buckshot Lakes—Speckled and Salmon Trout.

Loon Lake—Speckled Trout.

C.P.R. to Levant Station, then by team along Government road to Eagle Hill, about two miles from Weslamacoon Lake. Camp out.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—Overseer, R. M. VanNorman, Sault Ste. Marie.

Blind River—Bass.

Thessalon River—Speckled Trout.

Echo River—Maskinonge, Pickerel, Bass and Trout.

C.P.R. or steamboat. Camp.

Goulais, Batchewana, Montreal, Agawa, Michipicoten, Dog, and Sand Rivers, and Michipicoten Island—Speckled Trout.

Steamboat. Good hotels.

District of Algoma—Overseer, J. Whalen, Port Arthur.

Silver Lake, Mackenzie River, Loon Lake, Blend River, Corbit River, Carp River, and Six Mile Creek—Speckled Trout.

C.P.R. to Port Arthur. Hotels.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—Overseer, A. McComber, Port Arthur.

Steele River—Speckled Trout.

C.P.R. to Jackfish Station. Camp.

Loon Lake—Speckled Trout and Bass.

C.P.R. Camp.

BROCKVILLE—Henry Mathen, District Overseer.

St. Lawrence River—Bass and Maskinonge.

G.T.R. or steamboat to Brockville. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF BRANT—Overseer, Henry Johnson, Brantford.

Grand River—Black Bass and Pickerel.

G.T.R. and T.H. & B. to Brantford.

Scotland and Mount Pleasant Ponds—Speckled Trout.

G.T.R. and T.H. & B. Hotel accommodation.

County of Bruce—Overseer, M. A. Macaulay, Southampton.

Saugeen River—Bass.

G.T.R. to Southampton.

Ghegheto's Islands—Bass.

G.T.R. to Wiarton, and stage from there. Camp.

Pike Bay, Stokes Bay, and Greenough's Harbor—Bass.

G.T.R. to Southampton, and stage from there. Camping.

County of Bruce—Overseer, B. B. Miller, Wiarton.

Miller, Emmet, Cameron, and Cyprus Lakes—Good Bass fishing.

G.T.R. to Wiarton. Farmhouses or camp.

COUNTY OF CARLETON—Overseer, E. T. Doveady, Ottawa.

Ottawa River and Rideau River—Bass, Maskinonge, and Pickerel.

C.P.R. to Ottawa, then by steamer. Hotels or farmhouses, or camping out.

COUNTIES DURHAM AND VICTORIA—Overseer, N. Brady, Lindsay.

Seugog Lake and River, and Pigeon Lake, and Pigeon Creek—Bass and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. to Port Perry. Excellent hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Overseer, John Driscoll, Howe Island.

St. Lawrence River—Bass, Maskinonge and Pickerel.
G.T.R. to Kingston. Hotels and boarding houses.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Overseer, D. Cattenach, Wolfe Island.

St. Lawrence River—Black Bass and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. to Kingston. Hotels.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Overseer, William Craig, Glenburnie.

Crow Lake, Bob's Lake, and Green Bay—Bass, Pickerel, Pike, and Lake Trout.
K. & P. Railway,
Long Lake and Fourteen Island Lake—Bass, Pickerel, and Pike.
K. & P. Railway.
Desert, Birch, Canoe, Knowlton, Gould, Devil, Clear, and Buck Lakes—Bass and
Salmon Trout,
K. & P. Railway,
Sydenham, Long, Eel, Cronk, and Bass Lakes—Bass and Pike.
K. & P. Railway. Cottages and summer hotels. Camp.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Overseer, George Clyde, Cataragui.

Dog Lake—Salmon Trout and Black Bass.
Boat through Rideau Canal. Hotels.
Cranberry Lake—Bass.
Boat through Rideau Canal. Farmhouses.
Buck Lake—Salmon Trout.
Boat through Rideau Canal. Farmhouses.
Loughboro' Lake—Bass and Salmon Trout.
Boat through Rideau Canal. Good hotel at Battersea.
River St. Lawrence—Black Bass.
Hotels at Kingston, and farmhouses.
Upper and Lower Rock Lakes—Speckled Trout.

Boat through Rideau Canal. Hotels.

COUNTY OF GREY—Overseer, Adam Waddell, Leith.

Owen Sound Bay—Salmon Trout.
C. P. R. to Owen Sound. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND—Overseer, A. Couper, Dunnville.

The outlet of the Grand River, and Lake Erie—Black Bass, Pike, Yellow Pickerel
and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. to Dunnville, Port Maitland and Cayuga. Hotels and farmhouses.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND—Overseer, John Farrell, Cayuga.

Grand River and Lake Erie—Bass and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. and Michigan Central. Hotels.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—District Overseer, J. K. McCargar, Belleville.

Trent River—Bass and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. to Campbellford. Hotels.
Crow Bay—Pickerel and Maskinonge.
Reached from Campbellford. Hotels and camp.
Trent Bridge to Hastings, and west to Rice Lake—Bass and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. Hotels at Hastings. Camp.
Crow Lake—Bass and Maskinonge.
C.O. Railway to Marmora Village. Hotels.
Trout, Devil, and Dark Lakes—Lake Trout.
C.O. Railway to Stola Station. Hotel. Camp.
Wes'amacoom, and Eagle Lakes—Speckled and Lake Trout.
G.T.R. to Bancroft, and by stage. Hotel. Camp.
Eagun Creek—Speckled Trout.
A few miles from Bancroft.
Papineau River, and Lake St. Peter—Speckled Trout.
Seven miles north of Maynooth. Stage.
Springbrook, near Stirling—Speckled Trout.
C.O. Railway. Hotel.

COUNTY OF HALTON—Overseer, William Sargent, Bronte.

Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creek—Black Bass.
G.T.R. to Bronte. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF HURON—Overseer, James Yates, Goderich.

Nine Mile River and Maitland River—Perch and Black Bass.
G.T.R. to Goderich. Good hotel and cottage accommodation.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON—Overseer, James Steed, Sarnia.

Aux Sauble River at Port Frank—Bass, Perch, Pike and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. to Forest or Thedford, then stage. Hotel accommodation.
St. Clair River—Pickerel.
G.T.R. to Sarnia and Port Lambton. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF LANARK—Overseer, W. J. Welsh, Carleton Place.

Mississippi Lake and River—Black Bass, Pike, and Perch.
C.P.R. to Carleton Place. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF LANARK—Overseer, D. Mair, Lanark.

Mississippi River, Clyde River and Trout Lake—Bass.
Cameron Lake and Trout Lake—Bass.
C. P. R. to Perth. Hotels and Camp.

COUNTY OF LANARK—Overseer, T. B. Norris, Bolingbroke.

Christie's Lake—Bass and Pickerel.
C. P. R. to Perth. Hotels.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON—Overseer, Orlando Allan, Wallaceburg.

Syne River—Black Bass, Silver Bass, Pickerel, Pike, and Perch.
G.T.R. to Wallaceburg. Good Hotels.

COUNTY OF LENNOX—Overseer, W. D. Roblin, Adolphustown.

Bay of Quinte—Bass and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. to Belleville, Kingston and Picton. Hotels.

COUNTY OF LENNOX—Overseer, John Rennie, Napanee.

Hay Bay—Bass and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. from Napanee or Deseronto. Hotels.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—Overseer, Chas. O'Connor, Long Point.

Singleton, Long, Higgletton and Lively Lakes—Bass and Salmon.

G.T.R. and Brockville & Westport Railway to Lyndhurst. Farmhouses.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—Overseer, J. R. Gibson, Mallorytown.

St. Lawrence River—Bass, Pike and Maskinonge.

G. T. R., C. P. R., Vermont Central, N. Y. Central & Hudson River Hotels.

Charleston Lake—Bass and Trout.

B. & W. from Brockville. Hotels.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—O. V. Goulette, Gananoque.

St. Lawrence River—Bass, Maskinonge and Pickerel.

G. T. R. Hotels.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—Overseer, Geo. Bilton, Newboro'.

Upper Rideau, Wolf, Sand, Mud, Loon, Mosquito, Benson, Clear, Indian, and Opinicon Lakes—Bass, large and small mouthed.

Beverley, Hard, Rock and Devil Lakes—Bass.

G. T. R. and Brockville & Westport Railway, and by steamers "Rideau Queen" and "Rideau King" from Kingston, or C.P.R. to Smith's Falls. Hotels at Portland, Westport, Jones Falls, Chaffey's Locks and Newboro. Camp.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—Overseer, J. B. Smith, Charleston.

Charleston Lake—Bass and Salmon Trout.

G. T. R. to Brockville, and Westport Railway to Athens, then by stage to Charleston. Good hotel accommodation. Camp.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—Overseer, R. W. Hadgraft, Port Dalhousie.

Niagara River—Pickerel and Perch.

From Toronto by boat, or G. T. R. at Niagara Falls. Hotels.

Lake Ontario, at Port Dalhousie—Perch.

By boat or G. T. R. to Port Dalhousie. Hotels.

MANITOULIN ISLAND—Overseer, Richard Oliver, Little Current.

North Shore of the North Channel of Georgian Bay—Bass and Maskinonge.

C. P. R. to Killarney, and steamer.

LaCloche Island Lake—Bass.

Stage from Little Current.

Nellie Lake, Long Lake and Charlton Lake—Bass and Maskinonge.

There is good fishing all the way up the north shore, but no hotel accommodation until Algoma Mills is reached, 40 miles west of Little Current. Camp.

Manitou Lake on Manitoulin Island—Good Bass fishing, and Speckled Trout fishing in Blue Jay River.

C. P. R. to Killarney, and steamer.

MANITOULIN ISLAND—Overseer, T. Norquay, Manitowaning.

Hiawatha, Manitou and Lily Lakes—Trout, Bass and Pike.

Manitou River and Blue Jay River—Speckled Trout.

Drive from Manitowaning. Camp.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA—Overseer, H. Moore, Huntsville.

Lakes Mary, Fairy, Vernon, Peninsular, Hollow and Lake of Bays ; also Muskoka River and East River—Black Bass fishing.

G. T. R. to Huntsville, then by steamboat.

Trout fishing in Lake of Bays and Hollow Lake and tributaries.

Salmon Trout fishing in season.

Hotel and farmhouse accommodation. Camp.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA—Overseer, J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris.

Sparrow Lake—Bass and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. to Severn River. Hotels and boarding houses.

Lakes in the Township of Wood—Bass principally.

Steamboat from Gravenhurst or Bracebridge to Bala. Camp.

Moon River—Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge.

Steamboat from Gravenhurst or Bracebridge to Bala. Camp.

Musquosh River—Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge.

Steamboat. Camp.

Big Wind Lake—Speckled Trout.

Drive from Bracebridge. Settlers' houses or camp.

Pine Lake—Large Speckled Trout.

Drive from Bracebridge. Settlers' houses or camp.

Trading Lake—Lake Trout and Speckled Trout.

G. T. R. to Huntsville. Hotels.

Lake of Bays—Speckled Trout and Lake Trout.

G.T.R. to Huntsville. Hotels, settlers' houses, or camp.

Lakes in Tp. of Freeman—Bass principally.

From Footes' Bay or Georgian Bay. Camp.

Three Mile Lake—Pickerel.

From Windermere. Camp.

Skeleton Lake—Lake Trout.

From Windermere or Rosseau. Hotels.

Leonard Lake—Bass, Pickerel and Lake Trout

From Beaumaris. Hotels.

Muskoka Lake—Bass, Pickerel and Lake Trout.

G. T. R. to Gravenhurst or Bracebridge; thence steamboat. Hotels.

Lake Rosseau (same).

Lake Joseph (same).

Vernon Lake—Lake Trout.

G. T. R. to Huntsville. Hotels, farm houses.

Peninsula Lake, G.T.R. to Huntsville. Hotel.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—Overseer, H. M. Legault, Sturgeon Falls.

Lakes Tomico, Cheboygan, Clear, Turner, Cache, Muskesuigue, Pike, and Lost—Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge.

C. P. R. to Sturgeon Falls, then drive. Camping.

Wahnipitae Lake—Salmon Trout.

C. P. R. to Wahnipitae. Hotel accommodation.

Lake Nipissing and French River—Bass, Maskinonge, and Salmon Trout.

C. P. R. to Sturgeon Falls. Hotel accommodation. Camp.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—Overseer, S. A. Huntington, North Bay.

Nipissing, Trout, Pine, Nosbonsing and Nagle Lakes—Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge.

Amable du Fond, Le Vase, Little Sturgeon, Sturgeon, Sand, French, Wolesley and Widow Rivers—Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge.

Upper Amable du Fond and branches, Chippewa, Duchesne and Blue Sea Creeks and Jocko Waters—Speckled Trout.

Four Mile, Otter, Anderson, Mud, Moose, Red Pine, Elbow and Rib Lakes—Speckled and Grey Trout.

These lakes can all be reached by G.T.R. and C.P.R. and Temiscamingue Railways. Camp.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—Overseer, F. Baechler, Nipissing.

Lake Nipissing—Maskinonge, Bass, and Pickerel.

Perch, Sand, and Shoal Lakes—Black Bass.

G. T. R. to Calendar or North Bay.

C. P. R. to North Bay or Sturgeon Falls. Hotels and Camp.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—Overseer, John Armstrong, New Liskeard.

Tomagami Lake and River, and small lakes adjoining—Bass, Maskinonge and Speckled Trout.

Casaguanique Lake—Pickerel, Speckled Trout and Bass.

Twin Lakes—Speckled and Grey Trout, Bass, Maskinonge and Pickerel.

Temiscamingue R. R. to New Liskeard. Hotels.

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND HASTINGS—Overseer, C. S. Gillespie, Campbellford.

Trent River and Crow River—Bass and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. from Brockville or Peterboro. Good hotels.

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND PETERBORO'—Overseer, A. Skeen, Harwood.

Rice Lake—Maskinonge and Black Bass.

G. T. R. to Cobourg, and stage, and C. P. R. to Peterboro', and boat. Hotel.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—Overseer, G. D. McCall, Vittoria.

Long Point Bay—Black Bass.

G. T. R. to Port Rowan, and St. Williams. Hotels.

M. THWAITE, Oshawa, District Overseer.

Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching—Bass, and Maskinonge.

G.T.R. Hotels at Barrie and Orillia.

Stony Lake—Bass, and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. Hotels and summer cottages. Camp.

Rice Lake—Bass and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. to Hastings. Hotel accommodation.
 Scugog Lake—Bass and Maskinonge.
 G. T. R. to Port Perry. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTIES OF ONTARIO AND DURHAM—Overseer, John Bowerman, Port Perry.

Lake Scugog—Maskinonge and Black Bass.
 G. T. R. Hotels.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND—Overseer, John Paul, Loring.

Pickereel River and Wilson Lake—Black Bass, Pickereel, Maskinonge and Lake Trout.
 G. T. R. to Trout Creek Station, then stage. Hotel and farmhouses; camp.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND—Overseer, J. A. Johnson, Parry Sound.

Mill Lake—Bass and Pickereel. Drive from Parry Sound.
 Otter Lake—Bass and Pickereel. Drive from Parry Sound.
 McCoy, Spider, Six Mile and Trout Lake—Bass and Pickereel.
 C. A. R. or steamboat to Parry Sound. Camp.
 Georgian Bay—Bass and Maskinonge.
 The Canada Atlantic to Parry Sound. Hotel or camp.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND—Overseer, R. Menzies, Burk's Falls.

Cebebe, Ahmic, and Lakes of Many Islands—Bass and Pickereel.
 G. T. R. to Burk's Falls. Camp.
 Magnetewan River, Loon, Grass, Duck, Long, Buck, East and Raven Lakes—Bass and Pickereel.
 G. T. R. to Burk's Falls. Camp.
 Island, Crooked, Blue and North Lakes—Bass and Pickereel.
 G. T. R. to Burk's Falls. Camp.

PELEE ISLAND—Overseer, William Stewart, Pelee Island.

Lake Erie—Bass in large quantities.
 G. T. R. to Windsor or Amherstburg, and Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway to Kingsville or Leamington, then by steamer. Hotels.

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'—Overseer, John Brown, Rockdale.

Lakes Crow, Belmont, Round and Kashbogni—Bass and Maskinonge.
 Crow River, North River and Deer River—Bass and Maskinonge.
 C. P. R. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'—Overseer, Thos. Nicholls, Hall's Bridge.

Lakes Ball, Chemong, Big Buckhorn, Little Buckhorn, Deer, and Deer Bay—Bass and Maskinonge.
 G. T. R. to Lakefield or Lindsay. Good hotel accommodation.
 Lakes Sandy, Gull, Ketchum, Eagle, Gold, and Coal—Mountain or Lake Trout.
 Stage from Buckhorn. Summer hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'—Overseer, P. W. C. Shewen, Apsley.

Eagle Lake—Salmon Trout.
 Loon Lake—Black Bass.

Long, Trout, Bass, Cadge, and Dinner Lakes—Bass and Salmon Trout.

G. T. R. to Lakefield, and per steamboat to Mt. Julian. Camp

Jack's Lake—Black Bass and Salmon Trout.

G. T. R. to Lakefield and per steamboat to Mt. Julian. Camp.

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'—Overseer, J. W. McIntyre, Keene.

Rice Lake and Indian River—Black Bass and Maskinonge

G. T. R. to Keene or Hastings. C. P. R. to Havelock, stage two miles. Hotels ; camp.

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'—Overseer, F. J. Moore, Lakefield.

Cachewamuck, Clear, Lovesick, Stoney, and White Lakes—Bass, Trout and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. to Lakefield. Hotels.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD—Overseer, M. Clark, Picton.

Consecon Lake, East and West Lake, and Bay of Quinte—Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. to Deseronto, Belleville and Kingston. Hotels

Rainy River District—Overseer, John Nash, Rat Portage.

Cameron Lake, Brooks Lake, Summit Lake, and Cross Lake—Black Bass.

Otter Lake—Trout and Bass.

Little Pine Lake—Maskinonge.

Big Pine Lake—Maskinonge and Trout.

Dog Tooth Lake—Trout.

South of Rat Portage by steamer through Lake of the Woods. Camping out.

Pickerel Lake—Speckled Trout.

Buzzard Lake—Lake Trout.

East of Rat Portage, via C.P.R., to Gilbert Station. Camping out.

Lakes Silver, Favel, Delancy and Boulder—Speckled Trout.

Canyon Lake—Maskinonge.

Linklater Lake—Brook Trout.

North and north-east of Rat Portage, C. P. R. to Margach Station.

There are many other lakes abounding in Trout and other fish. All these waters are practically virgin ground. Camping out.

RIDEAU WATERS—Overseer, J. C. Judd, Morton.

Sydenham Lake—Pike.

K. & P. Railway from Kingston to Harrowsmith. Hotels.

Long Lake—Bass, Salmon, Trout and Pickerel.

Canoe Lake—Bass, Pike and Salmon Trout.

Rock, 13 Island, Desert, White, Cole and St. Andrew's Lakes—Bass and Pike.

K. & P. to Vernon Station. Hotels.

Sand and Wolf Lake—Bass, Pike, Salmon Trout and Pickerel.

B. & W. to Westport. Hotels.

Bob's Lake—Bass and Salmon Trout.

Eagle Lake—Bass, Salmon Trout and Pickerel.

Duncan Lake and Crow Lake—Bass.

K. & P. to Tichborne Station. Boarding houses.

Long, Sharbot, St George, White and Silver Lakes—Bass and Salmon Trout.

K. & P. to Sharbot Lake Junction. Hotels.

Cross Lake and Crutch Lake—Bass and Salmon Trout.
 K. & P. to Clarendon Station. Hotels.
 Trout Lake—Salmon Trout and Bass.
 K. & P. to Levant Station. Hotels.
 Round Lake and Clyde Lake—Bass and Pike.
 Calabogie Lake—Bass, Pike and Maskinonge.
 K. & P. to Clyde Forks Station. Hotels.
 Bruie, Fortune, Schooner, McKay and Burl Lakes—Bass, Salmon Trout and Speckled Trout.
 K. & P. to Levant Station, and stage to Plevna. Farmhouses.
 Cranberry, Dog and Loughboro Lakes—Bass, Pike and Salmon Trout.
 Rideau Navigation Company from Kingston. Hotels.
 Whitefish, Sand, Crow, and Troy Lakes—Bass and Pike.
 Rideau Navigation Company from Kingston. Hotels.
 Opinicon, Indian, Benson, Rock, Mosquito, Clear and Mud Lakes—Bass and Pike.
 Rideau Navigation Company. Hotels.
 Otta, Bass and Otter—Bass, Pike and Salmon Trout.
 Rideau Navigation Company. Hotels.
 Charleston Lakes—Bass and Salmon Trout.
 Brockville & Westport Railway to Athens. Hotels.
 Beverley Lake—Bass and Pike.
 Brockville & Westport Railway to Delta. Hotels.

COUNTY OF STORMONT.—Overseer, Isaac Blondin, Cornwall

St. Lawrence River and Lake St. Francis—Bass, Pike, Maskinonge and Pickerel.
 G. T. R. to Cornwall or Lancaster. Summer hotels.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.—Overseer, A. Trotter, Bobcaygeon.

Sturgeon Lake and Emily Creek—Bass, Maskinonge, Perch and Catfish.
 G. T. R. to Lindsay or Fenelon Falls. Hotel accommodation.
 Pigeon Lake, Little and Big Ball Lakes and Buckhorn—Bass, Maskinonge, Perch and Catfish. Good hotel accommodation.

COUNTIES OF SIMCOE AND ONTARIO.—Overseer, John Steele, Uptergrove.

Simcoe, Couchiching, St. John and Little Mud Lakes—Bass, Perch, Pickerel, Maskinonge and Lake Trout.
 G. T. R. to Sutton, Beaverton, Orillia and Barrie. Hotels; camp.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—Overseer, F. Terry, Queensville.

Holland River—Black Bass and Maskinonge.
 G. T. R. to Newmarket, then stage.
 Lake Simcoe—Bass and Maskinonge.
 G. T. R. to Jackson's Point, LeROY, etc. Good hotel and summer boarding houses.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—Overseer, Felix Labatt, Victoria Harbor.

Lakes Gloucesterpool, Six Mile, Crooked, Black, and Burrows, and River Severn; and also along the shore of Georgian Bay, from Port Severn to Moon River—Black Bass, Maskinonge, Pickerel, and Pike.
 G. T. R. to Penetang, Midland or Waubesaushene, then boat. Hotel and summer boarding houses.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—Overseer, Wm. Pratt, Penetanguishene.

Hog Creek—Speckled Trout.

G. T. R. to Victoria Harbor. Hotels; camp.

Severn River and Lake—Black Bass, Pike and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. to Wabauskene or Severn Bridge. Hotel; camp.

Honey Harbor—Bass, Pike, Maskinonge and Pickerel.

G.T.R. to Midland. Hotel; camp.

McRae's Lake and River—Bass, Maskinonge and Pickerel.

G. T. R. to Midland. Hotel; camp.

Crooked and Six Mile Lake—Bass, Maskinonge and Pickerel.

G.T.R. to Midland. Hotels.

Muskoka River and Black River—Bass and Pickerel.

G. T. R. to Midland. Hotels.

Cognashene Lake—Bass and Pickerel.

G. T. R. to Midland. Hotels.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—Overseer, Patrick Howard, Collingwood.

Nottawasaga River and Bay—Bass fishing.

Mad, Noisey, Pretty and Beaver Rivers, and Silver Creek—Brook Trout.

G. T. R. Hotel accommodation at Collingwood and Thornbury.

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.—Overseer, Wm. McKirdy, Nepigon.

Lake Nepigon, Sand, Wabmosh and Nepigon Rivers, Fraser Creek and Trout Creek—Speckled Trout.

Bass Lake—Bass and Speckled Trout.

C. P. R. to Nepigon Station. Hotels; camp.

Mazokama, Cyprus and Gravel Rivers—Speckled Trout.

C. P. R. Camp.

Steele and Pearl Rivers, Coldwater and Cleg Lakes—Speckled Trout.

C. P. R. to Pearl Station. Camp.

Loon Lake, with some smaller lakes in immediate vicinity—Good Trout and Bass fishing.

C. P. R. to Pearl Station. Camp.

Mackenzie River, east of Port Arthur—Speckled Trout.

C. P. R. to Port Arthur. Camp.

Most of these lakes are literally full of Brook Trout.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE CRUISER "GILPHIE."

S. T. Bastedo, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries :

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my annual report of the work performed by the Fisheries Protection Steamer "Gilphie" for the season 1903.

We commenced fitting up the boat on the 23rd March, and were all ready for work on the 1st April, but the weather was so bad that we were unable to put to sea before Monday, the 6th. We managed to reach Cape Rich, but had to return as far as Wiarton, where we remained for the night. On the following day we went to Collingwood, calling at Meaford, where we found three tugs waiting for the abatement of the stormy weather before leaving for Point au Baril, and the Bustards. We left Collingwood the following morning, and visited Cedar Point and Thunder Bay, where we found a few fishermen preparing for work, and arrived at Penetang at 5 p.m. We learned that the ice had not left the inside channel between Minnecognashene and Moon Island, so we remained at Penetang until Monday, the 13th, when we proceeded to Midland, calling at Present and Beausoliel Islands. On Tuesday we went to Miners' Lake, calling at Minnecognashene and Maxwell Islands, without discovering any illegal fishing; but the following day we succeeded in finding three trap nets at Waubuno Island, which we burned. Again, on each of the following days we captured some nets, one very large trap near the Iron City Club House, and three more near Copper Head. On Monday, the 20th, we left Parry Sound for Point au Baril, where we arrived at 7 p.m., after making a careful search for nets in Shawanga Bay, but did not find any, although there was every evidence of fishing having been recently carried on. We returned again on the following morning, and saw several men running into the bush. We also found fish and the lines off seines, as well as boats; but the weather was very unfavorable, and we were therefore unable to locate the seines, which were no doubt sunk in the water. The following morning we left Shebeshekong, and visited Campbell's Rock and Sandy Islands, but the wind was too strong to admit of using our boats. We then proceeded to Sans Souci, where we placed some channel buoys. On the following day we placed more buoys at Jubilee and Alexander Islands, also at Superior Shoal and Miner Rocks, arriving at Muskoka Mills at 6 p.m. On the following days we made a search of North and South Honey Harbor, and found several pike gill nets. We also saw where several trap nets had been recently removed. We left Penetang on Monday morning, the 27th, for Midland, where we took on coal, returning to Penetang the same evening. On the following day we visited Moon River, and found one trap net near Whistler's Bay while en route. We left again the following morning, calling at Waubuno Island, Copper Head, and Sans Souci, arriving at Depot Harbor at 6 p.m. The next day we left for Point au Baril, after making a thorough search of Shawanaga Bay.

Friday, the 1st May, was too rough for us to leave Point au Baril, but the following day we patrolled as far as Byng Inlet, and on Sunday went to the Bustard Islands. On Monday, the 4th May, one of the boats went over to Bad River, while the other was engaged in searching among the islands, and between them they succeeded in finding 26 trap nets. Tuesday was too rough to do any further work, and on Wednesday we proceeded to Killarney by way of Beaverstone, where we made a diligent search for nets, but without success. On Tuesday, while in McGregor's Bay, we caught several of the Wekwimikong Indians, who had been seining, but as they were unable to pay a fine, and their seines were thrown overboard, we let them go. On Friday and Saturday we had the two boats searching for nets in McGregor's Bay and Whitefish River, and reached Little Current at 7 p.m., where we remained over Sunday. Overseer Oliver and his assistant were helping us.

The following week was spent in patrolling the Badgley Channel, Shawanaga Bay, Shebeshekong, around Campbell Rock, San Souci, Jubilee Islands, Gohome River, and Minnecognashene, arriving at Midland at noon on Saturday, where we took on coal

and then proceeded to Penetang, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday we succeeded in finding four trap nets at Giant's Tomb, and on Tuesday at the Watchers' Island we captured four more. On Wednesday we visited the Christian Islands, Meaford and Collingwood, and on Thursday, the 21st, went to Owen Sound, where the boat was placed in the dry-dock to be caulked and repaired.

We left Owen Sound again on Tuesday, the 2nd June, patrolling as far as Tobermory, and the remainder of the week was spent patrolling around the Manitoulin Island. We remained at Little Current over Sunday. On Wednesday, the 10th, we found three trap nets in Manitowaning Bay, and on Friday got three seines at Killarney. On Monday, the 15th, we patrolled from Byng Inlet to Dillon's Point, and on Tuesday, while at Sandy Island, we captured three trap nets, which were full of Whitefish. Again on Thursday, the 18th, we found one trap net near Waubuno Island, and on the following day four more were found, two near Cognashene Point, and the other at Espabekong Island. We left Penetang on Monday, the 22nd, and captured one trap net at Sturgeon Point, and on the following day we got three more in Sturgeon Bay. On Wednesday we patrolled as far as Midland without finding any nets, but on Thursday we captured three trap nets in Matchedash Bay. On Friday got two more in Cognashene Lake, and again on Saturday we succeeded in finding another trap net at Split Rock. The following week was spent patrolling among the islands on the north shore as far as Little Current, where we arrived at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

On Monday, the 6th July, we left Little Current with Overseer Oliver on board, and we spent the whole week in making an inspection of his division, but found nothing irregular. We left Little Current again on Monday, the 13th, and spent the week in patrolling all the waters between there and Penetang. We left Penetang again on the 20th July, calling at Minnecognashene, Maxwell Islands, Go-home, Copperhead, Sans Souci, and Campbell's Rock, and on Tuesday visited Sandy and Umbrella Islands. Wednesday was spent searching through Shebeshekong Channel and Shawanaga Bay, and Thursday Bayfield Harbor, where we found one trap net; and on Friday, while at Limestone Island, we captured another trap net. On Saturday we searched Shebeshekong Channel and Shawanaga Bay, arriving at Parry Sound at 6 p.m. We left Parry Sound on Monday morning, and devoted the whole week to patrolling among the islands and bays, reaching Midland at 2 p.m. and Penetang 6 p.m. on Friday. Saturday was spent in washing out the boiler, and fixing things up generally.

On Monday, the 3rd August, we found two trap nets at Giant's Tomb. We also visited Cedar Point and Christian Island. On Tuesday we patrolled as far as Collingwood, and on Wednesday went to Owen Sound, where we took coal. We went as far as Wiarton on Friday, and spent Saturday in company with Overseer Stephens inspecting the waters of his division. We left Wiarton on Monday morning, and visited the Cape Croker Indian Reserve, arriving at Meaford at 7 p.m., and on Tuesday we tried to reach Christian Islands, but were obliged to put into Thornbury for shelter, where we had to remain until Thursday, owing to rough weather. The remainder of the week was spent patrolling around Christian Island, Cedar Point, Thunder Bay, and Whaleback Channel, arriving at Penetang at 6 p.m. Saturday, after taking on coal at Midland. On Tuesday, the 18th August, we captured two trap nets on the north side of Batteau Channel, and on Thursday got another at Bad River. On Monday, the 24th August, we went to McGregor's Bay, and there succeeded in finding a trap net, and on Wednesday visited Manitowaning Bay, and found another trap net. And again on Thursday, while at Beaverstone, we picked up another net. We continued searching until we reached Parry Sound, on Saturday, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday we went to Palestine Islands, and searched with the boats around Sandy and Batteau Islands, and on Tuesday we captured two trap nets at Sandy Island. Wednesday and Thursday were spent in patrolling as far as Maxwell Islands, and on Friday the two boats proceeded to search for nets. One went to Giant's Tomb, and the other searched among the islands, and they succeeded in finding two trap nets, and then proceeded to Penetang. The following week was spent in patrolling the several

harbors and around the islands up to Parry Sound, where we arrived on Saturday at 5 p.m.

On Monday, the 14th September, we left Parry Sound for Penetang, calling at Hope Island, and on Tuesday went to Owen Sound, where we were obliged to remain until Friday, owing to rough weather. We then went to Wiarton, and on Saturday took Overseer Stephens over his district. On Tuesday, the 22nd September, we arrived at Tobermory, where we were storm-bound until Friday, when we proceeded to the Manitoulin Island, arriving at Little Current on Saturday at 2 p.m. We devoted the following week to patrolling around the Manitoulin Island and the North Shore as far as Parry Sound, where we arrived on Saturday at 5 p.m.

We left Parry Sound on Monday, the 5th October, and made diligent search during the week between there and Penetang without coming across any illegal nets. On Tuesday, the 13th October, we found one large trap net off Sawlog Point, and on Wednesday got three more near Sturgeon Point. Thursday was Thanksgiving Day, and we remained in Victoria Harbor. On Friday we found a few pike nets in Honey Harbor, and on Saturday we went to Midland and took on coal, and then proceeded to Penetang. On Monday, the 19th October, we left Penetang, but were unable to get past Moose Deer Point for two days, owing to heavy seas, but got to Point au Baril on Wednesday, where we learned that most of the fishermen left for home, as the weather was bad and the fishing poor. We went to the Bustard Islands on Friday. Wind blowing very hard. On Saturday afternoon we captured one trap net at Bad River, and also caught an Indian fishing illegally, whom I fined \$10. The weather was very bad, and our boat had several narrow escapes from being swamped. We continued our search for nets at the Bustards and vicinity during the following week, and on Wednesday we found another trap net at Bad River. We chased several Indians who were fishing in Black Bay on Friday, and when we reached Grumble Point we caught one of them, and fined him \$10, besides confiscating his fish, which we sold for \$5.

On Tuesday, the 3rd November, we caught a man from Killarney fishing illegally in Black Bay, and imposed a fine of \$10 on him. We saw several other boats, but were unable to get near them. The remainder of the week was too stormy to put out, and we were obliged to go into French River for supplies on Saturday. The following week was also too stormy for anyone to move out, and as no boats were arriving provisions got very scarce. On Sunday, the 15th November, however, the steamer "Jones" arrived, and relieved the situation somewhat, and on Tuesday afternoon the wind abated sufficiently to allow us to go to Point au Baril, where we found that all the fishermen had left. On Wednesday we passed through Shawanaga Bay and Shebeshekong Channel, and on to Campbell's Rock. On Thursday and Friday there was a snowstorm, and it was with difficulty we got our course, but managed to reach Penetang at 5 p.m. on Friday, where we remained until Monday morning, winding up the business for the season.

On Monday, the 23rd November, there were sleet and rain, which turned to snow. We, however, worked our way to Thunder Bay, and Tuesday managed to get to Christian Island, although it still snowed and blew a gale. We started out on Wednesday, but were obliged to return for shelter after gaining five miles. We had to remain until Wednesday, when we managed to reach Wiarton at 5 p.m. On Saturday, the 28th November, we made a tour among the islands, and caught an Indian fishing at Whitecloud Island with a net. I fined him \$10, and then returned to Wiarton.

We spent Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday patrolling around the islands, and reached Owen Sound at 5.30 p.m. Wednesday, the 2nd December. On Thursday I received instructions to lay the boat up for the winter, which we proceeded to do, and on the following Tuesday all the work was completed. The boat was handed over to Messrs. Abbey Bros., and the crew were dismissed.

Your obedient servant,

10th December, 1903.

M. A. McAULAY,

Captain.

NEPIGON TROUT.

A paper by Mr. William McKirdy, Ontario Government Fishery Overseer at Nepigon, read at the annual meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, held at Ottawa on the 21st and 22nd January, 1903 :

So much has been written about the Nepigon and its Trout by much abler writers than I, that I feel some diffidence in preparing this paper, but I have the consolation of knowing that each one handles the subject as it appears to him, and I trust that my paper may present some new colorings and facts that have not appeared to others.

The average size of Nepigon Trout has been for many years two and a half pounds ($2\frac{1}{2}$), the largest accredited fish caught on the river, eight and a quarter pounds ($8\frac{1}{4}$), although some larger have been reported. To the angler used to fishing other streams, these are extraordinary fish. In fact, many visiting the stream for the first time have said it was a salmon proposition in the matter of the size of the fish, and the tackle necessary to hold them, which is really the case. Nor is it to be wondered at, that the Nepigon is the home of these beauties. As the conditions are unique—no more favorable ones could be found in the world—the Brook Trout, in sympathy with these surroundings, have excelled their kind.

Nepigon Lake, the head waters of the St. Lawrence, is some eighty miles long by fifty wide, with a coast line equal to that of Lake Ontario ; the water is of the clearest and purest, and studded with bold, rocky islands, capped with the stately spruce and graceful birch. Here the finny tribe thrive, as the lake is filled to overflowing with Whitefish, Lake Trout (some of the latter have been caught weighing forty pounds). and last, but not least in importance, the Brook Trout (*Salvalinus fontinalis*), varying with their surroundings in size and beauty. It is stated by old residents on the lake that Brook Trout weighing from ten to twelve pounds have been caught on the spawning beds, and to give an idea of the quantity of these fish, I have mapped out some twenty miles of spawning beds, and in doing so, have only shown a portion of them. A gentleman traversing the lake during September told me he passed through an extraordinary large school of Brook Trout ; this was before the spawning season, which commences on the lake about the 15th of October. Most of the streams emptying into the lake have no trout in them, except in the higher reaches ; there is one exception, however, viz., Sand River, a wide, rapid stream on the northwest corner. Here, I understand, the stream is full of these Trout, equal in size and beauty to those of the Nepigon River. Lake Nepigon will, no doubt, become a great tourist resort. Its ideal camping places on the numerous islands and beautiful bays, together with the delightful cool nights in the hottest parts of the season (one can always enjoy a good supply of warm blankets), possessing the charms of nature untrammelled by civilization, yet within easy reach of modern travel.

The Nepigon River is simply an outlet to the lake, three to four hundred feet wide, forced in a great measure through rocky formations, preserving its clearness while leaping over foaming falls, dancing over surging rapids, losing itself in placid lake expansions, repeating itself thus as it dashes through towering precipitous rocks, where its deep green water lends a charm that is not easily forgotten in its forty miles' course to Lake Superior, dropping 315 feet in that distance.

The Government has preserved the stream in its natural beauty, only the necessary camping grounds being cleared for that purpose. An overseer is constantly patrolling the river, whose duties are to see that there is no abuse of the fishing privileges, that all camps are kept clean, and all refuse burned, so that when a camp is left by one party, it is in readiness for the next. His duty is also to facilitate in any way possible, by information and courtesy, the pleasure of the anglers. For some years back it has been found that Pike were on the increase, and threatened to do serious damage to the trout. Last year a raid was made on them in their haunts by netting these places. Thousands of these Pike were caught, of weights

varying from four to twenty-five pounds. I have measured them from four to five feet long.

Your society aims at preserving the game and fish of America ; I think there is a great work for you. I can look back to the time when I was a boy, and remember the splendid fishing in streams about home ; and those days have gone, and so has the fishing, and the work you have undertaken is to produce these conditions as far as possible, and preserve those that are as nature left them. It seems to me that if there could be left a small wooded belt along our streams, even a very narrow one, this would not interfere with the general utility of the land, in fact, would improve it, and would be the means of preserving our streams to a very great extent.

I have noticed that in every lake and every principal stream (and smaller ones emptying into it) where Trout are found that each one has Trout peculiar to itself. Great care is taken by breeders of cattle and other domestic animals to raise only the best; why not so the Trout? And if the Nepigon Trout is the finest and gamest fish in the world, why not stock our 'depleted lakes and streams with it?

There are no such possibilities for securing spawn known as in Lake Nepigon, with its miles of spawning grounds. Nets could be thrown around them, and spawn could be secured in quantities to stock America, if possible. The Nepigon River is itself one vast spawning bed on all its rapid portions. I passed over half a mile of water at the foot of Pine Portage where the fish fairly covered the whole stream, shining out with their gorgeous fall colorings, a sight long to be remembered.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICT OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Angus Macaulay..	Southampton	Province of Ontario.
J. C. Judd.....	Morton	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Twps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Twps. of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley in the Co. of Leeds, the Counties of Lanark, Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of C. P. R.
Peter Lamarsh ..	Wheatley	Twps. of Anderdon, Malden, North Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield, and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Hy. Mathen	Brockville.....	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Twps. of Portland and Storrington; for the Twps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, Front of Escott, Rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C. P. R.
J. K. McCargar ..	Belleville.....	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward and the Electoral district of East Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt	Penetang.....	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.
M. Thwaite	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provincial County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland, including the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.

O. Allan	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, Co. Lambton.
Jas. Avery.	Dorset	Districts of Muskoka and Haliburton.
J. Armstrong	Thornloe	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Fred Baechler	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Henry Barr	Douglas	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
George L. Bailey ..	Callandar	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
A. W. Bate	St. Catharines....	County of Lincoln.
Geo. Bilton	Newboro	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
I. Blondin.....	Cornwall.....	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River,
J. Bowerman	Port Perry	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Nicholas Brady....	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops, Co. Victoria.
John Brown	Rockdale.....	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Frederick Brown ..	Baysville.....	Tps. MacLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Elisha Brown...	St. Marys.....	That part of Thames and Avon Rivers and tributaries lying within the Townships of Downie, Fullerton and Blanshard.
D. Cattanach.....	Wolfe Island.....	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the islands comprising the same.
Edw. Charpentier.	Sutton West	Tp. of Georgina, County of York.
M. Clark.....	Picton	Co. of P. E. Island, exclusive of the Twps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
A. Clunis	Claude	In and for the Tps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion in the County of Peel.
Geo. Clyde.....	Cataraqui	Tps. of Pittsburgh and Kingston, Co. of Frontenac.
A. Corsant.....	Masonville	Co. Middlesex, East of boundary line between the Tps. of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
J. B. Cousineau ..	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tillbury West, Co. Essex.
Arch. Couper.....	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet, in the District of Monck, and Lake Erie.
Wm. Craig.....	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford Co. Frontenac.
John Crotty.....	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
H. Davieau	Michipicoten Har.	Michipicoten Island.
Chas. de Laronde.	Nepigon.....	Nepigon River and tributaries.
J. Dickson	Westwood.....	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterboro'.
W. J. Donaldson ..	Donaldson Mills ..	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
John Driscoll.....	D'Arcy.....	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
W. Drummond...	Keene.....	County of Peterboro.
H. Duchesne	Treadwell	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said Counties.
Joseph Ellis.....	Fort Erie	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of the said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
John Farrell	Cayuga	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga.
A. J. Flood	Delta	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
John Free.....	Byng Inlet	Maganetawan River and waters of Georgian Bay in vicinity of Byng Inlet.
R. Flynn.....	Mountain Grove..	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
S. Freeman	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Wm. Gardner.....	McDonald's Corn's	Tps. of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Joseph Gerow	Port Perry	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Chas. M. Gibson..	St. Catherines ...	County of Lincoln.
J. R. Gibson	Mallorytown	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. W. Gibson.....	Strathroy	Co. of Middlesex.
C. S. Gillespie.	Campbellford.....	Trent River and tributaries,
O. V. Goulette ...	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence, lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
J. R. Graham.....	Fenelon Falls	Tps. Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Sommerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.
A. Guerord	Bonheur	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian line south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.
R. Hadgraft	Port Dalhousie ..	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
P. Howard	Collingwood.....	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
Andrew Hughson.	Orangeville	County of Dufferin and Tps. of Tossorontio, Adjala, and Tecumseth, County of Simcoe.
S. A. Huntington.	North Bay	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in district of Nipissing.
J. A. Johnson.....	Parry Sound	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
F. Johnstone	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Henry Johnson ..	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Onondaga in Co. ; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. West of the Grand River.
Joseph Kinder....	Rockingham.....	Lake Charlotte, Tp. Brudenell, Co. Renfrew.
F. Labatt	Victoria Harbour.	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka; also over Severn River.
J. K. Laird.....	Guilds.....	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
E. T. Loveday....	Ottawa.	In and for the Tps. of Nepeau, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said Tps. and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canals.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
H. M. Legault....	Sturgeon Falls ...	Dist. of Nipissing, North and West Tps. of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscaming and tributaries.
A. B. Messecar ..	Burford.....	County of Brant, comprising Tps. of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
David Mair	Lanark	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, Co. Lanark.
J. Massales	Haliburton	Pro. Co. of Haliburton, exclusive of Lutterworth Tp.
R. Menzies	Burke's Falls	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
B. B. Miller.....	Warton.....	North Bruce Peninsula.
F. J. Moore ...	Lakefield	Tps. of Druro, Drummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
H. Moore.....	Huntsville.....	Tps. of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel.
Jas. Myers.....	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normondy, Co. Grey and Tps. Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
M. A. McAulay..	Southampton....	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
G. D. McCall....	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Tps. of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
A. McComber ...	Port Arthur	District of Thunder Bay.
Neil McDougall ..	Port Arthur.....	District of Thunder Bay.
S. R. McKewen...	Tehkummah.....	Manitoulin Island.
A. McIntyre.....	Keene	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
Wm. McKirdy....	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
D. A. McNiven...	Barrie... ..	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
D. McNabb	Orillia.....	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. of Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
J. McRitchie....	Bothwell.....	River Thames lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
John Nash	Rat Portage.....	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Thos. Nichols....	Hall's Bridge.....	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavindish, Co. Peterboro'.
Thos. Norquay ...	Manitowaning....	Lake Manitou, Manitoulin Island.
Thos. B. Norris...	Bolingbroke	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Charles O'Connor.	Long Point.....	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Charles Ogg....	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
R. Oliver.....	Little Current....	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Simon Penassic....	Fort William.....	Pigeon River, in the District of Thunder Bay.
John Paul.....	Loring.....	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsforth, Nipissing, Pater-son, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
John Perry.....	Fort Francis.....	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
John Rennie.....	Napanee.....	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericks- burg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
Colin Robertson..	Hillsburg.. ..	Tps. of Erin and West Garafraxa.
W. D. Roblin....	Adolphustown....	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
William Sargent..	Bronte.....	County of Halton, also Co. Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
P. W. C. Shewen.	Apsley.....	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro.
Samuel Schell....	Port Perry.....	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
J. G. Sing.....	Meaford.. ..	Waters and Islands in Georgian Bay.
A. Skeen.....	Harwood.....	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Wm. Smith.....	Gravenhurst.....	Lakes Muskoka, Roseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
J. B. Smith.....	Charleston.....	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
P. T. Smith.....	Kemptville.....	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on Co. of Grenville, Carle- ton and Lanark.
N. Stewart.....	Chesley.....	That portion of County Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Wm. Stewart.....	Pelee Island.....	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the Co. of Essex,
Jas. Stephen.....	Wiarton.....	Co. of Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbor and Georgian Bay.
J. E. Stephens...	Chatham.....	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points. Also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
Jas. Steed.....	Sarnia.....	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
John Steele.....	Uptergrove.....	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
Chas. Taylor.....	Westmeath.....	Ottawa River from Des Joachin to Fort Coulogne.
F. Terry.....	Queensville.....	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
Alex. Trotter.....	Bobcaygeon.....	Tps. Verulam, County of Victoria and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
H. M. Vanluven...	Yarker	Tp. of Camden East, Sheffield, Kaladar, in the County of Addington.
R. M. VanNorman	Sault Ste. Marie..	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Adam Waddell....	Leith	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Froton, Egremont and Normanby.
R. J. Walker	Port Credit.....	Lake Ontario, fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
W. J. Welch	Carleton Place....	Tps. Torbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton, and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Pakenham, Co. Lanark.
P. J. Wensley ...	Wensley	Tps. of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abbinger, in the County of Addington.
Jas. Whalen	Port Arthur	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior, between Thunder Bay and Pigeon River.
J. H. Willmott....	Beaumaris	District of Muskoka.
Fred. Williams ...	Rockport	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
J. M. Willis	Port Whitby	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
C. W. W. Macott.	Copenhagen	County of Elgin, exclusive of Thames River.
W. R. Wood	Toronto	Tp. of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.
Frank Warden....	Courtice	County of Durham.
James Yates	Goderich	County of Huron.
Jos. H. Yelland ..	Peterboro	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake, Co. Peterboro, also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.

Statement of Revenue received from Fisheries Department during the year ended 31st December, 1903.

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake Nepigon	McKirdy, William	1,080 00	
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River Dist.	Nash, John	905 50	
	Perry, John	30 00	
Lake Superior	McComber, Alexander	1,235 00	
	Van Norman, R. M.	1,763 00	
Lake Huron, North Channel.....	Oliver, Richard	3,121 00	
Georgian Bay.....	Howard, Patrick	315 00	
	Johnston, J. A.	442 11	
	Labatt, Felix	55 00	
	Pratt, William	172 00	
	Stephens, James	241 50	
	Waddell, Adam	476 00	
	Free, John	24 00	
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair....	McAuley, M. A.	442 00	
	Stewart, Neil	67 00	
	Yates, James	625 00	
	Steed, James	3,486 88	
Lake St. Clair, Thames River and Detroit River.	Allan, Orlando	344 00	
	Cousineau, J. B.	881 00	
	Stephens, John E.	320 00	
	McRitchie, James	109 00	
	Crotty, John	4 50	
	Brown, E. H.	30 00	
Lake Erie and Grand River	Lamarsh, Peter	2,513 60	
	Laird, J. K.	4,825 00	
	Stewart, William	1,716 00	
	Wonnacott, C. W.	3,555 00	
	McCall, Geo. D.	1,993 01	
	Farrell, John	679 00	
	Couper, A.	783 00	
	Ellis, Joseph	352 00	
Lake Ontario	Hadgraft, Robert	458 50	
	Ogg, Charles	207 00	
	Sargent, William	140 00	
	Walker, R. J.	35 00	
	Wood, W. R.	81 00	
	Willis, J. M.	39 00	
	Freeman, Sylvanus	180 00	
	Clark, Marshall	178 00	
	Cattanach, Donald	225 00	
Bay of Quinte.....	McCargar, J. K.	315 00	
	Roblin, W. D.	107 50	
	Rennie, John	191 00	
Counties :—Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville.	Clyde, George	487 00	
	Craig, William	86 00	
	Flynn, Robert	102 00	
	Donaldson, W. J.	21 00	
	Bilton, George	282 73	
	Norris, Thomas B.	16 00	
	Flood, A. J.	124 50	
	O'Conner, C. J.	7 00	
	Mair, David	20 00	
	Villeneuve, L. P.	2 00	
	Duchesne, Hertel.	42 50	
	Loveday, E. T.	6 00	
	Barr, Henry	30 00	
	Taylor, Charles	11 00	
	Goulette, O. V.	135 00	
	Welsh, W. J.	20 00	
	Smith, P. J.	65 00	
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.	Brady, Nicholas	57 50	
	Dickson, John	20 00	
	Gillespie, C. S.	405 00	
	Johnston, Francis	25 00	
	McIntyre, A. W.	160 00	
	Van Luven, H. M.	10 00	
	Carried forward	36,878 33	

Statement of Revenue.—*Concluded.*

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i> ..	36,878 33	\$ c.
	Wensley, P. J.	7 00	
	Yelland, J. H.	25 00	
River St. Lawrence	Driscoll, John	10 00	
Lake Simcoe.....	McNabb, Duncan	38 00	
	McNiver, D. A.	27 50	
Muskoka	Smith, William	35 00	
Nipissing	Armstrong, John	28 00	
	Legault, H. M.	2,242 10	
Unclassified		70 00	
Lease of Lakes		500 00	
			39,860 93
Refunds on account of Revenue :—			
E. H. Traves, 1900.....	Muskoka (fine)	10 00	
A. G. McKay, 1902.....	County Bruce (fine)	5 00	
C. B. Cronwell, 1902.....	“ Norfolk (license fee)	2 00	
D. Jackson, 1902.....	“ “ (license fee)	1 00	
			18 00
			39,842 93

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.			\$		\$			\$	
1	Lake of the Woods	4	100	8,000	10	13	1,350	46	22,000	3,080
2	Shoal Lake					3	400	6	6,000	840
3	Big Sandy Lake					1	50	2	2,000	280
4	Wabigoon "					2	150	4	2,000	280
5	Crow "					1	75	2	2,000	280
6	Canyon "					1	75	2	1,000	140
7	Denmark "					2	200	3	2,000	280
8	Stormy "					1	75	2	2,000	280
9	Rainy " etc					4	300	8	4,700	500
10	District lying between the 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake....					2	150	4	2,000	300
	Totals	4	100	8,000	10	30	2,825	79	45,700	6,260

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.		Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore	Pike.
		bls.	lbs.						
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>				lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods				148,140	20,780		87,100	44,900
2	Shoal Lake				101,400			22,200	14,050
3	Big Sandy Lake				2,000	10,000			
4	Wabigoon "				4,000			20,000	10,000
5	Crow "				8,000	2,000			
6	Canyon "				1,000	2,600			
7	Denmark "				10,400	3,700		5,400	4,050
8	Stormy "				4,000	6,000			1,000
9	Rainy " etc				53,000	50,000			5,000
10	District lying between the 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake....				2,000				200
	Totals				330,940	95,080		134,700	79,200
	Values				33,094	9,508		13,470	3,168

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1903.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....			12	2,500	21	1,575	.....		3	2,000	1	500	1
.....													2
.....													3
.....													4
.....													5
.....													6
.....													7
.....													8
.....													9
.....													10
.....			12	2,500	21	1,575	.....		3	2,000	1	500	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	bls.	brls.	\$	
.....	31,000	.....	.....	5,200	165,500	.....	1,180	.....	.....	.....	44,138	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,922	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,286	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,112	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,200	9
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	10
.....	31,050	.....	.....	13,200	165,500	.....	1,180	.....	.....	.....	76,464	
.....	2,484	.....	.....	792	13,240	.....	708	.....	.....	.....	76,464	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.							
		Tugs. or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Thunder Bay	10	76	6,800	36	37	2,505	52	200,700 11,560
2	Gros Cap					3	250	6	6,000 500
3	Slate Island					1	100	2	1,000 100
4	Carribou Island					1	100	2	
5	Michipicoten Island					6	1,000	11	5,000 150
6	Point Mamainse	1	10	2,000	6				20,000 1,500
7	Batchewana Bay	1	10	2,000	6	4	325		9,100 725
8	Goulais					6	475	12	6,600 580
9	Otter Head					1	100	2	1,000 100
10	Lizzard Islands	3	30	19,000	36	7	1,060	43	91,000 8,675
11	Gargantua Harbor					1	50	2	650 100
12	Parisian Island					1	50	2	6,000 500
	Totals	15	120	29,800	84	68	6,015	134	347,050 24,490

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.		Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>								
1	Thunder Bay		29,500	294,700	892,800			40,850	3,050
2	Gros Cap			13,500	19,200				
3	Slate Islands				3,700				
4	Carribou Island				13,700				
5	Michipicoten Island			14,000	20,200				
6	Point Mamainse			9,260	76,000				
7	Batchewana Bay			49,700	24,100				
8	Goulais Bay			18,000	22,000			250	100
9	Otter Head				8,400				
10	Lizzard Islands			149,790	559,400			3,700	300
11	Gargantua Harbor			1,000	500				
12	Parisian Island			14,500	1,600			2,600	200
	Totals		29,500	563,950	1,641,600			47,400	3,650
	Values		\$1,180	56,395	164,160			4,740	146

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
			12	2,000					7	1,550				
			6	1,800					1	1,000				
									1	1,800				
			5	1,500					1	500				
			5	1,500					8	9,500				
			28	6,800					18	14,350				

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1903.—*Continued.*

Mackinoge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
	2,850					4,200			193		126,329	1
											3,270	2
											370	3
											1,370	4
											3,420	5
											8,526	6
											7,380	7
											4,029	8
	900										840	9
	250								400		75,373	10
											150	11
											1,898	12
	4,000					4,200			593		232,955	
	320					84			5,930		232,955	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fisherman, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.							
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel).</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Tenby Bay.....					1	50	1	1,100 50
2	Marksville.....					1	400	2	3,000 300
3	Thessalon.....	1	8	1,500	3	7	580	10	600 75
4	Blind River.....					3	200	6	4 600
5	Spragg.....	1	5	1,500	5	1	100		
6	Kagawong.....	1	12	2,000	4				25,000 1,200
7	Little Current.....	1	12	1,100	6	2	300		
8	Gore Bay.....	1	20	1,500	6	1	100	2	
9	Meldrum Bay.....	1	25	4,000	6	1	150	2	24,000 3,000
10	Cockburn Island.....	1	23	5,500	6	4	500	8	41,000 3,400
11	Ducks Islands.....	3	75	10,500	18	4	400	8	93,000 13,200
12	South Bay Mouth.....	2	40	4,000	12	4	400	8	72,000 2,000
13	Fitzwilliam Island.....					14	1,500	27	71,000 4,200
14	Squaw.....	4	90	12,700	22	3	275	6	96,000 11,000
15	Killarney.....	3	80	8,000	18	45	6,050	134	294,900 19,740
16	Bustard Islands.....	2	36	8,000	12	26	2,340	53	187,100 11,905
	Totals.....	21	426	60,300	118	117	13,345	267	913,300 70,170

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.		Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
		bls.	lbs.						
	<i>Lake Huron, (Northumberland).</i>	bls.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Tenby Bay.....				70			90	9,150
2	Marksville.....	20			800	2,000		200	2,000
3	Thessalon.....				49,150	23,100		30,050	4,700
4	Blind River.....	76							
5	Spragg.....		1,000		2,000	8,000		106,800	500
6	Kagawong.....				20,490	59,150			
7	Little Current.....				127,300	30,050		25,150	9,500
8	Gore Bay.....				12,780	8,580		30,590	450
9	Meldrum Bay.....				10,000	110,000		28,000	
10	Cockburn Island.....				35,000	152,000		4,600	1,700
11	Ducks Islands.....		14,000		19,000	404,000			
12	South Bay Mouth.....				24,300	186,600		6,000	
13	Fitzwilliam Island.....	200			48,580	112,920			
14	Squaw Island.....	40			111,960	177,680		6,000	
15	Killarney.....	359			197,050	243,580		279,670	2,550
16	Bustard Islands.....	945			153,500	196,000		131,000	39,000
	Totals.....	1,640	15,000		811,980	1,713,660		648,150	69,550
	Values.....	\$13,120	600		81,198	171,366		64,815	2,782

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers, and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	1
.....	11	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	2
.....	8	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	3
.....	4
.....	5
.....	15	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	.....	.....	6
.....	5	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	600	.....	.....	7
.....	4	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	250	.....	.....	8
.....	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	5	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	10
.....	11
.....	12
.....	13
.....	14
.....	15
.....	16
.....	50	9,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,550	.....	.....

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	486	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	2
.....	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,250	400	.....	.....	.....	11,307	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608	4
.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,100	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,964	6
.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	19,199	7
.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,357	8
.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,960	9
.....	2,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	20,440	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	44,860	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	22,580	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375	.....	31,500	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,884	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	75,414	15
.....	5,200	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	200	.....	.....	3	57,896	16
.....	27,450	.....	.....	.....	4,500	12,450	815	.....	1,689	103	355,095	.....
.....	2,196	.....	.....	.....	360	249	489	.....	16,890	1,030	355,095	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Georgian Bay

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.							
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Parry Sound	8	190	16,400	55	19	3,050	34	240,250 15,300
2	Waubashene					7	1,000	14	20,000 2,000
3	Victoria Harbour					10	1,870	23	11,650 3,310
4	Midland					14	1,000	20	28,000 2,250
5	Penetanguishene					11	900	20	12,000 900
6	Collingwood	3	81	6,000	19	3	2,850	6	101,700 7,000
7	Owen Sound	6	112	17,400	31	38	2,595	67	227,500 11,480
8	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory	2	56	7,000	49	19	1,101	5	1,047,100 7,287
	Totals	19	439	46,800	154	121	14,366	189	1,688,200 49,527

Georgian Bay.—

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>							
1	Parry Sound		4,125	263,160	215,920		4,250	8,050
2	Waubashene	32	4,100	4,000	5,070		36,770	18,650
3	Victoria Harbour	1	2,200	31,600	10,000		49,200	11,500
4	Midland	91		40,000	45,000		10,000	9,000
5	Penetanguishene	30	2,500	5,000	7,000		1,000	3,000
6	Collingwood	54	57,800	9,100	127,650			
7	Owen Sound	3	6,150	111,100	512,930			
8	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory	1	2,100	3,120	289,620			
	Totals	212	78,975	467,080	1,213,190		101,220	50,200
	Values	1,696	3,159	46,708	121,319		10,122	2,008

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.							
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	5	139	21,000	5	22	2,395	48	254,700 21,634
2	Southampton to Goderich	1	12	3,000	5	5	165	11	47,351 1,930
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend division	2	46	4,500	12	17	1,665	38	64,500 6,850
4	Bosanquet Township					5	900	12	4,500 500
5	Plympton					9	505	14	
6	Sarnia	1	29	1,500		22	1,525	32	880 20
	Totals	9	226	30,000	22	80	7,155	155	371,931 30,934

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—Continued.

Division.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	5	1,100	3	900	
.....	3	2,500	.....	.....
.....	2	500	1	150	
.....	2	500	.....	.....
.....	1	150	1	150	
.....	
.....	3	200	.....	.....
.....	16	4,950	5	1,200	

Continued.

	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	1,550	.....	.....	.....	200	17,350	125	.....	5	.....	48,896	1
.....	3,750	.....	.....	.....	850	24,700	210	.....	7	5	6,484	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,716	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	38	13,090	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	10	2,460	5
.....	17,900	.....	10,000	.....	.....	1,000	4,600	.....	117	12	22,221	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	102	.....	63,697	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	29,586	8
.....	23,200	.....	10,000	.....	3,050	45,850	4,935	.....	520	65	197,140	
.....	1,856	.....	300	.....	244	917	2,961	.....	5,200	650	197,140	

(Proper).

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	2	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3,100	.....	.....	1
.....	1	500	.....	.....	2
.....	20	3,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	435	.....	.....	3
.....	4	1,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	15	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	5
.....	32	7,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	.....	.....	6
.....	73	14,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	4,735	.....	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Huron

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i>							
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.	1,234	20,000	4,000	646,600			
2	Southampton to Goderich....	142	3,600		182,100			400
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend division		48,750	13,380	197,780		50,100	3,000
4	Bosanquet Township.....		4,150	1,500	20,660		29,980	
5	Plympton		17,350		170		57,540	
6	Sarnia.....	5	28,875	750	1,500		103,300	
	Totals.....	1,381	122,725	19,630	1,048,810		240,920	3,400
	Values.....	\$11,048	4,909	1,963	104,881		24,092	136

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	River St. Clair.....					13	390	33		
2	Thames River					18	319	64	*30	88
3	Lake St. Clair & Detroit River	3	13	1,700	5	85	2,495	161	*2	3
	Totals.....	3	13	1,700	5	116	3,204	258	*32	91

*Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>							
1	River St. Clair.....		3,200				138,350	2,100
2	Thames River						33,470	2,025
3	Lake St. Clair & Detroit River		650	17,750			56,050	19,650
	Totals.....		3,850	17,750			227,870	23,775
	Values.....		\$154	\$1,775			\$22,787	\$951

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—*Continued.*Proper.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	900	.....	345	4	80,202	1
.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	23,218	2
.....	3,300	.....	6,000	.....	.....	22,850	15	.....	.....	.....	29,106	3
.....	1,800	.....	2,600	.....	1,000	1,400	.....	.....	3	.....	5,740	4
.....	3,000	.....	100	.....	50	14,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,008	5
.....	15,425	.....	500	.....	200	19,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,402	6
.....	26,525	.....	9,600	.....	1,250	68,400	915	.....	718	4	158,676	
.....	\$2,122	.....	288	.....	100	1,368	549	.....	7,180	40	158,676	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seine.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
12	1,140	783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	400	.....	.....
18	860	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	3,180	2,400	8	2,025	95	5,700	6,600	176	28	3,140	3	475	
57	5,180	3,733	8	2,025	95	5,700	6,600	176	30	3,540	3	475	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Surgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	1,300	.....	2,700	.....	.....	89,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,030	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225	77,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,074	2
.....	41,600	100	41,300	.....	32,450	409,700	2,270	.....	.....	.....	24,917	3
.....	42,900	100	44,000	.....	33,675	577,000	2,270	.....	.....	.....	\$46,021	
.....	\$ 3,432	6	1,320	.....	2,694	11,510	1,362	.....	.....	.....	46,021	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Men.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>			\$		\$				\$	
1	Peelee Island.....	4	90	12,900	40	13	960	25	.....	22,600	3,300
2	County Essex.....	2	50	9,400	7	49	5,000	64	.....	4,700	410
3	do Kent.....	1	50	12,000	10	67	8,090	101	.....	
4	do Elgin.....	7	50	15,550	13	52	6,690	111	.....	60,040	5,420
5	Houghton and Long Point.....	4	41	13,000	14	25	845	41	.....	81,600	5,995
6	Port Rowan Bay.....					8	250	28	.....	
7	Normandale.....					30	2,455	70	.....	15,260	734
8	East of Port Dover.....	3	18	4,475	14	13	1,022	22	.....	31,200	1,483
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River.....	4	66	15,500	25	10	255	15	.....	4,600	8,000
10	Port Maitland to Port Colbourne.....	3	44	5,900	13	17	595	30	.....	16,700	895
11	Port Colbourne to Niagara Falls.....					27	1,185	31	.....	16,400	1,475
	Totals.....	28	409	88,725	136	314	27,347	538	.....	253,100	27,712

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	White fish.	Trout.	White Bass.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>							
1	Peelee Island .....	.....	154,150	24,050	.....	.....	8,900	27,175
2	County Essex .....	.....	93,500	41,700	.....	.....	96,730	256,150
3	do Kent .....	.....	411,250	22,800	.....	1,400	320,770	481,200
4	do Elgin .....	.....	416,650	39,050	.....	.....	345,150	13,550
5	Houghton and Long Point .....	.....	153,000	27,550	60	600	54,510	2,950
6	Port Rowan Bay .....	.....	450	.....	.....	2,150	14,250	2,850
7	Normandale .....	.....	14,750	250	.....	1,750	28,250	5,550
8	East of Port Dover .....	.....	236,825	42,800	1,140	150	126,900	700
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River .....	.....	171,000	77,300	100	.....	42,950	.....
10	Port Maitland to Port Colbourne .....	.....	71,200	27,550	1,570	.....	65,850	26,050
11	Port Colbourne to Niagara Falls .....	.....	2,650	230	.....	.....	14,120	48,450
	Totals .....	.....	1,725,425	303,280	2,870	6,050	1,118,380	864,625
	Values .....	.....	\$69,017	30,328	287	484	111,838	34,585

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—Continued.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$			\$
1	132	40	20	6,300	2	180	1,000	10	5	1,900			1
3	150	100	62	23,400	4	175			20	4,690			2
4	1,200	250	93	30,800					48	16,240			3
			79	21,800					33	8,700			4
6	2,300	625	9	2,950			1,200	12	9	5,015			5
7	2,800	870											6
10	3,880	1,375							3	65			7
			17	4,250					9	1,930			8
5	355	210	5	1,300					6	300			9
			16	2,800					10	1,600			10
			4	120			6,500	39					11
36	10,817	3,470	305	93,720	6	355	8,700	61	143	40,440			

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls	\$ c.	
.....	4,600		13,900		9,175	37,400	320 .....	.....	.....	.....	13,007	1
.....	13,600		87,100		7,900	152,600	1,020 .....	.....	.....	.....	35,826	2
.....	10,000		82,600		1,100	62,350	470	50 .....	.....	.....	75,102	3
.....	11,650		34,000		7,050	52,450	450 .....	.....	.....	.....	59,463	4
.....	650		29,900		10,450	117,400	225 .....	.....	.....	.....	18,766	5
.....	.....		15,000	2,500	5,100	62,750 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,992	6
.....	.....		53,900	50	750	144,950 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,381	7
.....	17,200		25,000 .....	.....	100	20,850	500	100 .....	.....	.....	29,528	8
.....
.....	18,450		35,100 .....	.....	50	50,300	300	20 .....	.....	.....	22,610	9
.....	27,900		38,200 .....	.....	200	61,500	1,370 .....	.....	.....	.....	18,833	10
.....	30,800		3,500 .....	.....	250	21,500	2,060	390 .....	.....	.....	8,046	11
.....	134,850		418,200	2,550	42,125	784,050	6,715	560 .....	.....	.....	293,554	
...	10,788		12,546	153	3,370	15,681	4,029	448 .....	.....	.....	293,554	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Queenston									
2	Niagara	1	5	1,000	4	13	1,080	25	45,680	1,830
3	Port Dalhousie	2	14	15,000	8	18	3,020	40	63,900	2,915
4	Louth					16	690	19	6,150	250
5	Clinton					5	600	7	7,700	305
6	Grimsby					3	1,200	6	1,600	60
7	Burlington Beach					11	950	20	40,300	1,800
8	County of Halton					19	3,080	41	75,000	4,140
9	do Peel					3	600	5	10,000	840
10	do York	1	3	700	2	14	1,605	16	36,000	2,240
11	County of Ontario, exclusive of Township of Reach	1	3	600	2	5	210	10	9,350	335
12	Counties of Durham & Northumber- land					19	1,052	30	24,365	1,457
13	Rice Lake and Trent River					31	339	50		
14	Prince Edward County	1	20	250	3	30	1,150	63	17,600	828
15	Bay of Quinte					19	485	32	2,600	60
16	Lennox Co. and Napanee River					17	315	24	60	10
17	Amherst Island and vicinity					31	773	40	18,400	454
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity					17	575	29	4,000	175
	Totals	6	45	17,550	19	271	17,724	457	362,705	18,289

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>	bbls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Queenston		100				2,800	
2	Niagara		132,000	5,030			26,810	
3	Port Dalhousie		216,900	60	20		7,350	200
4	Louth		22,200				650	550
5	Clinton		39,100					
6	Grimsby		85,600	2,000	13,200			
7	Burlington Beach		142,600	19,500	2,600		200	7,500
8	County of Halton		148,500		4,000			
9	do Peel		6,000	3,000	5,500			300
10	do York		112,000	6,750	3,300		100	200
11	County of Ontario, exclusive of Township of Reach		16,800	2,200	540			400
12	Counties of Durham & Northumberland		96,100	4,800	9,800		200	30,000
13	Rice Lake and Trent River							1,500
14	Prince Edward County		55,200	6,440	24,700		12,200	114,800
15	Bay of Quinte		10,000	20,000			8,000	140,000
16	Lennox Co. and Napanee River							10,500
17	Amherst Island and vicinity	5	4,900	22,750	4,100		1,200	25,950
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity			4,450	3,500		2,000	13,600
	Totals	5	1,087,400	96,980	71,260		61,510	345,500
	Values	\$40	48,495	9,698	7,126		6,151	13,820

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1903.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$		\$		\$	hooks.	\$		\$			\$
			†3	275					1	50			1
													2
													3
													4
													5
			*117	117					9	1,625			6
									14	1,005			7
							100	50					8
4	400	125							1	600			9
													10
					8	160							11
													12
					96	1,807			13	305			13
2	650	310			16	280			3	455			14
					49	400							15
					37	690							16
					7	135							17
					34	575			2	75			18
6	1,050	435			247	3,987	100	50	43	4,115			19

† Machines.

* Spears.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tu libee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coase fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	1,500	.....	5,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	594	1
.....	.....	.....	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,590	2
.....	.....	.....	5,600	.....	100	6,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,727	3
.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	1,000	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,122	4
.....	.....	.....	6,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,920	6
.....	.....	.....	8,700	.....	3,000	11,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,987	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,740	8
.....	.....	700	500	.....	400	2,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,238	9
.....	.....	.....	1,700	.....	2,000	9,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,898	10
.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	971	11
.....	.....	.....	5,900	.....	10,500	31,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,175	12
.....	.....	1,150	9,900	.....	54,600	23,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,259	13
.....	4,300	.....	137,300	.....	65,100	168,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,166	14
.....	1,000	30,000	90,000	.....	55,000	95,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,680	15
.....	.....	.....	29,300	.....	58,400	11,359	.....	.....	2	.....	6,218	16
.....	2,700	.....	28,000	.....	7,550	4,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,832	17
.....	2,000	6,000	25,500	6,500	28,500	13,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,762	18
.....	11,500	37,850	360,100	6,500	286,150	399,100	.....	.....	2	.....	125,609	.....
.....	920	2,271	10,803	390	22,892	7,982	.....	.....	20	.....	125,609	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
1	Frontenac County					109	1,270	170		5,194
2	Leeds and Lanark					89	387	65		510
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....	1	10	300	1	29	883	35		1,050
4	Renfrew County.....					53	326	58		1,580
5	Nipissing District.....	3	10	3,100	11	21	1,000	35		14,500
6	Muskoka do					2	31	3		600
	Totals.....	4	20	3,400	12	253	3,897	366		23,434
										2,113

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs.

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bas.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	30½	5,825	10	300		170	61,350
2	Leeds and Lanark		2,750					8,800
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....			50			4,070	7,775
4	Renfrew County			200	150		800	6,150
5	Nipissing District.....		15,950	20,600			18,010	15,350
6	Muskoka do		750	320	390		1,340	
	Totals.....	30½	25,275	21 180	840		24,390	99,425
	Values.....	\$244	1,011	2,118	84		2,439	3,977

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—Continued.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.						Number.
Seines			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
1	12	20			68	1,477			1	2,500				
					68	1,325			6	214	1	25		
					18	330	1,800	69	15	235				
			12	3,100					2	2,400				
1	12	20	12	3,100	154	3,132	1,800	69	24	5,349	1	25		

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Co. fish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
			18,400		84,750	37,350					11,058	1
			7,200		60,950	7,200					5,698	2
	1,500		1,000		17,825	21,400					2,727	3
	25		200		1,975	1,300					553	4
	191,250					22,600	13,720	150	2		29,237	5
						6,100					357	6
	192,775		26,800		165,500	95,950	13,720	150	2		49,630	
	15,422		804		13,240	1,919	8,232	120	20		49,630	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$			\$	
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District...	4	100	8,000	10	30	2,825	79	.....	45,700	6,260
2	Lake Superior.....	15	120	29,800	84	68	6,015	134	.....	347,050	24,490
3	Lake Huron (N. channel).	21	426	60,800	118	117	13,345	267	.....	913,800	70,170
4	Georgian Bay.....	19	439	46,800	154	121	14,366	189	.....	1,688,200	49,527
5	Lake Huron (proper).....	9	226	30,000	22	80	7,155	155	.....	371,931	30,934
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....	3	13	1,700	5	116	3,204	258	\$32	.....	\$91
7	Lake Erie and Grand River.....	28	409	88,725	136	314	27,347	538	.....	253,100	27,712
8	Lake Ontario.....	6	45	17,550	19	271	17,724	457	.....	362,705	18,289
9	Frontenac County.....					109	1,270	170	.....	5,194	844
10	Leeds and Lanark County					39	387	65	.....	510	54
11	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....	1	10	300	1	29	883	35	.....	1,050	120
12	Renfrew County.....					53	326	58	.....	1,580	195
13	Nipissing District.....	3	10	3,100	11	21	1,000	35	.....	14,500	900
14	Muskoka District.....					2	31	3	.....	600	
	Totals.....	109	1,798	286,275	560	1,370	95,878	2,443	....	4,005,420	229,495

§ Dip nets.

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Tr. ut.	White bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.	Maskinonge.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.....	.....	.....	330,940	95,080	.....	134,700	79,200	..
2	Lake Superior.....	.....	29,500	563,950	1,641,600	.....	47,400	3,650	.....
3	Lake Huron (N. channel).	1,640	15,000	811,980	1,713,660	.....	648,150	69,550	.....
4	Georgian Bay.....	212	78,975	467,080	1,213,190	.....	101,220	50,200	.....
5	Lake Huron (proper).....	1,381	122,725	19,630	1,048,810	.....	240,920	3,400	.....
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....	.....	3,850	17,750	.....	.....	227,870	23,775	.....
7	Lake Erie and Grand River.....	.....	1,725,425	303,280	2,370	6,050	1,118,380	864,625	.....
8	Lake Ontario.....	5	1,087,400	96,980	71,260	.....	61,510	345,500	.....
9	Frontenac County.....	30½	5,825	10	300	.....	170	61,350	.....
10	Leeds and Lanark County	.....	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,800	.....
11	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	4,070	7,775	.....
12	Renfrew County.....	.....	.....	200	150	.....	800	8,150	.....
13	Nipissing District.....	.....	15,950	20,600	.....	.....	18,010	15,350	.....
14	Muskoka District.....	.....	750	320	390	.....	1,340	.....	.....
	Totals.....	3,268½	3,088,150	2,632,770	5,787,310	6,050	2,604,540	1,539,325	.....
	Values.....	\$26,148	123,526	263,277	578,731	484	260,454	61,573	.....

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
			12	2,500	21	1,575			3	2,000	1	500	1
			28	6,800					18	14,350			2
			50	9,600					8	1,550			3
									16	4,950	5	1,200	4
			73	14,500					22	4,735			5
57	5,180	3,733	8	2,025	95	5,700	6,600	176	30	3,540	3	475	6
36	10,817	3,470	305	93 720	6	355	8,700	61	143	40,440			7
6	1,050	485	*117	*117	247	3,987	100	50	43	4,115	+3	+275	8
					68	1,477			1	2,500			9
1	12	20			68	1,325			6	214	1	25	10
					18	330	1,800	69	15	235			11
			12	3,100					2	2 400			12
													13
													14
100	17,059	7,658	488	132,245	523	14,749	17,200	356	307	81,029	10	2,200	

* Spears. † Machines.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—Continued.

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
31,050			13,200	165,500		1,180				76,464	1
4,000					4,200					232,955	2
27,450				4,500	12,450	815		593		355,095	3
23,200		10,000		3,050	45,850	4,935		520	103	197,140	4
26,525		9,600		1,250	68,400	915		718	65	158,676	5
42,900	100	44,000		33,675	577,000	2,270				46,021	6
288,850		418,200	2 550	49,125	784,050	6,715	560			305,874	7
11,500	37,850	360,100	6,500	286,150	399,100			2		125,609	8
.....		18,400		84,750	37,350					11,058	9
.....		7,200		60,950	7,200					5,698	10
1,500		1,000		17 825	21,400					2,727	11
25		200		1 975	1,300					553	12
191,250					22,600	13,720	150	2		29,237	13
.....					6,100					357	14
648,250	37,950	868,700	22,250	701,750	1,987,000	30,550	710	3,524	172	1,547,464	
\$51,860	2,277	26,061	1,335	56,140	39,740	18,330	568	35,240	1,720	1,547,464	

Comparative Statement of Yield 1902, 1903, According to Districts.

	1902.	1903	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River district:				
Whitefish	lbs. 263,970	330,940	66,965	
Trout	" 61,504	95,080	33,576	
Pickere!	" 207,174	134,700		72,474
Pike	" 51,341	79,200	27,859	
Maskinonge	"			
Sturgeon	" 44,099	31,050		13,049
Perch	"			
Tullibee	" 4,323	13,200	8,877	
Catfish	" 240,739	165,500		75,239
Coarse fish	"			
Caviare	" 1,853	1,180		673
Bladders	" 128			128
Lake Superior:				
Herring	lbs. 105,220	29,500		75,720
Whitefish	" 398,943	563,950	165,007	
Trout	" 1,333,816	1,641,600	307,784	
Pickere!	" 35,205	47,400	12,195	
Pike	" 3,060	3,650	590	
Sturgeon	" 5,860	4,000		1,860
Perch	"			
Coarse fish	" 980	4,200	3,220	
Caviare	"			
Trout	bbls. 226½	593	366½	
Whitefish	" 151			151
Lake Huron, N.C.:				
Herring	bbls. 529	1,640	1,111	
"	lbs. 25,200	15,000		10,200
Whitefish	" 1,149,150	811,980		337,170
Trout	" 1,217,205	1,713,660	496,455	
Pickere!	" 569,776	648,150	78,374	
Pike	" 71,650	69,550		2,100
Sturgeon	" 18,180	27,450	9,270	
Perch	" 295			295
Catfish	" 2,740	4,500	1,755	
Coarse fish	" 26,430	12,450		13,980
Caviare	" 12,119	815		11,304
Trout	bbls. 20	1,689	1,669	
Whitefish	" 50	103	53	
Georgian Bay.				
Herring	bbls. 1,837	212		1,625
"	lbs. 121,200	78,975		42,225
Whitefish	" 456,290	467,080	10,790	
Trout	" 1,400,470	1,213,190		187,280
Pickere!	" 95,850	101,220	5,370	
Pike	" 18,570	50,200	31,630	
Sturgeon	" 28,240	23,200		5,040
Perch	" 9,000	10,000	1,000	
Catfish	" 2,190	3,050	860	
Coarse fish	" 27,600	45,850	18,250	
Whitefish	bbls. 30	65	35	
Trout	" 253	520	267	
Caviare	" 5,600	4,935		665
Lake Huron (proper):				
Herring	bbls. 940	1,381	441	
"	lbs. 250,155	122,725		127,430
Whitefish	" 16,818	19,630	2,812	
Trout	" 1,002,007	1,048,810	46,803	
Pickere!	" 318,570	240,920		77,650
Pike	"	3,400	3,400	
Sturgeon	" 51,250	26,525		24,725
Perch	" 6,358	9,600	3,242	
Catfish	" 870	1,250	380	
Coarse fish	" 119,184	68,400		50,784
Caviare	" 836	915		79
Whitefish	bbls. 1	4	3	
Trout	" 640	718	78	

Comparative Statement of Yield 1902, 1903, According to Districts.—*Con.*

		1902.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
River St. Clair:					
Whitefish	lbs.	1,000			1,000
Herring	bbls.		3,200	3,200	
"	lbs.	4,800			4,800
Eels	"				
Pickrel	"	104,350	138,350	34,000	
Pike	"		2,100	2,100	
Sturgeon	"	1,090	1,300	210	
Perch	"	5,000	2,700		2,300
Catfish	"				
Coarse fish	"	53,420	89,900	36,480	
Caviare	"				
Lake St. Clair and Detroit River:					
Herring	lbs.	850	650		200
Whitefish	"	38,000	17,750		20,250
Pickrel	"	52,850	56,050	3,200	
Pike	"	21,250	19,650		1,600
Sturgeon	"	40,650	41,600	950	
Perch	"	44,250	41,300		2,950
Tullibee	"				
Catfish	"	42,750	32,450		10,300
Coarse fish	"	385,800	409,700	23,900	
Caviare	"	1,882	2,270	888	
Eels	"		100	100	
Thames River:					
Pickrel	lbs.	29,656	33,470	3,814	
Pike	"	886	2,025	1,139	
Sturgeon	"				
Perch	"				
Tullibee	"				
Catfish	"	541	1,225	684	
Coarse fish	"	83,962	77,400		6,562
Lake Erie:					
Herring	bbls.				
"	lbs.	2,517,175	1,725,425		791,750
Whitefish	"	449,886	303,280		146,606
Trout	"	863	2,870	2,007	
Bass (white)	"	3,300	6,050	2,750	
Pickrel	"	1,455,239	1,118,380		336,859
Pike	"	1,073,522	864,625		208,897
Sturgeon	"	145,373	134,850		10,523
Perch	"	566,890	418,200		148,190
Tullibee	"	500	2,550	2,050	
Catfish	"	34,390	42,125	7,735	
Coarse fish	"	674,214	784,050	109,836	
Caviare	"	9,524	6,715		2,809
Sturgeon bladders	"	78	560	482	
Lake Ontario:					
Herring	bbls.	1,000	5		995
"	lbs.	2,032,919	1,087,400		945,519
Whitefish	"	77,071	96,980	19,909	
Trout	"	64,675	71,260	6,585	
Pickrel	"	48,165	61,510	13,345	
Pike	"	366,674	345,500		21,174
Sturgeon	"	13,008	11,500		2,308
Eels	"	65,288	37,850		27,438
Perch	"	546,871	360,100		186,771
Catfish	"	269,282	286,150	16,868	
Coarse fish	"	500,013	399,100		100,913
Caviare	"	448			448
Bladders	"	100			100
Tullibee	"	45,200	6,500		38,700
Trout	"	10	2		8
Nipissing District:					
Herring	bbls.				
"	lbs.	1,320	15,950	14,630	
Whitefish	"	500	20,600	20,100	
Trout	"				
Pickrel	"	1,725	18,010	16,285	
Pike	"	1,940	15,350	13,410	

Comparative Statement of Yield, 1902-1903, according to Districts.—*Con.*

		1902	1903	Increase.	Decrease.
Nipissing District.—<i>Con.</i>					
Catfish.....	lbs.	200			200
Sturgeon.....	"	128,600	191,250	62,650	
Perch.....	"				
Coarse fish.....	"	2,645	22,600	19,955	
Caviare.....	"	13,212	13,720	508	
Bladders.....	"	62½	150	87½	
Trout.....	"		2	2	
Inland waters:					
Herring.....	bbls.	15½	13½	2	
".....	lbs.	22,515	9,325		13,190
Whitefish.....	"	9,037	580		8,457
Trout.....	"	37,028	840		36,188
Pickrel.....	"	12,395	6,880		6,015
Pike.....	"	111,937	84,075		27,862
Sturgeon.....	"	15,334	1,525		13,809
Eels.....	"	7,950			7,950
Perch.....	"	117,700	26,800		90,900
Catfish.....	"	240,640	165,500		75,140
Coarse fish.....	"	193,566	67,250		126,316
Caviare.....	"				

Comparative Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.	1902	1903	Increase	Decrease
Whitefish.....	2,860,670	2,632,770		227,900
" (salted).....	48,500	34,400		14,100
Herring.....	5,081,354	3,088,150		1,993,204
" (salted).....	864,400	653,700		210,700
Trout.....	5,117,568	5,787,310	669,742	
" (salted).....	227,900	704,800	476,900	
Bass*.....	3,300	6,050	2,750	
Pickrel.....	2,930,355	2,604,540		325,815
Pike.....	1,720,830	1,539,325		181,505
Sturgeon.....	492,484	494,250	1,766	
Caviare.....	33,436	30,550		2,886
Eels.....	73,238	37,950		35,288
Perch.....	1,289,864	868,700		421,164
Catfish.....	843,721	701,750		141,971
Coarse fish.....	2,067,814	1,987,000		80,814
Tullibee.....	58,768	22,250		36,518
Bladders.....	368	710	342	
Total.....	23,714,570	21,194,205	1,151,500	3,671,865
Total Decrease 1903.....				2,520,365

NOTE.—Black Bass and Maskinonge being taken with hook and line only, no accurate return of the number taken is obtainable.

RECAPITULATION

Of fishing tugs, boats, nets, etc., employed in the Province for the year 1903.

Articles.	Value.
109 tugs, 1,798 tonage, 560 men	\$286,275
1,370 boats, 2,443 men	95,878
4,005,420 yards of gill nets	225,495
100 seines, 17,059 yards	7,658
488 pound nets	132,245
523 hoop-nets	14,749
32 dip-nets	91
17,200 hooks and set lines	356
307 freezers and ice houses	81,029
10 piers and wharves	2,200
3 machines	275
117 spears	117
Total	\$846,368

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1903.

Kind of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
Whitefish	bbls. 172	\$ c. 10 00	\$ 1,720
"	lbs. 2,632,770	10	263,277
Trout	bbls. 3 524	10 00	35,240
"	lbs. 5 787,310	10	578,731
Herring	bbls. 3,268½	03	26,148
"	lbs. 3,088,150	04	123,526
Bass (white)	" 6,050	08	484
Pickeral	" 2,604,540	10	260,454
Pike	" 1 539,325	04	61,573
Sturgeon	" 494,250	08	39,540
Caviare	" 30,550	60	18,330
Bladders	" 710	80	568
Eels	" 37,950	06	2,277
Perch	" 868,700	03	26,061
Catfish	" 701,750	08	56,140
Coarse fish	" 1,987,000	02	39,740
Tullibee	" 22,250	06	1,335
Total			\$1,535,144

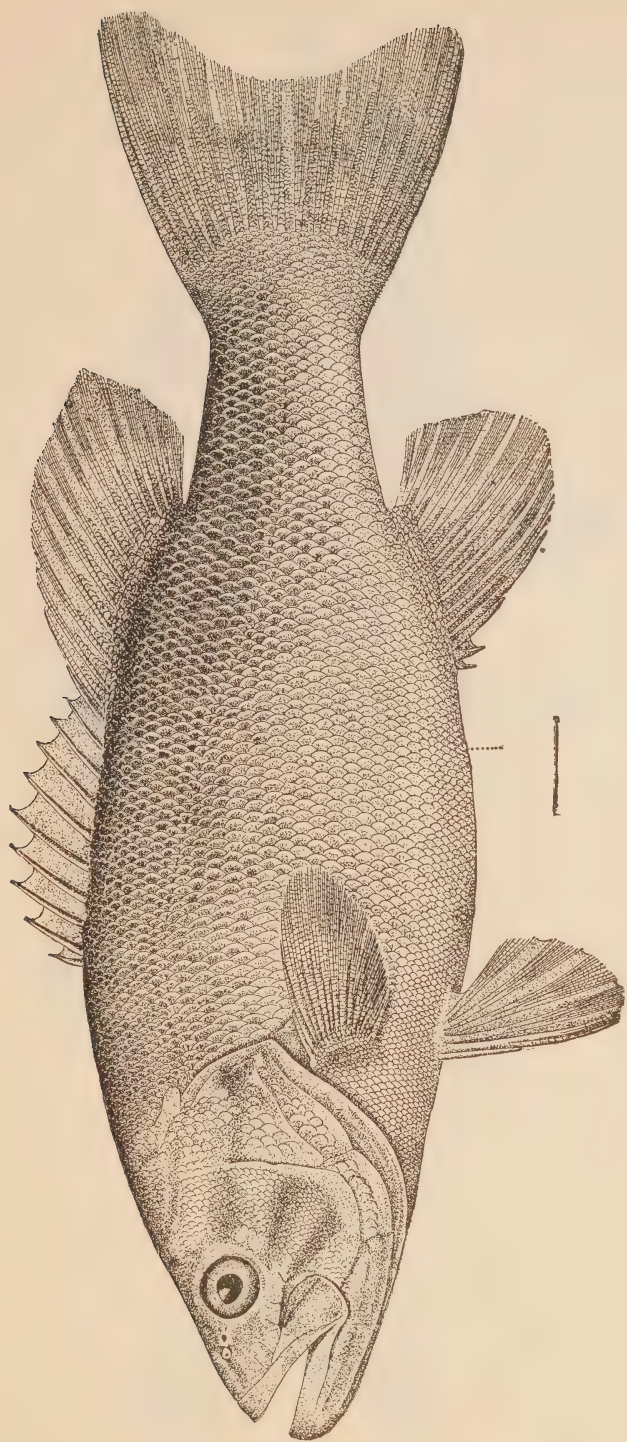
Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1870.....	\$264,982	1887.....	\$10,228,696
1871.....	193,524	1888.....	1,581,850
1872.....	267,633	1889.....	1,839,869
1873.....	293,091	1890.....	1,963,123
1874.....	446,267	1891.....	2,009,637
1875.....	453,194	1892.....	1,806,389
1876.....	437,229	1893.....	2,042,198
1877.....	438,223	1894.....	1,694,930
1878.....	348,122	1895.....	1,659,968
1879.....	367,133	1896.....	1,584,473
1880.....	444,491	1897.....	1,605,674
1881.....	509,903	1898.....	2,289,822
1882.....	825,457	1899.....	1,433,631
1883.....	1,027,033	1900.....	1,477,815
1884.....	1,133,724	1901.....	1,333,293
1885.....	1,342,692	1902.....	1,428,078
1886.....	1,435,998	1903.....	1,265,705
			1,535,144
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$10,228,696	<i>Total</i>	\$37,730,295

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

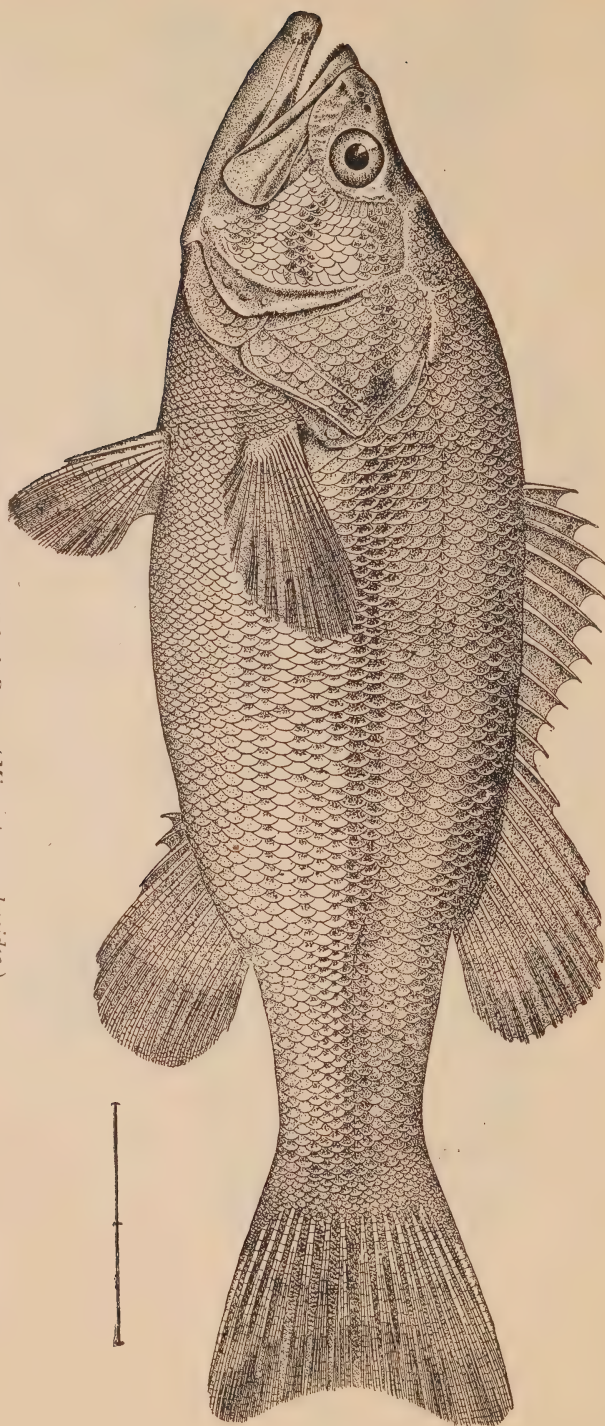
Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73.....	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874.....	350,000			350,000
1875.....	650,000			650,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,424,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890.....	7,726,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892.....	4,823,500	44,000,000	4,009,000	54,232,500
1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,260,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,014,000	75,914,000
1902.....	600,000	100,000,000	1,245,500	101,895,000
1903.....	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
<i>Totals</i>	139,600,200	1,472,500,000	55,262,500	1,574,862,200

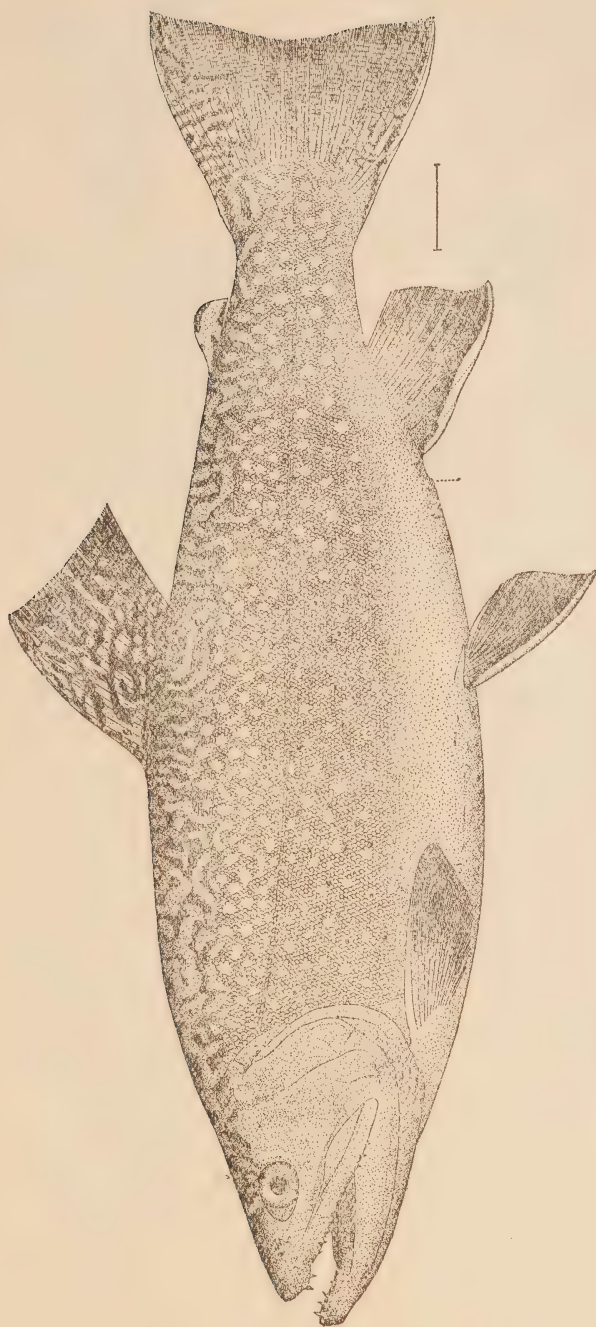
The above figures are taken from the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.



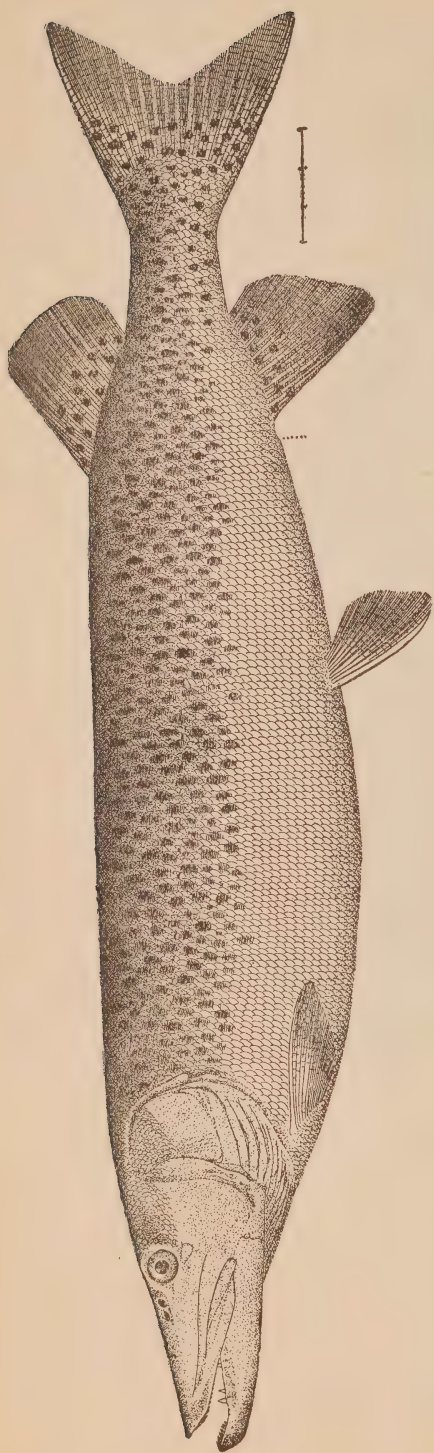
Small-mouthed Black Bass, (*Micropterus dolomieu*.)

Large-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus salmoides*)

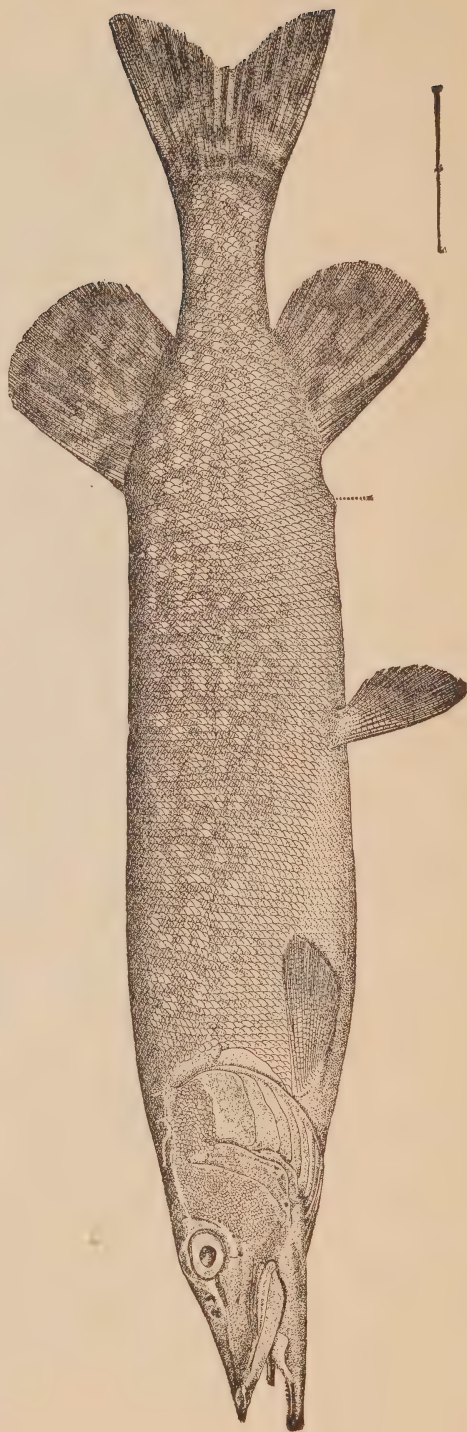




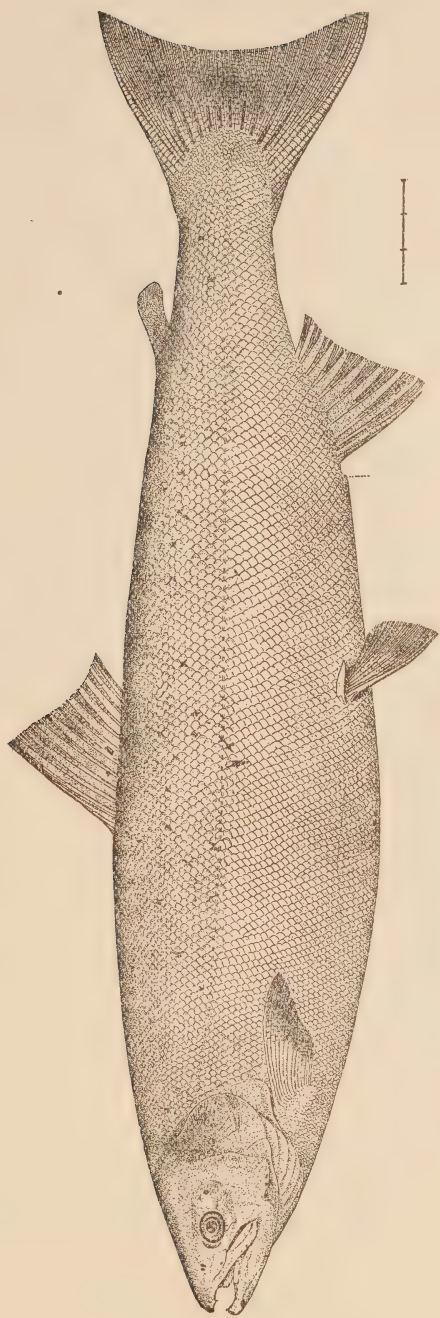
Brook Trout. (*Salvelinus fontinalis*.)



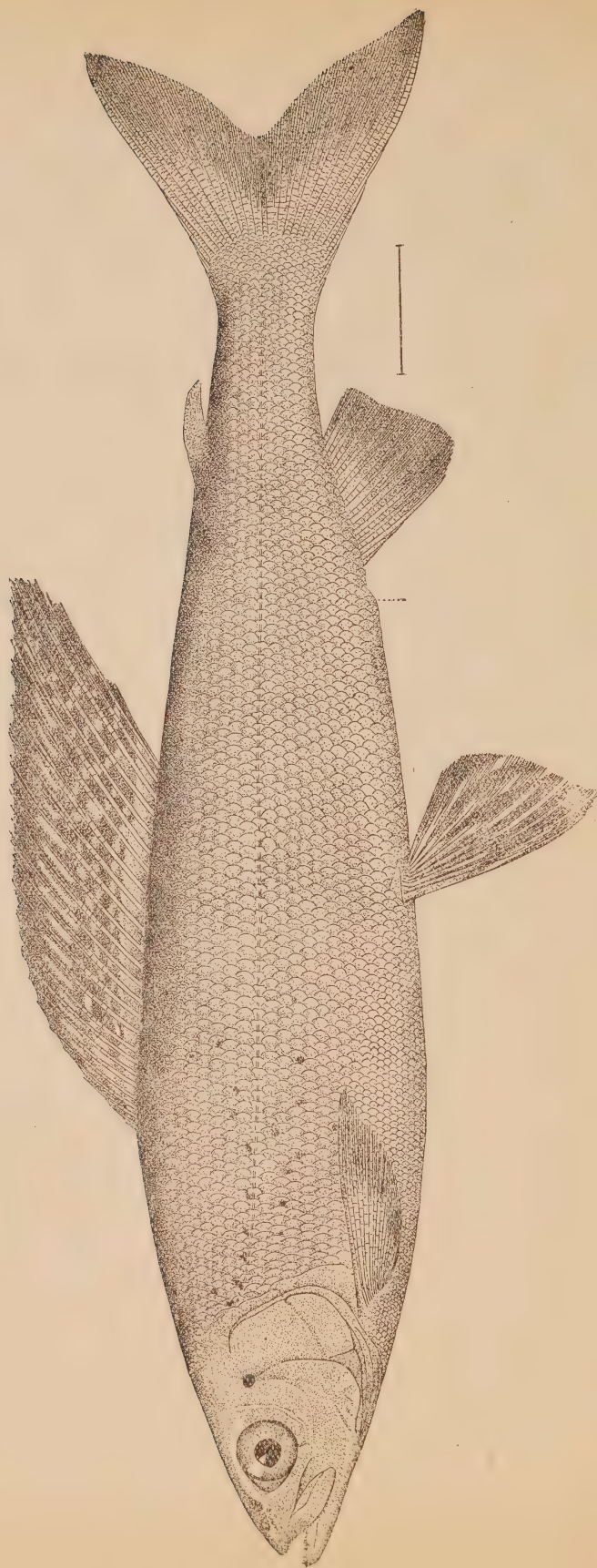
Maskinonge. (*Esox nobilior*.)



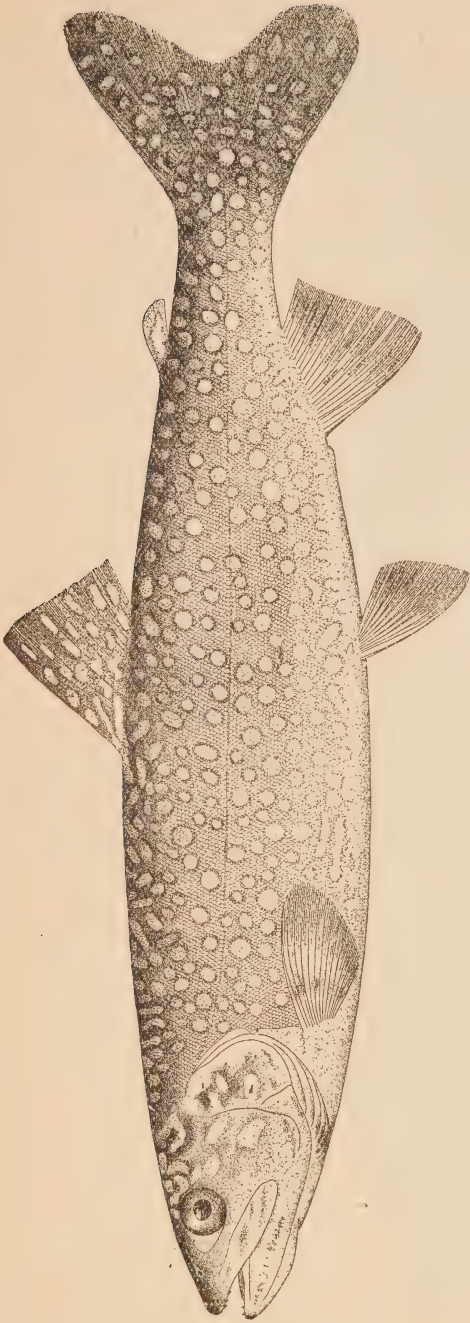
Pike, (*Esox lucius*.)



Atlantic Salmon. (*Salmo salar*)



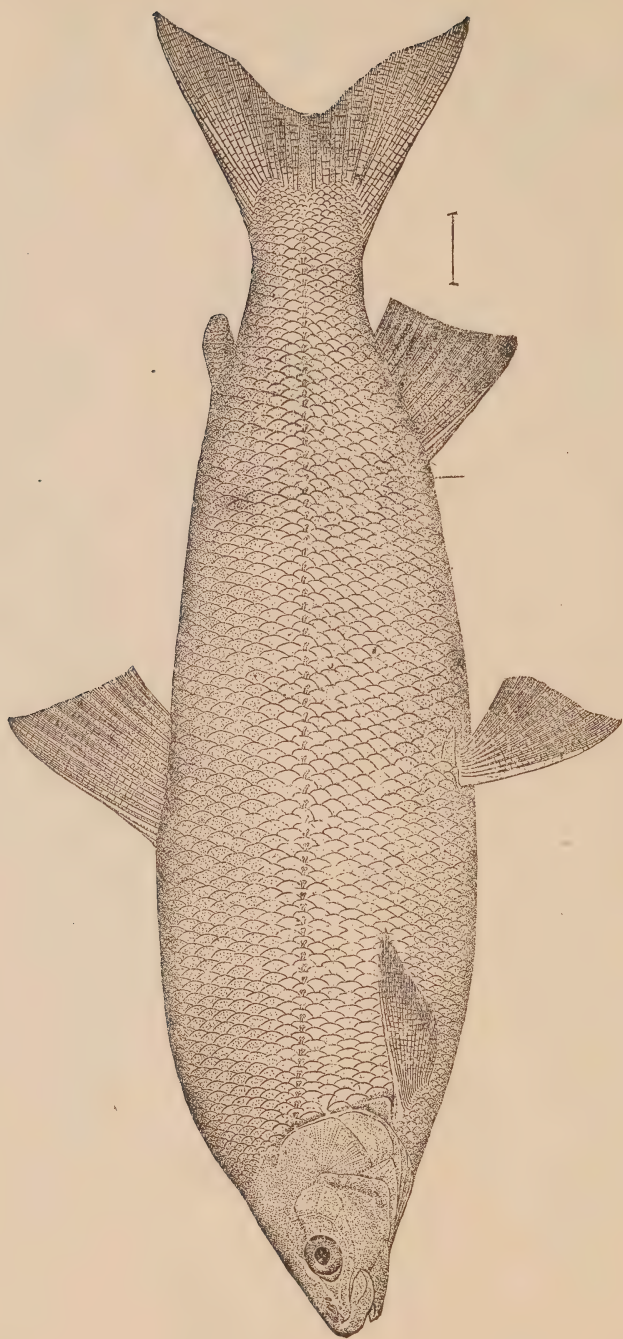
The Grayling. (*Thymallus tricolor*.)



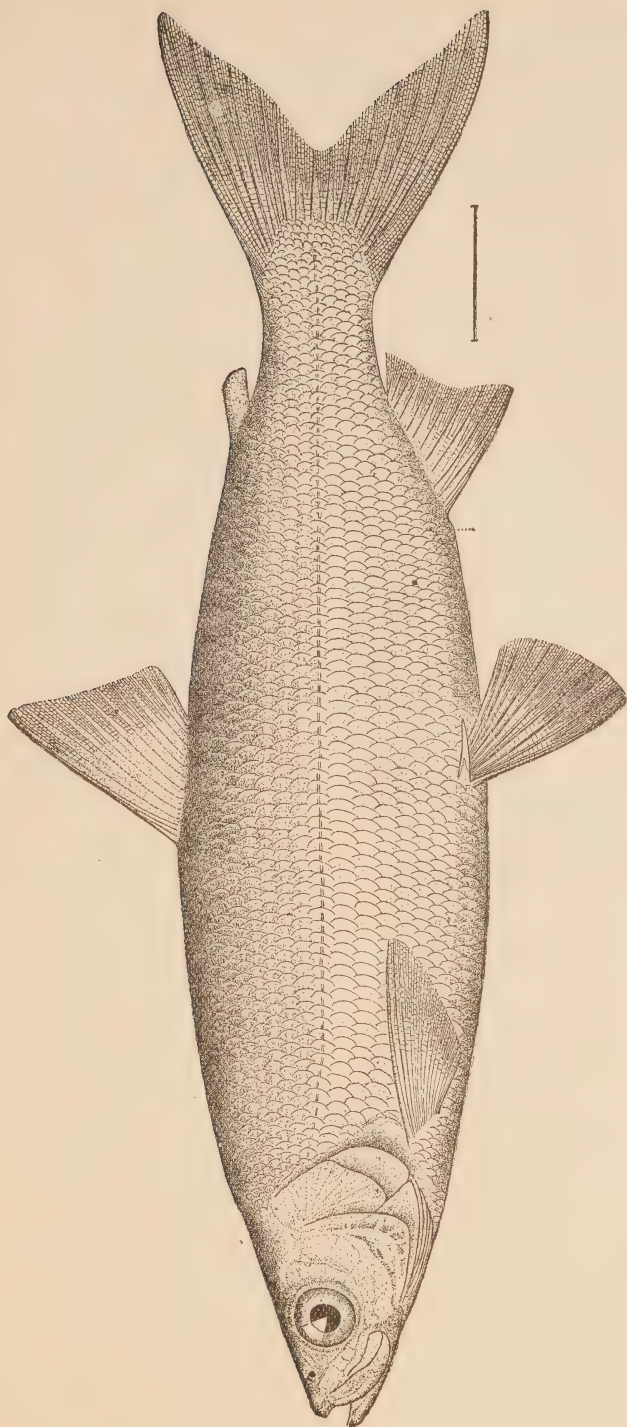
Lake Trout. (*Salvelinus namaycush*.)



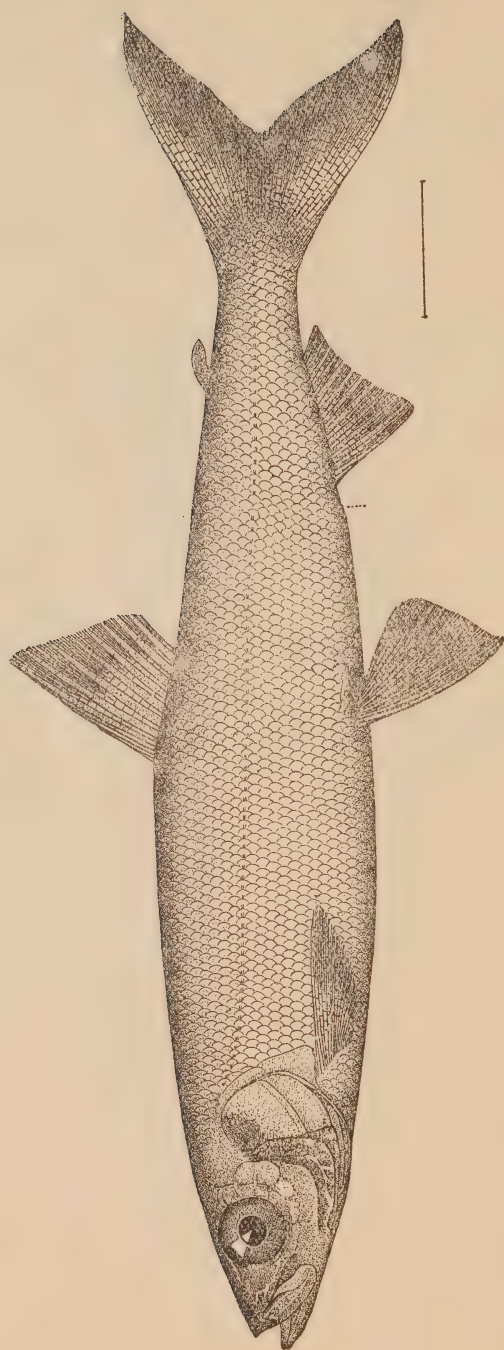
Sturgeon. (*Acipenser vulgaris*.)



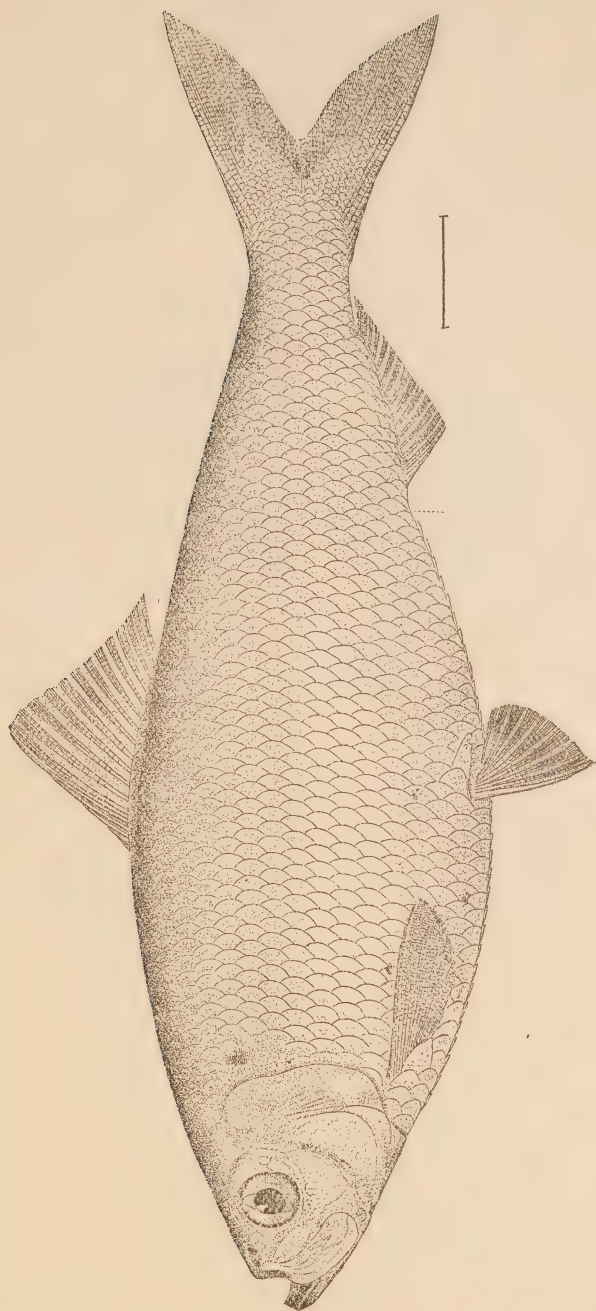
Whitefish. (*Coregonus clupeiformis*.)



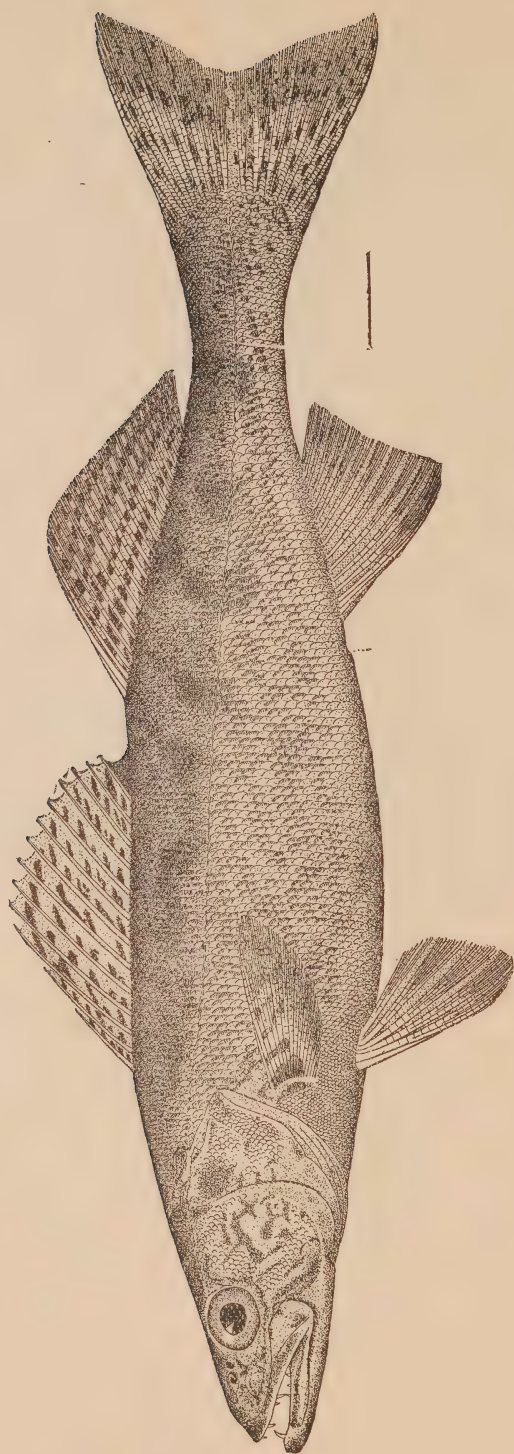
Lake Herring. (*Coregonus artedii*.)



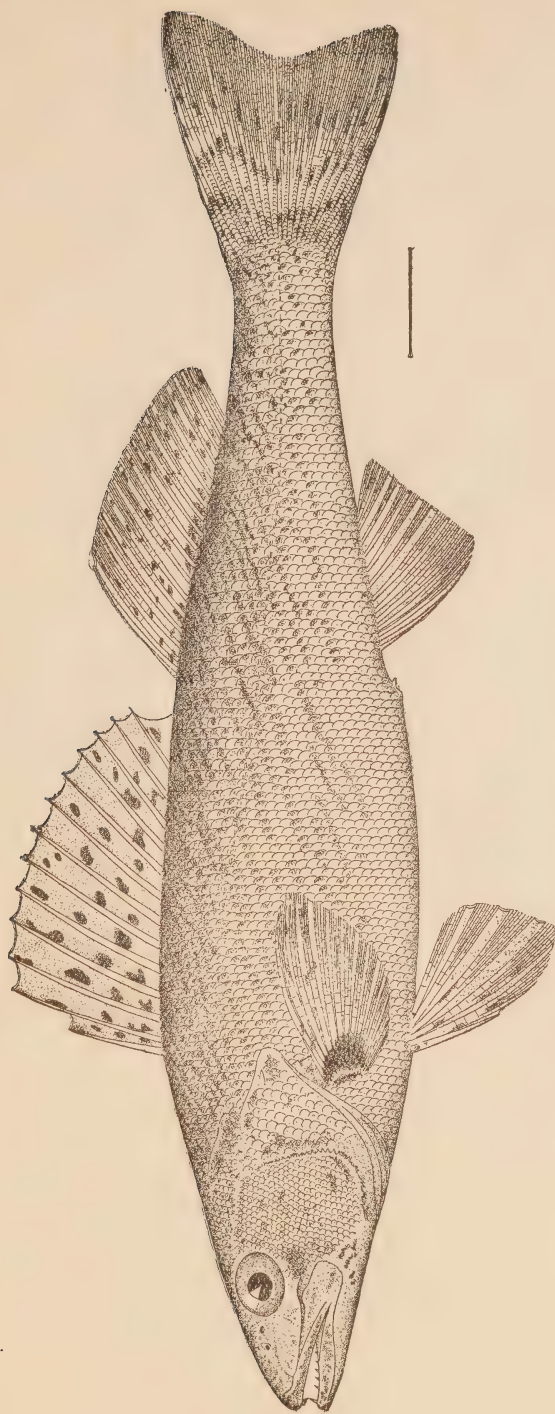
“Longjaw” of Lake Ontario. *Coregonus hoyi*.



The Alewife or Branch Herring, (*Clupea vernalis*.)



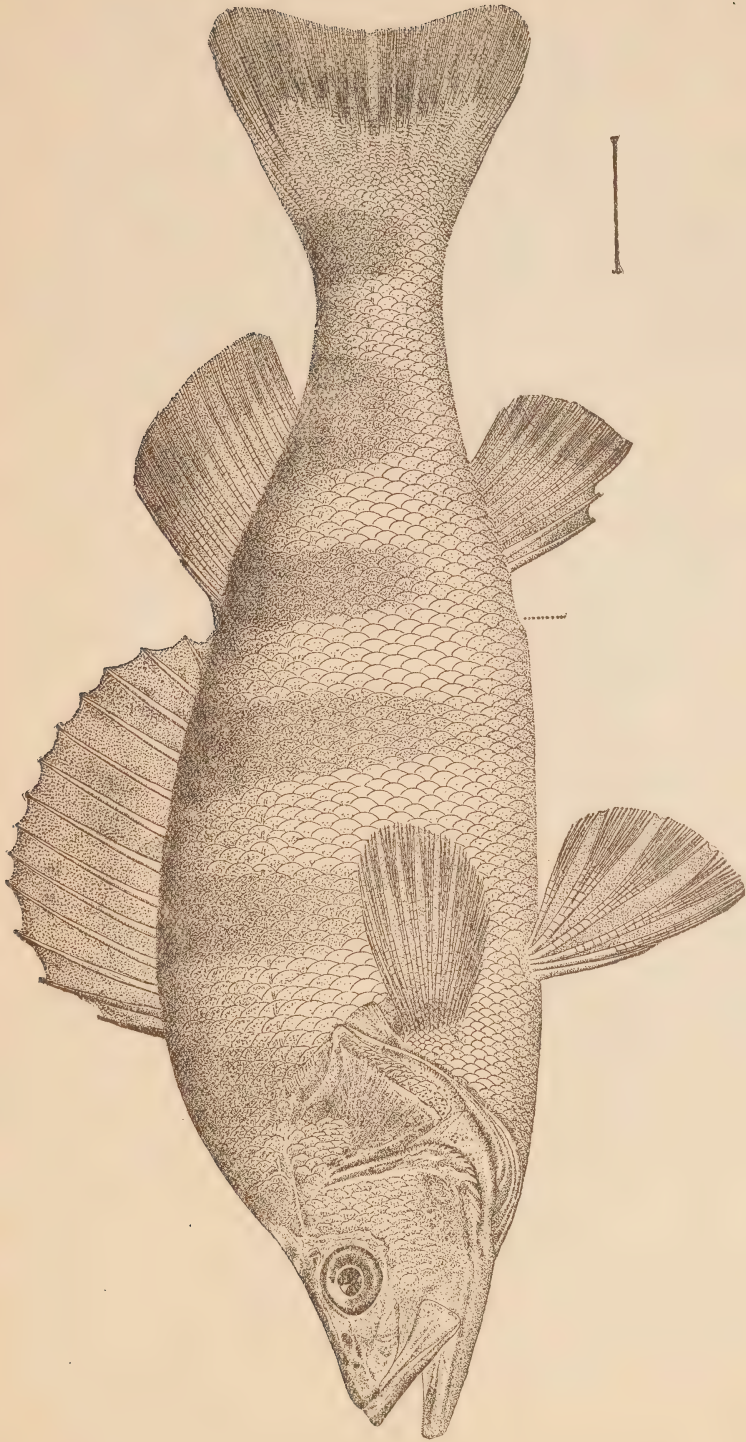
Pickereel, Doré, Pike-Perch, or Wall-eyed Pike. (*Stizostedion vitreum*.)



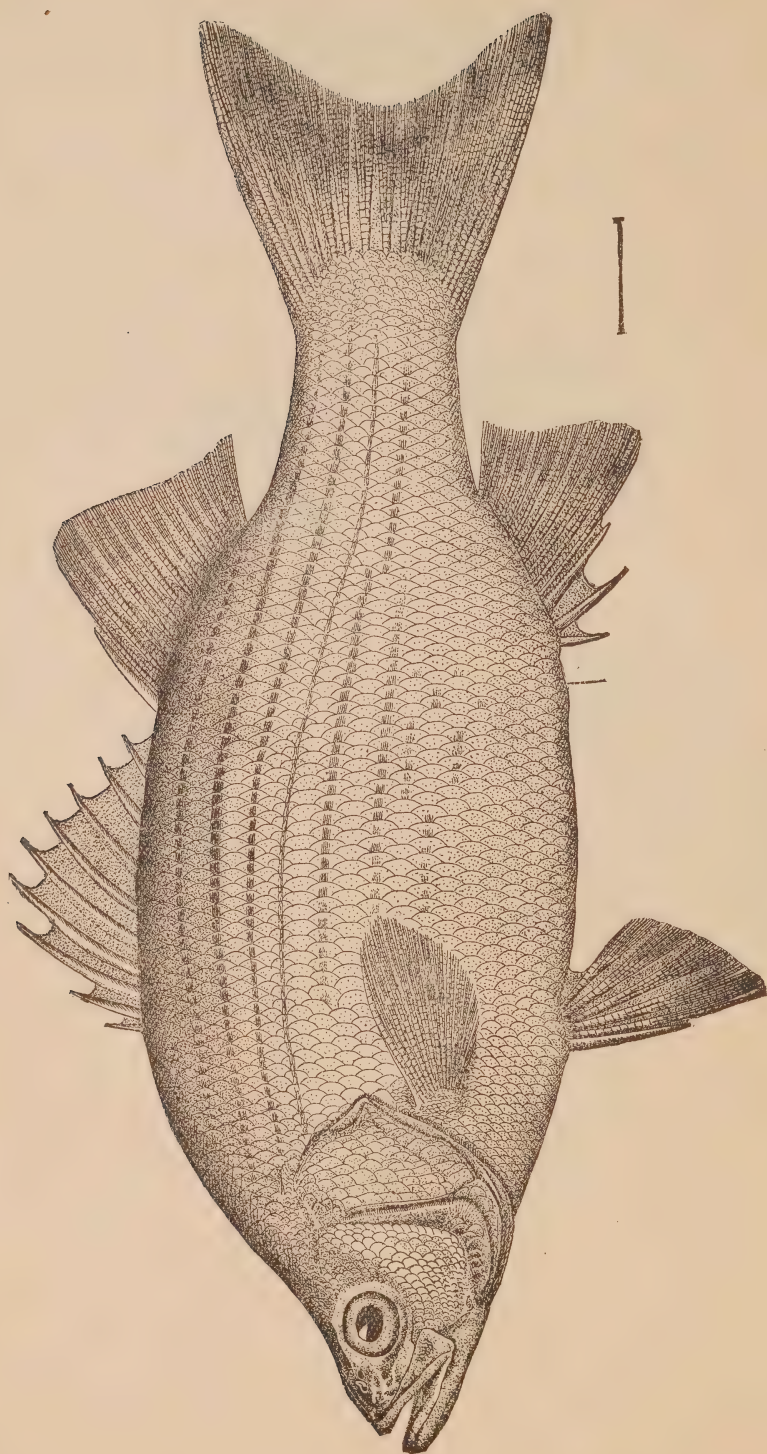
Saugey or Blue Pickerel. (*Stizostedium canadense*.)



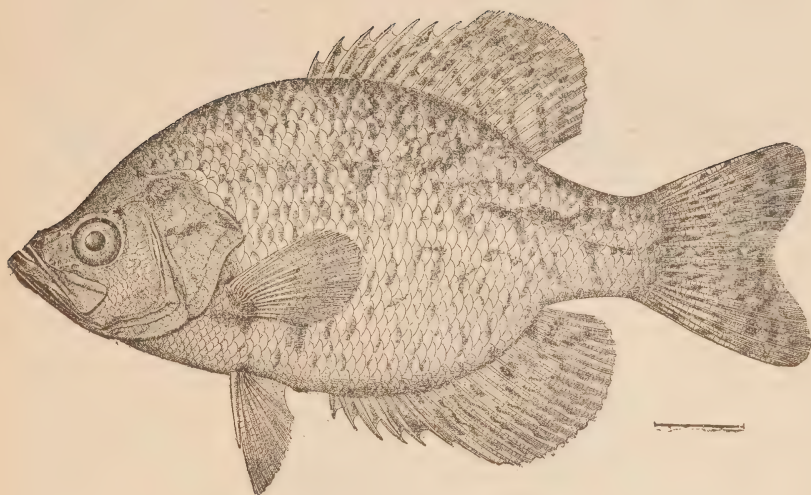
Bullhead. (*Ameiurus vulgaris*.)



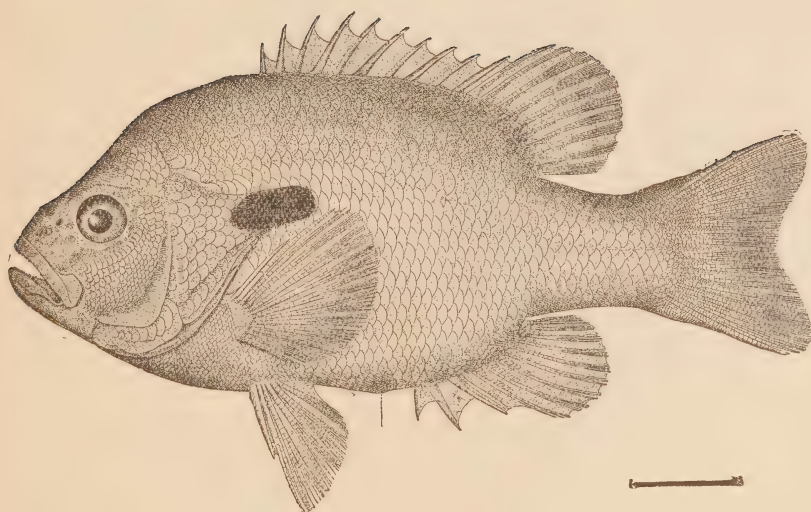
Yellow Perch. (*Perca americana.*)



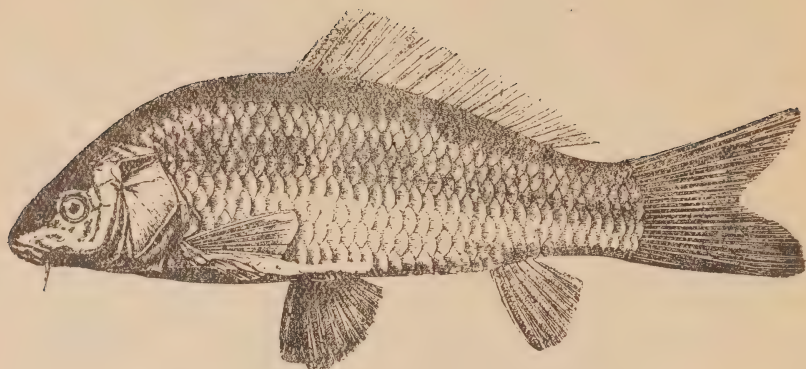
White Bass. (*Roccus chrysops*.)



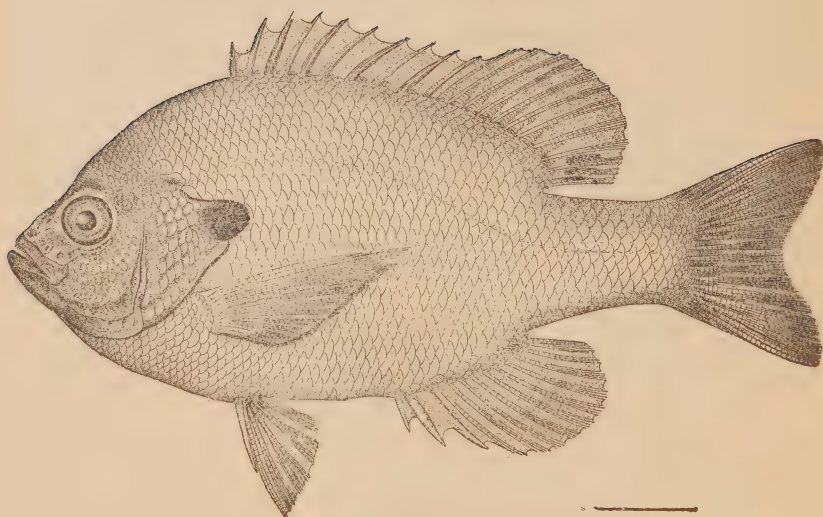
Grass Bass. (*Pomoxys sparoides*.)



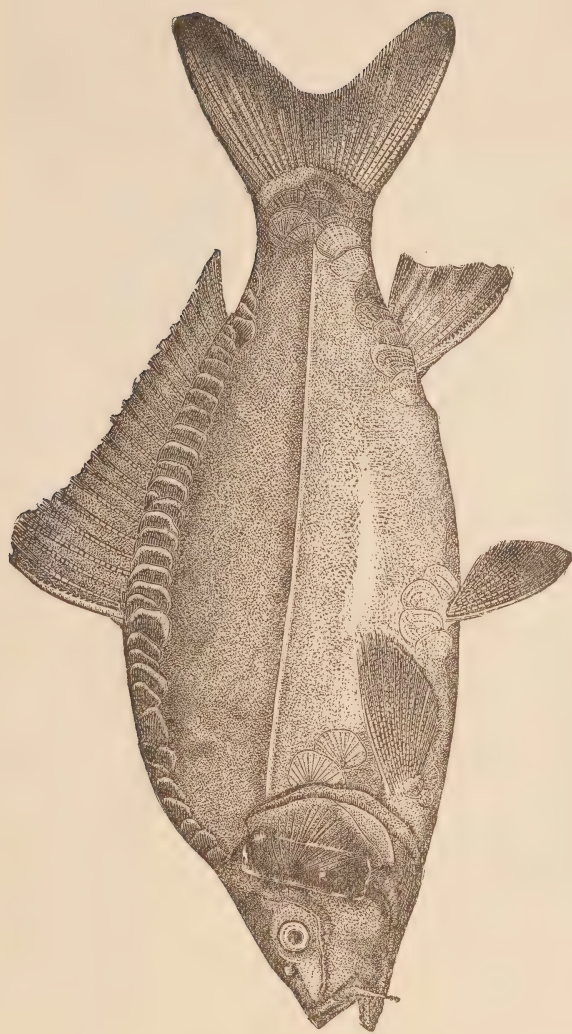
Pumpkin Seed or Sun Fish. (*Lepomis gibbosus*.)



German Carp, (*Cyprinus carpio*.)



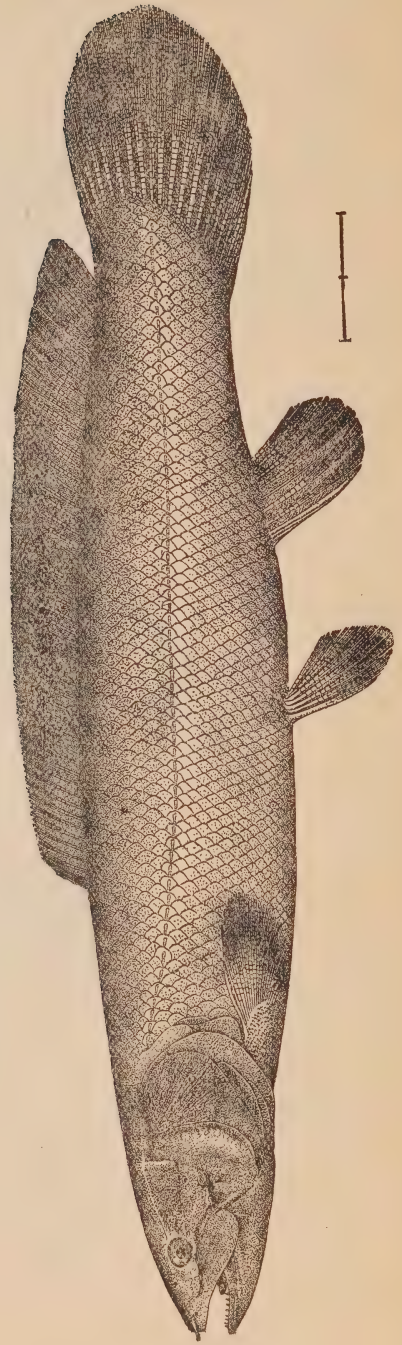
The Long-eared Sun Fish. (*Lepomis auritus*.)



The Mirror Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio*.)



Ling or Burbot, (*Lota americana*.)



Dog Fish, Bowfin or Mud Fish. (*Amia calva*)

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June 18, 1931

Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

Department of Fisheries

OF THE

Province of Ontario

1904

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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TORONTO:

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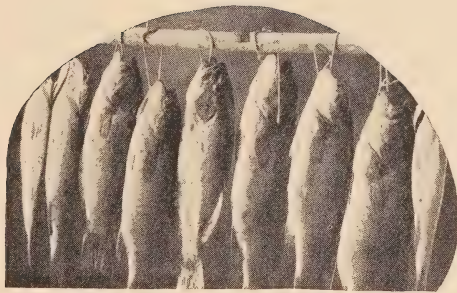
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WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, LIMITED, PRINTERS,
TORONTO.





Black Bass—Black Stone Lakes. "Highlands of Ontario."

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To His Honour

The Honourable WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario,
Etc., Etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Sixth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

TORONTO, 25th March, 1905.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1904

To the Honourable

THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES FOR ONTARIO:

The undersigned has the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

Notwithstanding that the fishing season was late in opening, being from two weeks to one month later than usual, owing to the long and extremely severe winter of 1903-4, it is gratifying to be able to report that the fishermen have had a very prosperous year, judging from the returns, which show that the catch was 2,815,765 pounds greater than in 1903, and from the prices paid, which for all kinds of fish have ruled high during the whole season.

The total quantity of fish taken was 24,009,970 pounds, the estimated value of which was \$1,793,229. The amounts of the different kinds taken were Lake Trout, 6,275,430; Whitefish, 3,474,300; Herring, 4,252,580; Pickerel (Dore), 2,632,540; Pike (including Blue Pickerel), 1,775,700; Coarse Fish, 2,087,900; Perch, 922,600; Eels, 45,500; Tullibee, 5,800; Catfish, 520,150; Sturgeon, 485,200 pounds; and of caviare, 29,170.

Licenses to fish with 3,490,036 yards of gill net, 514 pound nets, 473 hoop or fyke nets, 120 seines, 75 dip nets, and three machines, besides several thousand hooks, have been issued.

The occupation has given employment to 3,125 men; and 128 tugs and 1,477 other boats have been in use.

An estimated capital of \$931,097 is invested in the industry.

A list of the Overseers with the territory under the jurisdiction of each will be found at p. 50.

Statements have been prepared showing:

1. The revenue derived from each division (p. 58);
2. The number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of fishing material, and the kinds and quantity of fish caught (pp. 60-75);
3. The gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division in 1903 and 1904, and the increase or decrease (pp. 78-9);
4. The total quantity of each kind of fish taken, as compared with the quantity taken in 1903, and the increase or decrease (p. 80);
5. The value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 80);
6. The number of tugs, men, boats, etc., engaged in the industry, the quantity of nets licensed, and the value thereof (p. 80);
7. The value of the Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1904, inclusive, (p. 81); and
8. The quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since Confederation (p. 81);

THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

The appeals of the fishermen for an extension of the fall fishing season, urged upon the Federal authorities, who have exclusive jurisdiction in the matter, were again successful. No doubt their efforts in this direction, as in former years, have in some localities been justified by the inapplicability of the close season to the respective localities, and so long as this discrepancy exists a renewal of these applications may be expected from year to year. But the improvident habit of taking fish from the spawning beds when congregating for the purpose of performing their natural functions has been too long practised in the waters of our Great Lakes, both in Canada and the United States and a remedy must soon be found. It is about as shortsighted a means of gain as was the killing of the goose that laid the golden egg. The appointment of a commission by the Federal authorities, who, as it has been said, are charged with fixing the close seasons, was early in the year announced, and one of its objects was to take evidence upon the subject, but the naming of dates for the holding of the sessions to suit the convenience of all the commissioners appeared to be a matter of some little difficulty, and the Commission did not meet. The necessity for decisive action has become none the less apparent with delay, and the work of the Commission will probably be undertaken during 1905. Its scope should not, however, be confined to settling the question of close seasons; and it is doubtful whether it can be of any general utility even in this respect unless its personnel should comprise representatives from the neighboring jurisdictions, and conclusions applicable to International waters be arrived at and subsequently adopted, for the old and embarrassing cry that Canadians are being denied privileges which Americans are enjoying would be again raised. But, so far, it does not appear that any steps by the Dominion in the direction of an International Conference have been recently taken, or are contemplated.

The Conference arranged by this Province, and held in Detroit in March last, at which were present representatives of the United States Commission at Washington, and from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Ontario, marked an important era in the movement to establish uniform laws and regulations governing the great international waters, and the work so well inaugurated should not be allowed to lapse. Various resolutions were concurred in, all being contingent upon the whole being approved by the several jurisdictions interested, and all the delegates believed that the approval of their respective Legislatures in the resolutions passed could and would be obtained. It was unanimously agreed that with respect to the great lakes the only mutually satisfactory arrangement could be the adoption of identical laws and a uniform policy as to implements of capture to be authorized, and all felt sure that with the adoption of such laws and policy the benefits would soon be perceived. It was, however, conceded that any scheme of restoration must involve an increase in the artificial supply, and greater protection for natural production by limiting the period during which fishing may be carried on, and by the establishment of appropriate close seasons.

(With regard to black bass and maskinonge, a close season from 1st January to 15th June was considered absolutely necessary, if the destruction of these fish while in a gravid condition is to be prevented.)

If a sufficient number of fry are not annually planted, and a sufficient number of fish are not allowed to reach the spawning age, it will be im-

possible to increase from either source, and the depletion will continue. Americans, though well equipped with hatcheries, are experiencing the greatest difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of ova, and for some years have been obtaining large quantities from Canadian fishermen, our law that no trout or whitefish under two pounds in weight shall be taken allowing a greater number of these fish to mature and reproduce.

It was, however, made clear at the Conference that this Province could not longer justify limiting the number of licenses issued or the maintenance or enforcement of more stringent or even the present restrictions so long as indiscriminate fishing was permitted in adjacent waters, and under practically no restriction whatever; that there must, therefore, be no occasion for surprise if, in view of the fact that nearly the whole burden of restraint has heretofore fallen upon Canadian fishermen, they should be relieved from the observance of some of the restrictions which had hitherto been enforced; and that if the decline in the Great Lake fisheries was due to excessive fishing, the censure for it must rest principally, if not wholly, upon the American fishermen or authorities, as the failure to provide effective and protective measures and to regulate the fishing carried on had certainly been indefensible and unjustifiable. With the increasing number of fishermen operating in the lakes, and with the improved means of handling the nets which have of recent years been introduced, it is more than evident that if something is not immediately done to meet the effect of this increased attack, our lakes will soon be exhausted of their riches. But no sane people can expect that Canadians will enforce measures to prevent such a calamity which are not adopted or enforced by the Americans.

DOMESTIC LICENSES.

These licenses continue to be issued for some of the interior lakes, particularly in the eastern part of the Province, the Department being of the opinion that where game fish do not abound, it will be advantageous to resident settlers to receive licenses at a nominal fee for small quantities of game net to take fish for their own consumption, but not for barter or sale.

HOOP NET LICENSES.

It has also been considered advisable to grant hoop net licenses in certain lakes in which fishing has not heretofore been carried on, where it has been reported that the coarse fish were multiplying at the expense of the better classes. It is impossible to restore or increase the game fish unless the worthless kinds are first exterminated; and the hoop net is the only implement of capture with which this can be done effectively without injury to the better classes. As an illustration of this, it may be mentioned that an Overseer reports that a fisherman in his division caught and destroyed 2,700 dog fish during the season in his hoop nets. In some places where these nets have been fished for a number of years, it might be advisable to discontinue them for a period.

SPEARING LICENSES.

The privilege to spear coarse fish, carp, suckers and pike has been granted for a number of years to residents in the vicinity of Burlington Bay, and every year some 100 huts in which the spearing is done may be seen upon the ice. The fee charged for a license to spear has been but \$1.00, suffi-

cient only to pay for the expense of issuing and delivering the same. An extension of the privilege to other sections of the Province during the same period may properly be considered.

NEW ONTARIO.

Many applications have been received for fishing privileges in the lakes of New Ontario, but the Department has been afforded no sufficient reason for reconsidering its policy that no licenses for commercial fishing should be granted within the agricultural belt. Intelligent settlers are not slow to investigate the natural resources of the locality in which they purpose settling, and they fully appreciate the fact that of these resources the waters in their vicinity must for many years be relied upon as an important source from which much of their food is to be derived. Indeed, for a considerable period this consideration will be of far greater importance than even the educational or social opportunities which the country may offer. Therefore, nothing should be permitted that is calculated to deprive these pioneers of such advantages, but rather that every practicable means should be adopted for their preservation and perpetuation. There is no doubt however that there may be many lakes in the vicinity of which the land is not suitable for tillage, and which do not contain game fish, in which licenses might be issued and a revenue derived therefrom.

STURGEON.

The gradual decline in the catch of sturgeon has been referred to in former reports, and a comparison of the catch this year with that of last year is a further indication that there is no abatement in this decline, for the increase shown in some places can be attributed to more extensive operations having been carried on and not to an increase in supply, and if the destruction continues without regard to age or spawning season for a few years longer, its complete annihilation must, of course, follow. So alarmed at the prospect have Americans become that they have already been attempting artificial propagation, and though it has been demonstrated that this can be successfully done, yet the expense with which it is attended and the difficulty of obtaining the fish in proper condition would seem to indicate that its restoration can be accomplished more effectively by natural increase. Therefore, the resolution presented at the Detroit Conference that in its opinion the time had come when the taking of these fish in any manner for commercial purposes should be prohibited for a period of five years was unanimously adopted. A regulation was passed by the Dominion Government in 1903 that none should be taken during the month of May and June, and none under four feet in length, but this regulation has not been enforced until such time as the border States may pass similar legislation. This Province has been asked to do something towards stocking depleted waters, but under existing conditions expenditure on this account would be practically wasted.

TRAP NETS.

These nets are prohibited in Ontario by Dominion Act, 49 Vict. chap. 95, sec. 14, s.s. 7, but are extensively used in the Georgian Bay and in the North Channel of Lake Huron, and notwithstanding that thousands have

been destroyed during the years in which a patrol service has been maintained by both the Federal and Provincial Governments for the purpose of their suppression. Their use is permitted in American waters, and no doubt much can be said in favor of their being legalized in Ontario. If a size limit is established for all kinds of fish, as there should be, it does not appear to the undersigned why any implements with which this may be observed should not be authorized. There are objectionable features in the trap net as at present constructed and fished, but these could be modified, or wholly removed and a net approved which would be quite satisfactory to the fishermen. Conditions for its identification could be imposed, and the locations where it should be set specified in the license as in the case of other nets. It is believed that less objection could be urged to the nets under license than under existing conditions, as those who would pay for a license would not permit others to fish without a license, and the Province would receive an annual revenue of from \$15,000 to \$25,000 per annum if all were to take out licenses, it having been estimated that there are from 600 to 1,000 nets fished, and the fishermen have manifested a willingness to pay a license fee of \$25 for each net used.

BLUE FINS.

The Blue Fin, a species of white fish, has been taken in considerable numbers in the lower end of Lake Superior, and has a ready sale in the home market, and especially in the rural districts where peddlers find a great demand for it. Its flavor and quality are said to be somewhat better than the lake herring. It is caught in very deep water.

CARP.

The privilege of taking these fish has been granted wherever it appeared that this could be done without injury to the better species, and the subject whether the privilege might be further extended with profit to the fishermen and with advantage to the fisheries should receive every consideration. With so many finer varieties of fish to be had, it is not strange that the carp is regarded in Canada with disfavor as an edible fish; but in some localities it has already become an important fish of commerce, meeting the demand of the poorer classes. By making provision for retaining them during the summer months, when the catch exceeds the immediate demand, much higher prices may be obtained. During the fall, nine cents per pound was paid for carp in the wholesale markets of New York City and Chicago; and the carp weighs well. In portions of Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair it has become very abundant; and it is being taken almost everywhere in the open waters of Ontario in greater or lesser quantities, even as far north as the Manitoulin Island. It is said that 200,000 pounds were recently shipped from New York to Germany, the country of its nativity, and where it is still the most highly esteemed of the food fishes. Whether the product of this country will be held in as high esteem as that of the Old Land remains to be seen.

AMERICAN HATCHERIES.

The request of the United States Fish Commission, and of some of the State Commissioners that permission be granted their representatives to arrange with Ontario fishermen for a supply of herring eggs, there being

no close season for herring in Ontario, has been again granted, it being stipulated and agreed that the fry therefrom should be deposited near the International boundary line. It is reported that 44,000,000 eggs were collected, and that over 23,300,000 fry were planted near or in Canadian waters. As herring are not propagated artificially in Ontario, the fry so deposited were a clear gain to the Province.

THE INLAND FISHERIES.

STOCKING.

Soon after the establishment of a Department of Fisheries for this Province, the attention of the undersigned was drawn to the fact that our beautiful lakes and rivers were fast becoming depleted of their finny inhabitants. The wide-spread popularity of Ontario as a summer resort had induced thousands from a distance to come here year after year for many seasons, to enjoy our exquisite scenery, salubrious climate, and phenomenal trout and bass fishing. Many American clubs, mostly composed of men of wealth, men of leisure, men who enjoy out-door life and sport, men who are in particular fond of fishing, had come, and many had brought with them their families and their servants, and all were very welcome. They spent their money freely and liberally. And while it is a matter of gratification that they did come, and are still coming, the enormous drain upon our game fish by these visitors in conjunction with our own people, which day after day and week after week had continued for these many years, and with little, if any, regard to size or number of fish taken, has been the undoubted cause of the result above indicated—the gradual disappearance of these fish; and the Department was enforced to recognize that if the fishing was not soon to be completely ruined, and the country deprived of the benefits arising out of the tourist trade, heroic measures would have to be adopted for their restoration. And this led to the consideration of the question how could this best be accomplished? Finding that the bass could be obtained in sufficient numbers, their transportation long distances appeared to be the most formidable difficulty to overcome. The use of teams for the purpose had but to be mentioned to demonstrate its impracticability, and it was at once perceived that if the work was to be entered upon with any degree of success or magnitude, the railway companies must be approached and interested in the matter, with a view to their co-operation. All of the railways communicated with quickly recognized the pecuniary benefits to themselves, as well as the immense public benefits which were to be conferred by such a work. But the Grand Trunk Railway, whose lines ran more closely to the waters considered of first importance to be stocked, entered most actively into the proposition. They equipped a car for the purpose of carrying the fish, and have in addition each year borne some share of the expense of the undertaking. During the first year (1901) 9,481 adult bass were deposited at some eighteen different points, a greater number than had theretofore been distributed in the whole history of the Province by all Governments; and the close of last season saw nearly 32,367 deposited in some forty different lakes and rivers. It is needless to say that it would have been absolutely impossible to have carried on the work with the same success without the aid of the car. The Canadian Pacific Railway has also fitted up a car with a view to similar work being done along its lines. The past year was in point of number of fish deposited the most successful since the work was begun, 12,955 bass having been distributed. With the greater

experience gained from year to year in handling and caring for the fish, the loss in transit has been considerably less than in former years, 98 per cent. of the whole having been successfully transported, one carload of 5,000 fingerlings from three to six inches in length, though eleven hours on the road, having been carried a distance of over 200 miles, with a loss of but five fish. The Department desires here to acknowledge its obligations to the railway companies for the assistance at all times promptly rendered by their employees, where water had to be changed, ice provided, and connections made with a minimum of delay. Notice of the arrival of the car is given by telegram as long ahead as possible, and, where conveyance by wagon from the car to the water has to be made, full instructions by letter are previously given as to the best means to be adopted for handling and caring for the fish in order to prevent injury and loss. Several points are sometimes reached with the one load. Applicants, in their desire for fish, should bear in mind, in order that results may be mutually satisfactory, that deposits should only be made in waters where the conditions are suitable for their reception. The small-mouthed bass require a large food range, cold water, and water deep enough that it will not freeze to the bottom in the coldest weather. Applications have come from many sections for bass to be put into rivers which some years ago were noted trout waters, but in which from increased temperature trout will not now thrive, and for this reason any effort to restock with trout has been discouraged. Trout may live for years in such water, but they will not reproduce in anything like the same ratio as formerly.

REARING PONDS FOR BASS.

If, however, it is considered of sufficient importance that the work of restoring and establishing bass fishing in the rivers and small lakes of the Province, as well as in the larger bodies of water, should be proceeded with in a manner that will enable this to be accomplished more speedily, other means for obtaining stock may have to be adopted; the erection of ponds for breeding and rearing bass is a subject which may profitably receive consideration. There are many waters which it may be desirable to stock to which a few cans of fry or fingerlings could be sent, but under existing circumstances there is no certain means, except for a limited period, of obtaining these. Another advantage of rearing ponds is that the young fish may be kept until of a size that when liberated in the waters to be their future home they will be able to a greater extent to escape their natural enemies than they would be if deposited in the fry state. The cost of construction would be inconsiderable, and should not be an obstacle in the way if on the whole it is thought the necessity for such ponds exists, and that it is advisable they should be erected. The parent fish as at present taken can only be secured for a short time; but it is believed that the period might be extended with the adoption of other, though perhaps more expensive, means of capture, namely, by hook and line. This is the method used by some of the States, enabling the work to be carried on late into the fall.

OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW.

It is pleasing to record that in the work of protection the Overseers are receiving greater assistance and co-operation from the general public, particularly in the inland counties, where the immense benefits which good

fishing brings to the locality, are beginning to be appreciated. Of course, to do their work successfully, overseers should be on the alert at all times, not necessarily in patrolling their divisions, but by keeping their ears and eyes open for information.

On the Georgian Bay the "Gilphie" has kept up a constant and well directed patrol, and the sailing crafts have also done good work. The "Eva Bell" on the Rideau chain of lakes has commanded respect for the law in that part of the Province; and on the St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Amherst Island, where two launches were employed during the summer months, the benefits were demonstrated by a better observance of the law, and by an increased revenue from American rod fishermen.

The Department has co-operated with the Minnesota authorities in the protection of the sturgeon fisheries upon the Rainy River with good results. A number of nets and lines were lifted, and a large quantity of caviare confiscated in American territory. A camp which was carrying on operations with the Indians was broken up. The patrol covered about eighty miles of territory. The overseer was provided with a steam launch.

Fishermen, it is feared, are inclined to disregard the provisions of their licenses that no seines shall be operated or pound nets set within 500 yards of the mouth of a river or stream, which provision was, of course, inserted that the fish might have free access to these tributaries at all times, but more particularly during the spawning period. It is also important that residents along the course of the streams and rivers should not be deprived of the opportunity of getting fish which they would be if the mouth of the stream were obstructed. Overseers in sending in applications are expected to see that this provision of the license is kept in mind and, subsequently, is strictly observed.

The Departmental instructions have been that the laws are made for all classes alike, and that where these are violated offenders must pay the penalty; and while it is not the desire of the Department to impose harsh or unnecessary restrictions upon fishermen, yet such protective regulations and restraints must be insisted upon as are requisite to prevent the serious impairment of so important an industry as is the fishing industry, and the fishermen themselves, who have so much at stake, and the security of whose investments depends so vitally upon the insistence of such protective regulations and restraints as above indicated, should for their own protection, if for no other reason, be the very first to propose and vigilantly to enforce whatever is necessary to that end.

PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS.

The number of prosecutions have been somewhat fewer than during last year, there having been but 48 as compared with 105 in 1903, the principal offences being for illegal fishing, and the fines imposed amounting to only \$518 as compared with \$813 in 1903. Eighty-six trap nets, 115 gill nets, 10 jacklights, 5 dip nets, 29 night lines, about 10,000 hooks, 23 spears, 10 hoop nets, 4 boats, 7 seines, illegally used, and several hundred pounds of fish, were confiscated.

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The organization of Anglers' Associations has been encouraged. These Associations are capable of rendering invaluable aid to the Department, and every town and village in a county at least in which there is rod fishing should have a live association to aid in moulding public sentiment, the

support of which is absolutely essential to a proper enforcement and observance of the law.

SHIPPING AND ANGLING PERMITS.

The regulation requiring that foreigners desirous of taking home a sample of their catch should first obtain a shipping permit (the fee for which is \$1.00), with coupon to be attached to the box or package containing the fish has, it is believed, demonstrated that it was a step in the right direction. Only the legal catch of two days' angling can now be taken away, and when accompanied by the person to whom the fish belongs. It was believed that the effect of this regulation, if generally enforced, would soon be manifested by better fishing. Before the enactment of the law, tons of bass and other game fish were taken or sent out of the Province, and sold, a handsome return being realized therefor. Indeed, not a few visitors boasted that the expense of their outing was fully made up in this way. There does not, however, seem to have been a very general desire to comply with the regulation, as the fees from such permits only amounted to \$158, and, indeed, one or two deliberate attempts were made to evade the obligation. It is, therefore, a matter of consideration whether, in view of these facts, and of the large amounts which the Province is annually expending for the protection of its angling waters, and in the work of restocking, permits to angle should not be required from all foreigners on entering the Province irrespective of the fact that they employ Canadian guides or stop at Canadian hotels, which has relieved them from this obligation hitherto.

SALE OF GAME FISH.

The law prohibiting the sale of speckled trout, bass and maskinonge has been made to apply to these fish wheresoever caught, and it is now illegal to sell or have them in possession for sale at any time. It was believed that the old proviso, that they could be sold so long as evidence was produced that they had been obtained outside of the Province, was frequently violated, and that trout and bass alleged to have been caught in other Provinces, and even in the States, but really caught in this Province, sent to Buffalo or some other place and returned here, were from time to time exposed for sale; and, therefore, the prohibition was made absolute. The penalty for a violation of the law is so severe that the risk of apprehension is too great to be hazarded, and no violations have, therefore, been brought to the attention of the Department this year.

EXPORTATION OF FISH.

Owing to the frequent complaints of the scarcity of fish in the local market a circular letter was sent to every fisherman engaged in commercial fishing instructing him that he must make arrangements for supplying local needs and at the market price at the point of shipment, and that if such provision was not immediately made the Department would be compelled to insert in his license a condition that such provision must be made, and that the license would be subject to cancellation where the obligation was not fulfilled. The hope was expressed that this would not be necessary, and that no further cause would be given for the complaint that the people of our own province were not able to procure fish when ready and willing to pay the market price therefor; and the fishermen were enjoined to en-

deavor to retain the friendship rather than incur the hostility of their fellow countrymen. No complaints have since been received, and it is, therefore, hoped that the letter has accomplished the object for which it was written.

REGULATIONS.

Another step in the direction of better preservation has been the passing of more stringent regulations, as follows :

FISHERY LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The following is an extract from the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday, 11th June, 1904:

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of May, 1904.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of *The Fisheries Act*, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, to order that the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, shall be and the same are hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:—

9. No one shall fish for, catch or kill in any of the waters of the Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number than eight small or large-mouthed black bass, four maskinonge, twelve pickerel (*doré*), or four lake trout.

10. No one shall fish for, catch or kill, in any of the waters of the Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number of speckled trout or brook trout than in the aggregate shall weigh more than ten pounds, and no greater number than thirty speckled trout or brook trout, though said number weigh less than ten pounds.

No small or large-mouthed black bass less than ten inches in length; no speckled trout less than six inches in length; no pickerel (*doré*) less than fifteen inches in length, or no maskinonge less than thirty inches in length, shall be retained or kept out of the water, sold, offered or exposed for sale or had in possession; but anyone who takes or catches any of the fish mentioned of less than the minimum measurement named,—which measurement shall be from the point of the nose to the centre of the tail,—shall immediately return such fish to the water from which it was taken, alive and uninjured.

12. The sale and export of speckled trout, black bass and maskinonge, is hereby prohibited for a period of five years from the date of this Order in Council, provided, however, that any person from a foreign country, fishing in the waters of the Province, and applying and paying for an angler's permit, may, upon leaving the Province, when the same are accompanied by him, take with him the lawful catch of two days' fishing.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to order that any previous Orders in Council which are in conflict with these regulations, be rescinded in so far as the Province of Ontario is affected.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council

MORTALITY IN LAKE SCUGOG.

The severe winter of 1903-4 was disastrous to the fish in Lake Scugog, thousands being suffocated by the freezing of the water in some places to the bottom of the lake, which was several feet lower than in previous years. Timely instructions were given this year to have airholes made at a number of points as a precaution against a recurrence of such a loss.

COARSE FISH IN THE NIPIGON.

The work of capturing and destroying coarse fish in the River Nipigon was again carried on and 375 pike, 100 pickerel, and 380 suckers were caught.

POLLUTIONS FROM SAWDUST AND OTHER CAUSES.

A number of complaints have been received of the pollution of waters from various causes, no fewer than twelve being with sawdust. Upon investigation, however, it was found that the practice had not been carried on to any great extent, and was at once stopped when attention was directed to the fact that it was illegal. One or two canning and sugar factories have also been warned that some other disposition of their refuse must be made, and they have acted accordingly.

BLACK BASS IN FRANCE.

We gather from the English Fishing Gazette that the experiment of introducing the "American Black Bass" into French waters has been such as to warrant further enterprise in the same direction. In December of 1902, Mr. E. Roger received from the Max. v.d. Borne fish-breeding establishment at Berneuchen, near Custrin, Germany, a consignment of 200 large-mouthed black bass fry, which were put into a pond at his country home near Paris. The fry were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length when put out. In March of 1903 he received and deposited in the same pond 22 fish which were about seven inches in length. The bass thrived in their new home, and this year in June it was discovered that they had spawned, "myriads" of fry being observed. In July a fish of nine inches was caught, and is said to have been "the first black bass ever served on a French breakfast table."

FISHWAYS.

The Department has been advised by the Dominion that instructions for the erection of fishways in several dams had been given. The subject being one coming under the head of regulations, applications made to this Department have been transferred to Ottawa for whatever action might be considered proper or necessary. The prevailing opinion seems to be that if fishways were erected in all the dams of the Province, thus affording a roadway from one water to another, fish would soon be plentiful; but this would be far from desirable, as admitting into waters at present free therefrom fish of undesirable kinds. As has been recommended in former reports, it would be much better to stock the waters where suitable with the kinds desired and dispense with the fishways. The public should give the matter very thoughtful consideration.

THE GEORGIAN BAY BIOLOGICAL STATION.

This is one of three stations established in Canada (the others being located in Quebec and British Columbia, respectively), in which to conduct biological investigations as to the habits of the larger fishes, but more particularly those of food and game value, the artificial rearing of their young, embryonic development, their natural food, and the microscopic life of the

water upon which the adults of some fishes and the young of all are dependent. The subject is one of practical utility and of growing public interest, and the results of the investigations as they are from time to time published will be read with peculiar interest. The station is attached to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and the expense of its maintenance is borne by the Dominion Government. Its only relation to this Department is in connection with the privilege which it obtains for the use of nets to facilitate the capture of needed specimens, which privilege has, of course, always been promptly and gladly extended.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue from all sources has been \$47,883.14, and the expenditure \$34,352.17, leaving a balance on the right side of \$13,530.97. Details of the expenditure, including Departmental salaries, as well as those of overseers, are to be found in the Public Accounts, and it has, therefore, been considered unnecessary to reprint them here.

REPORTS.

The report of the captain of the "Gilphie," containing an account of the work done during the year, will be found at p. 47. The steamer sailed out of winter quarters on the 5th May, and was tied up on the 9th December.

The reports of the overseers deal with the condition of the fisheries in their respective divisions, state what disposition was made of the catch, whether the laws were observed, assign reasons for an increase or diminution in the quantity of fish taken, as the case may be, and, generally, contain much information not to be found in the statistical tables. They will well repay a careful perusal.

STATISTICS.

The tables which follow have been compiled with the utmost care, and it has been the endeavor of the Department that the data furnished shall be as complete and reliable as it was possible to make it with the means for its collection at the Department's command.

There having been no plan available by which the quantity of game fish—bass, speckled trout, and maskinonge, caught by tourists and other anglers throughout the whole Province, could be even estimated, the tables contain nothing upon the subject. Figures, of course, are meaningless and of no practical value unless arrived at upon a basis which will insure reasonably accurate results. It may be said, however, that angling nearly everywhere has been good, and that anglers have had no difficulty in securing the lawful number.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Several fine specimens have been received, for which the Department is under great obligation to the donors, a 54 lb. maskinonge from near Killarney, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, a steel head salmon from Nipigon Bay, and an almost hitherto unknown visitor to Canadian waters, a paddle or spoonbill catfish 5 ft. in length taken near the mouth of the Spanish River, being perhaps the most prized. All have been mounted, and



A Pretty Vista—Lake Temagami.



The Lake of Bays—near Baysville. "Highlands of Ontario."



"The Narrows," Golden Lake. (Stocked Waters).



A Day's Fishing—Parry Sound.



On the French River.



Bocage Lake—near Desbarats (New Ontario.)

may be seen at the Department. The spoonbill catfish is common to the Mississippi waters, where it is taken in considerable numbers. A record of its lonely journey to the north, probably occupying many years, would be interesting.

The Department also desires to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of a second set in four volumes of Jordan and Evermann's Bulletin of the United States National Museum, the first set having been lost in the fire which last year destroyed the building of the Government printers where the volumes had been sent for binding; and the loan from the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Canada Atlantic Railway Companies, and from Mr. A. J. Henderson of Toronto, of most of the photo engravings with which this report is illuminated, and which materially enhance its value and interest.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
S. T. BASTEDO,
Deputy Commissioner.
Department of Fisheries, Toronto, 31st December, 1903.

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1904 WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH.

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,205
Lake Rosseau	Bass	700
Lake Joseph	Bass	1,052
Fairy and Vernon Lakes	Bass	244
Lake of Bays	Bass	693
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	225
Thames River at Woodstock	Bass	225
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	396
Thames River at Dorchester	Bass	696
Lake Couchiching	Bass	436
Stoney Lake	Bass	751
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Pt.	Bass	603
Holland River	Bass	387
Golden Lake	Bass	872
Severn River	Bass	526
Grand River at Cayuga	Bass	400
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	274
Kempfenfeldt Bay	Bass	300
		9,491

1902.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	246
Lake Joseph	Bass	256
Lake Rosseau	Bass	227
Lake Couchiching	Bass	285
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	395
Stoney Lake	Bass	330
Huntsville Lakes	Bass	265
Winnipeg River	Brook trout	55
		2,059

1903.

Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	926
Lake Rosseau	Bass	1,130
Lake Joseph	Bass	500
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,002
Lake of Bays	Bass	871
Sparrow Lake	Bass	650
Lake Couchiching	Bass	258
Long Lake at Rat Portage	Bass	463
Golden Lake	Bass	100
Mink Lake	Bass	85
Clear Lake	Bass	95
White Lake	Bass	100
Lynn River at Lake Simcoe	Bass	355
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	425
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	75
Thames River at London	Bass	209
Thames River at St. Marys	Bass	205
Grand River at Fergus	Bass	100
Grand River at Grand Valley	Bass	70
Grand River at Paris	Bass	130
Musselmans Lake	Bass	200
Lake of Bays	Bass	500

7,927

1904.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Credit River	Bass	115
Lake Rosseau	Bass	380
Green Lake	Bass	135
Opinicon Forks	Bass	60
Lake near Barry's Bay	Bass	30
Barry's Bay	Bass	100
Gorman Lake	Bass	75
Golden Lake	Bass	565
Mink Lake	Bass	60
White Lake	Bass	169
Clear Lake	Bass	50
Srell's Lake	Bass	100
Lake Joseph	Bass	725
Bass Lake	Bass	200
Lake Couchiching	Bass	230
Lake Joseph	Bass	415
Lake of Bays	Bass	530
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Pt.	Bass	785
Beaver River at Cannington	Bass	250
Balsam Lake	Bass	400
Lake of Bays	Bass Fingerlings	5,000
Oxbow River at Komoka	Bass Fingerlings	1,200
Lake Scugog	Bass Fingerlings	1,400
		12,955

WATERS SET APART FOR PROPAGATION PURPOSES.

Fishing in the following waters, which have been stocked, has been prohibited for short periods, that the fish may become established, namely :

The Grand River, in the Township of East Luther, East and West Garafraxa, Nicol, Pilkington, South Dumfries, Brantford, Onondaga, and Tuscarora; also the canal at Brantford, and Lovejoy's Pond; for two years from 1st August, 1903.

Wileox Lake, in the County of York; for two years from 1st August, 1903.

Long Lake, near Rat Portage; for two years from 1st August, 1903.

River Thames, between the City of London and J. D. Moore's dam, Iredale's Dam, and the rapids opposite Dawson's farm; for two years from 1st August, 1903.

Green (or McArthur's) Lake, in the Township of Caledon, in the County of Peel; for two years from 1st June, 1904.

Bear Creek, in the vicinity of Strathroy; for two years from the 1st August, 1903.

Suttons, Smith's, Brooks' and Edmunds' Pond, on the River Lynn, in the County of Norfolk; for two years from the 1st August, 1903.

The Credit River, from lot 5, Township of Caledon, to the Village of Cheltenham, in the Township of Chinguacousy; for two years from 1st June, 1904.

Bass Lake, in the Townships of Oro and Orillia, in the County of Simcoe; for two years from 8th July, 1904.

Beaver River, at Cannington, in the Township of Brock, in the County of Ontario; for two years from 26th July, 1904.

FACTS REGARDING FISH AND FISH EGGS, NOT GENERALLY KNOWN, USEFUL AND INTERESTING TO KNOW.

The first attempt to hatch fish anywhere is said to have been in France in the 15th century.

Little is known of the diseases that attack mature fish, the fungoid disease being perhaps the most common.

Eggs of fish are fertilized after being deposited.

Partially incubated eggs can be transported hundreds of miles without injury if properly packed.

The chief propelling power of a fish is not by means of its fins, their chief function being for balancing and steering the fish, but by the sinuous motions of its body.

All fish do not possess the same number of fins, the number depending upon the species. The names of the fins of a trout or whitefish are, the pectoral, near the head, the ventral on each side near the centre of the body, the dorsal or back fin, the caudal or tail, the adipose, and the anal.

The purpose of gills in fishes is to separate the air used by them in breathing, the water being taken by way of the mouth, and expelled through the gills.

Some fish build nests and deposit their eggs therein; others deposit them on stones, brush, and plants, the eggs adhering thereto by a glutinous substance; and others again merely expel them as they swim through the water.

The sunfish, bass, and catfish, are nest builders, and guard their nests and their eggs for some time after they are hatched; fish that do not build nests desert their eggs as soon as deposited.

About one per cent. of the eggs deposited in the natural way are hatched; about ninety-five per cent. artificially hatched produce young fish.

Bass cannot be profitably propagated artificially, but a few pairs in a rearing pond will produce many thousands of fry in a season, and a small number transplanted into waters into which they had not previously existed will in the course of a very few years thoroughly establish themselves.

The young of all game fish are cannibals; fry of the bass and trout a few weeks old will attack and devour their young and weaker companions. The brook trout has been known to devour its own eggs as soon as spawned, and

at some hatcheries attendants are frequently employed to guard the spawn at night in order that it may not be destroyed in this way.

Bass, pickerel, maskinonge, pike, catfish, sturgeon, rainbow trout, and steelhead salmon (which are now being taken along the north shore of Lake Superior), are spring spawners; brook and lake trout, whitefish and herring spawn in the fall.

Bass spawn in from ten days to two weeks in water of a temperature of 60 deg., F.; brook trout in from fifty to a hundred and twenty-five days in water from 37 to 50 deg.; pickerel (Dore or wall-eyed pike) in from 17 to 20 days in water of 45 deg.; maskinonge in two weeks in water of 55 deg.; sturgeon in six days, in water of 65 deg.; rainbow trout and steelhead salmon, in from 42 to 50 days in water of 50 deg.; lake trout in from 75 to 90 days in water of 40 to 50 deg.; lake herring in 130 days in water of 35 deg.; and whitefish in 150 days in water of 34 deg.

A black bass will deposit from 3,000 to 10,000 eggs a season; a brook trout from 500 to 2,500; a maskinonge from 100,000 to 265,000; a pickerel (Dore or wall-eyed pike), from 45,000 to 125,000; a sturgeon from 500,000 to 1,500,000; a rainbow trout,—a three-year-old trout will produce from 500 to 800 eggs, and one six years old from 2,500 to 3,000; a steelhead salmon from 3,000 to 5,000; a lake trout from 5,000 to 15,000; a lake herring an average of 3,500 (but 12,000 have been taken from a 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pound fish); a whitefish 35,000; and a carp 500,000.

Herring and whitefish eggs are known as "semi-buoyant," their specific gravity being slightly heavier than water; trout eggs as "heavy," and both as "non-adhesive."

There are estimated to be 70,000 herring, 74,000 maskinonge, 6,400 lake trout, 36,000 whitefish, 150,000 pickerel (Dore or wall-eyed pike), and 14,400 brook trout eggs to the fluid quart.

The egg of a brook trout is 1-6 of an inch in diameter, of a lake herring 1-10, of a lake trout 1-4, of a maskinonge 1-11, of a rainbow trout or steelhead salmon 1-5, of a sturgeon, 1-9, and of a whitefish 1-8.

(The above information is gathered from the Manual on Fish Culture issued by the United States Commission at Washington, and other sources.—S. T. B.)



Returning with the Spoil.

OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

Overseer Allan, Wallaceburg, Lake St. Clair, reports that the catch of all kinds of fish was about the same as in previous years. The whole catch is exported to the United States markets. The close seasons and other regulations of the Department were well observed. There are no saw mills in his district. The law regarding the pollution of streams is strictly observed. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Barr, Douglas, Co. Renfrew, reports that there has been somewhat of a decrease in the quantity of fish caught as compared with last year, not owing to the scarcity of fish, for they have greatly increased, but from a less vigorous prosecution of the fishing caused by a scarcity of help on the farm and the consequent want of time on the part of the farmer to go fishing.

No fish are exported from his district.

There has been no violation of the close season, to his knowledge.

Several cases of illegal fishing came to his knowledge where the nets were confiscated and destroyed, but the perpetrators were not caught.

No notice of the law against sawdust being allowed to go into the river is being taken by mill owners.

There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer Beecher, Brockville, the St. Lawrence, reports that the fishing among the Thousand Islands this season has not been as good as usual, the bass as a rule have been small, and the pike were very scarce, the exception being the maskinonge of which a fair number were caught in October, trolling with copper wire, line and spoon from a gasoline launch. He thinks if the Department could procure a quantity of maskinonge fry in the spring, and have them placed in the river in this vicinity, it would be well worth the trouble. As there has never been any fry of any kind placed in the river here, he thinks it is deserving of some consideration.

There have been very few complaints of illegal fishing this season, the minnow seining almost entirely ceasing.

Overseer Bilton, Newboro, Rideau Waters, reports that there was a decrease of about one-third of the herring catch from last year, owing to fewer licenses being taken out, and also owing to the season for herring being late and short. Also there was a slight decrease in the hoop-net catch of catfish, owing to the waters being lowered on the Rideau Canal by the Canal Department for the purpose of repairing locks, etc.

There was an increase of summer tourists. They seem to increase each year, and are chiefly Americans who find plenty of bass and salmon to give them their day's catch; and as there is good hotel accommodation at Newboro, Westport, Portland and Jones Falls, this, together with the good fishing and fine scenery will in a short time become one of the best summer resorts in the Province, provided the fish are properly looked after and the supply kept up.

The close seasons were well observed, in fact so well that he did not have one case of violation of the fishery laws during the year.

Ling are so numerous in Little Rideau and Wolfe Lakes that he thinks greater inducement should be offered for their extermination, even if the license fees for hoop nets should be reduced.

Overseer Brady, Lindsay, Scugog Lake and River, reports that there were many complaints in the early part of the year about the absence of fish; maskinonge and bass were said to be scarce, but later on he found that there was no reason for any such complaints, there being not only plenty of fish taken but there were larger maskinonge taken he had seen for some years. The catch of bass was not so good.

The water in Scugog Lake was unusually low during the winter, and no means of supplying either fresh water or air, and an enormous number of dead fish was the result. The shore of the lake and the banks of Scugog River were lined with dead fish in the spring, and coupled with this there was a big catch of bass through the ice during the months of January and February. He would strongly urge that this should be stopped, and the close season made to include the whole winter. It is exceedingly difficult to watch men on the ice, and the means they adopt to catch fish are more frequently unlawful than otherwise. The laws and regulations were fairly well observed.

Overseer Clark, Picton, Lake Ontario, reports that the catch of fish during the season has decreased considerably, noticeably herring, pike, perch, catfish, mixed and coarse fish. He attributes this to several causes, viz., (1) High winds prevailed to a great degree, rendering it difficult to reach the fish; (2) the laws were closely observed after several seizures early in the season, and a close watch where there was likely to be any illegal fishing; and (3) a more nearly correct statement of catch, and perhaps a scarcity by being driven away by high winds. There was an increase in the catch of whitefish, which appear to be more numerous than in many years past.

Fully 80 per cent. of the catch, he says, is exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption.

His warning to the fishermen to keep the close season and other regulations was not in vain, as all the regulations were well observed.

Several cases of illegal fishing, of nets being illegally set were discovered. He seized in April 6 gill nets, in August 2, and in September 2, making in all 10 nets seized.

There is no mill refuse to do injury dumped in the water.

There are no fishways in his district.

He is pleased to report that the replenishing of the several waters in his district by the depositing of salmon and whitefish fry is very highly appreciated by fishermen and all lovers of the finny tribe, and the consensus of opinion is that the waters will be greatly repleted thereby.

Overseer Couper, Dunnville, Lake Erie, reports that the fishermen in his division had a good season's catch, and the prices obtained were high. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having come to his notice.

Overseer Cousineau, Windsor, Detroit River and Lake St. Clair, reports that the catch of fish for the past season has been fairly remunerative. There have been but three complaints of infringement of the fishery laws—all three for illegal fishing, and in each case a conviction was obtained and the parties fined. The catch of German carp was not as large as that for the previous season; that fish apparently frequented United States waters in much larger numbers, as the catch of carp across the border was very large.

The abolition of the close season for whitefish in these waters materially benefited our fishermen. Whitefish did not reach the waters of the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair until the middle of November.

He is at times annoyed by foreign poachers, but it is almost impossible to reach them with a row boat. He thinks there should be at that point a power boat of some kind at the disposal of the officer, to be used in patrolling the waters of his district.

Overseer Craig, Glenburnie, Rideau River, reports that the catch of fish in his division on the Rideau Canal for the year 1904 was fully up to the average. Prices were good, and the fishermen were well satisfied with their catch. Exports are much larger than formerly, and the quan-

ties used for home consumption is also increasing. Fishermen inform him that all kinds of coarse fish are increasing very fast; dog fish in particular are multiplying rapidly, although many hundreds are being destroyed by hoop nets. G. Simmons caught and killed 2,700 dog fish during 1904, some of which were very large. The whitefish received at Glenburnie from the upper lakes are increasing in size, and becoming more numerous yearly.

The number of tourists is also increasing each season on the Rideau waters. The bass fishing last summer was good, and the sportsmen were well satisfied with their catch. Some very fine cottages are being built on the islands and shores of the lake, but a great many camp out during the summer months. With steamers, tugs and private yachts going between Kingston and Ottawa, the Rideau Canal is now a fine summer resort.

Overseer Crotty, Bothwell, River Thames, reports that no illegal practice has come to his notice.

The close season has been well observed.

There are no dams or mills in his division, therefore no sawdust or refuse.

The fishing season was very short on account of the long severe winter, and prices were high in consequence. All the fish caught were used for home consumption.

The catch was about as usual.

Overseer John Driscoll, Howe Island, St. Lawrence River, reports that the fishing has not been as good in his division this year as formerly; he thinks the cold rainy weather and high waters that prevailed throughout the season was the cause of the poor success of the anglers. He found the laws and regulations well observed. The fish that were caught were larger and of a very fine quality.

Overseer Donaldson, Donaldson Mills, County of Addington, reports that during the past year seven licenses were issued for domestic and local purposes only. The fishery laws were fairly well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having been brought to his notice. Trout Lake, in the township of Palmerston, was stocked some years ago with lake trout, and the lake is now teeming with these fish and affords excellent sport for tourists. Quite a number avail themselves of its advantages for this purpose, and express themselves well satisfied with the result of their visits. There are many other lakes in his district well adapted for the propagation of game fish of various kinds, but unfortunately there is no fish of value in them. Many people in the neighborhood have endeavored to stock these lakes by transporting fish from other lakes, but owing to the great distance in moving them their efforts have not been generally successful.

Overseer Duchesne, Treadwell, Ottawa River, reports that there has been very little change in his division, except that there has been an increase in the catch of bass and maskinonge by anglers and sportsmen, who have strictly observed the laws.

Many tourists camp along the Ottawa River during the summer months and enjoyed great sport in successful fishing.

Regarding the licensed fishermen, he had not noticed any illegal fishing among them; as he particularly warned them to observe the laws and regulations.

The fish caught in his division are all sold in Canada, about 25 per cent. being used for home consumption.

There are no fishways in his division, and none are needed. There was no mill refuse allowed to pass into the streams, all being used for fuel.

He finds that the fishermen and anglers are willing to obey the law, as they consider it much to their interest to do so.

Overseer Flynn, Mountain Grove, County of Addington, reports that the spring and summer catch of fish exceeded any prior year, both in quantity and quality. The tourists were in greatly increased numbers, seeking private boarding houses, also farm houses, as well as public houses, for accommodation, and were pleased in all. He found they approved of the new fishing regulations, and thankfully received a copy which he supplied to each party. They also expressed great pleasure with their catch of fish. He gave special attention to the cisco herring fishing in Eagle Lake in the townships of Olden and Hinchinbrook, and found it mattered little what part of the lake a net was set—it was full of cisco in the morning. All the lakes of note in his division are good for ciscoe herring, which vary a little in size in different lakes. He strongly recommends that cisco herring net licenses be issued for 2½ inch mesh extension measure for 100 yards of net and that a fee of \$10 be charged; and for a domestic license 30 yards of net and a fee of \$3; and that hoop net licenses be granted for all lakes where ling are numerous.

Nearly all the fish caught by the fishermen were sold for local consumption. The salmon in Sharbot and Eagle Lakes are on the increase, especially Sharbot Lake, he having seen them in large numbers, to all appearances many of them 18 or 20 lbs. in weight.

He has had four cases of illegal fishing by fish poachers, who belong to the moving population, hence hard to capture. He also has sufficient information to strongly suspect two persons of using explosives in Crow Lake in the townships of Osa and Bedford, which will have his best endeavors to secure a conviction. He seized 15 yards of gill net and a night line with 61 hooks. He would advise the extension of time to six months for the prosecution of illegal fishing.

Overseer Freeman, Brighton, Lake Ontario, reports that the catch of fish in his division was less than in the year previous, but that prices have been higher, and the fishermen have made fully as much. He finds that the fishing apparatus is depreciating in value, on account of the fishermen not getting up any new nets. There are no fishways in his division, and no sawdust has been allowed to go into the water. The law has been well observed as no fines have been imposed, and no seizures made. He thinks it would be advisable to stop all spring fishing, especially in Presque Isle Bay, Bay of Quinte and Wellers Bay, as at that time a great many fish spawn, such as pike, pickerel and bull heads.

Overseer Gibson, Strathroy, reports that owing to the stream in that vicinity being stocked, and the waters closed for angling for a term of years, there has been no angling done; but the sportsmen are looking forward to the time when they can try their luck again. He does not expect when the season opens that the bass will be easily taken, as the river abounds with food, such as minnows, crawfish, etc.

There were no complaints of pollution of streams by sawdust or other refuse.

The laws and regulations were well observed.

Overseer Gillespie, Campbellford, On the Trent, reports that bass and maskinonge fishing was not so good as in the previous year. From Healey's Falls to the foot of Rice Lake both bass and maskinonge seem to be plentiful, but owing to the great quantity of small fish, such as minnows

and perch, in these waters, they remain in the weed beds where their natural food is plentiful and consequently are slow to take the bait.

From Percy Boom to Chisholm Rapids the water has been lower than usual. Fishing with rod and line has been very good. Hoop net fishing has been poor, owing to the small catfish not being able to get to deep water.

The dam at Chisholm's Rapids is about all taken away, only one-third remaining, which had the effect of draining the breeding grounds before the small fish were able to reach the channel.

The fishing regulations have been well observed. He thinks it would be better if anglers were allowed to keep a 5 lb. maskinonge which would measure from 24 to 27 inches; it would be more satisfactory, and would be greatly appreciated by the fishermen.

Overseer Grouette, Gananoque, Gananoque and St. Lawrence Rivers, reports that the fishing for pike in the St. Lawrence has been good. Black bass are plentiful, but small in size. In Gananoque Lake the bass fishing has been very good, but pike fishing not as good as last year. The fishing with hoop nets for coarse fish in the spring was good, but owing to the overflow of water in the fall the catch was not as good as formerly.

The laws and regulations were well observed, no violations coming under his notice.

He would recommend that two hoop net licenses be granted in South Lake to destroy the bull heads that frequent those waters in great numbers to the detriment of the better class of fish.

Overseer Guerord, Bonheur, Inver Bay District, reports that the catch was about the same as last year. The fishermen that were engaged in the work did fairly well. The laws and regulations were well observed.

Overseer Hadgraft, Port Dalhousie, Lake Ontario, reports that this year has been on the whole more successful for commercial fishermen than last, and prices have been on the average higher than any year since he became overseer. The fall fishing was well within the average, and the weather was more favorable than last year.

The prices obtained were as follows: For herring 2½c per lb. contract for season, perch 3c per lb., pickerel 3c and 4c per lb., trout and whitefish 6 to 8c per lb., the demand being first-class for all kinds of fish.

The angling at Niagara-on-the-Lake has been better than it had been for the last two years, while at Queenston it has been about the same as of late years. The cause of the falling off of angling in Niagara River is caused largely, so he has been given to understand, by the dumping of refuse in the river from factories situated at Niagara Falls, N.Y. He thinks some representations should be made to the N. Y. State fishery officers to abate this pollution of the waters, if it is found on investigation to be correct.

The fishermen of Niagara complain of the restrictions placed on them to the benefit of American fishermen, and he hopes that the Department may be able to induce the Americans to see the benefit of uniform laws on both sides of the line.

The fishing laws on the whole were were observed, with the exception of a seizure of nets in 20 Mile Pond and also in 16 Mile Pond, and an arrest and conviction for interfering with an overseer in the discharge of his duties.

He strongly advises that permits be granted to men that are reliable in all inland waters in his district to catch carp, and that all means possible be used to rid the water of this noxious fish.

He also recommends that the clause on the back of the license that it shall be the duty of every fisherman to make returns to the overseer not later than 31st Jan. be changed to read not latter than 5th Jan., as then it would be possible for overseers to get in their reports earlier.

In regard to circular sent out by the Department to all commercial fishermen in his district with reference to selling fish in Canada, they all declare that responsible buyers in Canada will have the preference if they contract for a year's fishing at ruling prices, and have agents in the district who are responsible for the payment of prices agreed upon. Some of the fishermen have sent fish to Toronto, and have not received any remuneration for them whatever.

All of the fish caught fresh have been sent to the Buffalo markets, with the exception of fish sold to peddlers on the wharf. Geo. Elliott of Port Dalhousie, and Frederick Depew of Jordan Harbor have shipped large quantities of herring smoked in twelve quart baskets to Toronto and Hamilton, and received large profits.

A. J. Hunter, *Rainy River*, Special Guardian appointed to co-operate with the guardian appointed by the State of Minnesota to protect the sturgeon fisheries of the Rainy River, reports that on May 15th they seized a trap net, and on the 17th they confiscated several night lines. On May 16th they broke up a camp on the river, which was dealing largely in caviare and buying sturgeon from the Indians. On May 23rd they caught an Indian fishing illegally and confiscated two gill nets; on May 27th they confiscated 1 keg caviare; on June 17th they seized 75,000 hooks; and on June 14th they seized 4 kegs of caviare—about 600 lbs. This is worth about 75c per lb. The seizure would total \$450, adding the seizure of 1 keg on May 17th it would make a total value of about \$550 of caviare seized. He reports that there was more work to do on the American side, as most of the parties engaged in the curing of caviare resided on the U. S. side of the river. They had about 80 miles of river to cover, and found considerable difficulty in breaking up the illegal fishing, as the Indians were constantly on the watch for them, and the Captain and crew of the American steamboat plying on the river were bribed to watch all their movements and report. He says that from experience gained this year they will be in a better position to carry on the work successfully another year.

Overseer Johnson, Parry Sound, Georgian Bay, reports that the fishing has been good, and the fishermen have been successful in their operations during the season. The angling has been splendid, and the tourists are well satisfied with the way the regulations are being carried out. The law has been well observed, no poaching in the inland lakes, and less net fishing than usual. The Indians have abandoned the selling of bass and other fish prohibited by law, and the farmers are doing their utmost to protect the fish in the inland lakes. Every person is satisfied with the present regulations for the protection of fish.

Overseer Johnson, Brantford, The Grand River, reports that the angling in the waters tributary to the Grand River has been very good, but in the river there has been no angling on account of it being stocked and fishing therein prohibited until the month of August, 1905. The indications are that the fishing will be much improved, as the waters seem to be full of fish, thanks to the attention of the Department Wilkie's dam has now a good

fishway, which was badly needed. Brook trout fishing has not been as good as in former years. The laws and regulations have been well enforced; he had three convictions, which had a good effect upon others. He would recommend that all angling should be prohibited until the opening of the bass season.

Overseer Johnson, Harwood, Rice Lake, reports that the catch of bass and maskinonge was not as good as last year, the cause of which he says was the continued rough weather. The spawning season was the best they have had for several years, on account of the water being kept at a high line, thus allowing the spawn an opportunity to fully hatch before the water receded leaving the spawn exposed, which has frequently happened in former years.

No illegal fishing came to his notice, the laws and regulations being well observed.

District Overseer Judd, Rideau Waters, reports that the past year has been characteristic of the two previous years in rough and stormy weather, and while it may have been unprofitable to the commercial industry, and unpleasant for anglers, it was a merciful Providence to the finny tribe, as it lessened the onslaught which is rapidly increasing. Although reports from anglers were to the effect that the catch in favorable weather noticeably increased and was correspondingly so in size, yet when one realizes that in addition to an overflow of hotels and boarding houses, almost a continuous avenue of tents for thirty miles on a line of Rideau waters were seen for six weeks, one wonders how long good fishing can hold out without some super-human aid in the preservation and perpetuation of the fisheries in this part of the Province; and he presumes that what is true in this part is equally so in other parts of the Province, and indeed loudly calls for mature consideration in legislation, expenditure and administration.

During the fall, and before the close of navigation, he made a careful inspection of a large part of his territory, of many lakes and places of interest, and obtained all the information he could as to the condition of the lakes, their visitation by tourists and their requirement. It is surprising to realize, he says, the difficulty one experiences in keeping pace with the ever increasing changes in the condition of waters and the movements of the people. Indeed, the fish like the people seem to surge alternately to and from certain localities, according to favorable conditions. For the last two seasons the best bass fishing has been in drowned lands. In certain lakes that have still and only deep water fishing, there is an apparent decrease of game fish, and in consequence applications are being made by anglers' associations and interested residents, by way of experiment, to issue licenses for hoop nets, presuming that the cause for such depletion may be found in an accumulation of coarse and destructive fish. This, however, does not always follow. In one instance where seven sets of hoop nets were experimented with, the coarse fish caught were insufficient to pay the license fees, and the licensee has not renewed his application. He is of the opinion that in many cases where the catch has fallen short, it may be attributed more to the migratory character of the fish than to depletion.

The recommendation for a revision of the close season in certain districts or zones as per report for last year he commends, and says it cannot come too quickly. By way of personal experiment and upon the best information that can be obtained, there is no doubt but what the close season for salmon trout in this district is one month too late. Many of the

lakes are swarming with a fine quality of whitefish, which are of great commercial value, and the applications for licenses, even for local consumption, are surprisingly increasing. This catch can only be had in November during the present close season for salmon. It will therefore be readily understood what an acquisition it would be to the revenue, even where the license fee is but nominal, and to the food supply of the people when the close season for salmon trout is shifted a month earlier. The herring in his district are in great demand. They are in quantity and quality up to the mark, yet rough weather prevents the possibility of a large catch. The bull-head catch for the last season in many Rideau lakes has greatly diminished, while in several other lakes off the line of the Rideau the catch has largely increased, and in certain lakes where they have been fished continuously for many years it is a surprising fact to learn that the supply is correspondingly increasing.

Never were the fishery laws and regulations more carefully observed by natives and tourists than during the past season. At the close of the season of 1903, after the patrol boat "Eva Bell" left for winter quarters, over twenty convictions for illegal fishing were recorded; while at the close of this season, although he had carefully organized certain local means for reliable and quick information as to infractions, he was pleased to learn that the experience of the former fall had a salutary effect, and that infractions were unknown and unheard of. This is encouraging, and proves beyond doubt that once the machinery for protection becomes properly systematized, the control of our fisheries can be made as complete as that of any other department of administration. This leads to what he considers a very important matter along the line of better systematizing the machinery, and having given it considerable thought and experiment, he makes a few brief suggestions without interfering with the ideas or domain of others.

First, he would suggest as in a former report, that the organization of Anglers' Associations be encouraged in every possible way. This can only be done by an officer, such as a district overseer, spending considerable time in organizing, and keeping in touch and encouraging active interest in every association.

Second, that the appointment of local overseers be recommended by the district overseer, and be under his entire supervision. This would have the advantage of getting full information as to his fitness, reliability, and location for duty. The appointee would do duty better by reason of his responsibility to the district overseer, and he could for cause be dismissed without incurring the responsibility and displeasure of Government patronage.

Third, that guidesmen be licensed and amenable for infractions such as excessive catch while on duty. As they would have to be British subjects in order to procure licenses, it would preclude oarsmen from United States being brought into competition with home labor, and at the same time make them quasi fishery officers. He has conversed with many guidesmen on this suggestion, and it seems to meet with their approval.

Fourth, that licenses be granted to bait catchers, specifying the locality for their operations. This would preclude them from catching bait in one locality to supply others, a matter which is beginning to give considerable dissatisfaction, especially at summer resorts where each is desirous of obtaining bait for his guests. This would also be approved of by bait catchers.

Fifth, that certain small lakes known as feeding grounds and well adapted for propagation be reserved from all or any kind of fishing, and

that a guard be placed on such for strict protection and maintenance. On the chain of Rideau lakes, there are three such, well known as the home of bass, and are eminently adapted for such reservation. They lead to other and larger lakes by a small outlet, and by holding them in reserve it will be a continuous growing hatchery, and hence a continuous supply to the other lakes. These three locations situate about equal distance apart would supply, without re-stocking a chain of ten lakes, having a distance of fifty miles. To guard these lakes would cost about \$100 per annum each, and in addition the overseers could be useful in protecting the waters in the immediate vicinity of such reservations. The forest wealth of the Province is being wisely protected by a reservation of millions of acres, and a like policy of reservation of certain lakes for the propagation and preservation of our valuable fish would meet the approval of public sentiment.

Sixth, that no netting be allowed between the 1st April and the fall fishing, as the spring fishing is without a doubt far more destructive to game fish than any other season of the year.

The patrol boat "Eva Bell" did good service last season, and is in excellent condition for the coming season. She made no seizure, for the reason she was always there to do so, and as reported before is indispensable for the stretch of waters she patrols.

The people are becoming more and more interested in the protection of these waters. They never more realized the commercial value of their fisheries and the annual acquisition to their trade. They do not complain of the expenditure in consequence of such protection, but on the contrary will sanction a larger expenditure that better facilities be afforded. They well know that to guard this net work of waterways requires close attention, determination and ample means. To maintain and keep them from depletion, in face of the complex solicitation of trade and the enormous drain by the summer tourists requires determined, well paid, men to enforce the laws and regulations. In the inland fisheries the future has in store the possibility of vast contributions of pleasure and of wealth. It is a heritage worthy of the most energetic and mature consideration.

Overseer Labatt, Victoria Harbor, Georgian Bay, reports that the catch of the different kinds of commercial fish was about the same as 1903. Game fishing though was much better, maskinonge being very good, and are still increasing rapidly. He does not know of any existing abuses. The close seasons were well observed. The Act respecting the protection of navigable waters was also well observed. He does not know of any mill refuse being dumped in the water that would do any injury.

Overseer Laird, Guilds, Lake Erie, reports that, owing to the very severe winter of 1903-4, fishing did not commence as early as in some previous years, not until the 15th May did the fishermen get their nets in the water; but taken as a whole the season was better than that of 1903, both as regards the weather and as to the catch of fish. There were not so many gales as in 1903, and there was a very substantial increase in the catch of herring and whitefish as compared with some former years; in fact, the catch of whitefish came very near to the catch in the year 1901, which was a record year, the catch being 52,562 lbs., while for the past season it was 49,717 lbs. He thinks this was due to the fact that they had a very cool season, free from any heavy gales. The water did not get warm until late in the summer, and it was in the forepart of the season that most of these fish were caught; in fact, there were very few caught in the fall. The prices for all kinds

of fish have ruled very high all season, so taking everything into consideration this has been the most profitable season the fishermen have had for a number of years. The fishermen all say that there should be no gill net fishing allowed in any waters that can be fished with pound nets; indeed, they view with alarm the introduction of gill nets in any part of Lake Erie. They would be all satisfied if the fishing of the gill nets were only abolished for all time to come; they all say that if gill nets are allowed to get a foothold in Lake Erie, they will be compelled to stop fishing with pound nets. He thinks this would be a very serious state of affairs. In the first place there would be a very great decrease in the revenue of the Province, and there would be a large amount of capital that is now invested in the pound net fishing industry that would not be worth ten cents on the dollar, to say nothing about the large number of men that would be thrown out of employment if such a calamity should come to pass. He says there is only one remedy to ward off this fatal day, and that is to license no gill nets, and to have a close season on all kinds of fish from the 15th November to April 1st. He says he would like to say a word about this gill net business. From what he can learn it is mostly carried on with the Booth Co's tugs, and he fails to see why any concession be granted by the Canadian Government to this grasping corporation. Then there is also the fact that during the close season on the American side of Lake Erie, there are scores of American gill net tugs engaged in fishing. At such time it is against the law to bring any fish to the American market caught in American waters, so to evade the law these tugs say that the fish were caught in Canadian waters; and he believes from what he can learn that the fish are caught in Canadian waters, for it is very well known that these American fishermen do not lay up their tugs nearly as soon as out protective cruiser goes into her winter quarters. Some seasons they are out for nearly a month after the cruiser is out of commission. He says this should not be, and thinks that if the two Governments could only come to some understanding and make it against the law to take fish in any waters during this close season, it would put a stop to a large amount of this very destructive business. He says he can call it by no milder term, for surely any one who has given this matter any thought can come to no other conclusion than that it is this wholesale destruction of the fish during the spawning season by these gill nets that is responsible for the large decrease of late years of the whitefish and herring catch in Lake Erie.

About the carp in Rondeau Bay, he says the men who are engaged in the work of catching them have not as yet been very successful in making any very great inroads into this most destructive robber of all kinds of game fish, but he is pleased to state that they are all making preparations to go at this work on a larger scale the coming season. He says these men have all lived up to the very letter of the law. He has been amongst them a good many times during the season and has examined their ponds, and has not at any time found anything in the ponds that should not be there. He thinks there should be some parent bass put in the bay so as to keep up the supply of this game fish. The Eau is a very popular resort for a large number of foreign tourists, and as these people spend a lot of money in that locality, there should be something done to keep them there as long as possible, but if the fishing gets scarce they will most surely go somewhere else.

District Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, Western Peninsula, reports that he was over the Detroit River and part of Lake St. Clair and Kent shore several times. In June last he found that some American fishermen had

set lines in Canadian waters just west of Bois Blanc Island in the Detroit River. He seized the fishing gear, but took precaution to know that he was on safe grounds in doing so. The owners made protest to the American or U. S. Consul at Amherstburg, who notified him that they claimed seizure was illegal, and made demand for compensation. He was enabled to convince Mr. Martin, the U. S. Consul, that the seizure was legally made, and the matter dropped.

Complaints were made by fishermen on Lake St. Clair that their nets were frequently robbed of fish by fish pirates from across the line. This is a matter which does not come under the scope of a fishery overseer's duty, according to the Book of Instructions to overseers. He made a seizure of some gill nets (8) and fish, which were confiscated, in Lake Erie some two or three miles west and north of Grubb's reef. The fishermen in the different divisions have had varying success. Some have done fairly well, while others have not. The fishermen in Kent have as a whole done better than in 1903. There has been a slight increase in most kinds of fish caught except yellow pickerel. The price received for the fish has compensated in some measure for the small catch, as compared with catches of former years.

He would again draw attention to the necessity of the Dominion Patrol Boat going into commission earlier in the spring, as the waters in Lake Erie generally open from middle to last of March, with the result that American gill net tugs seize the opportunity to get into Canadian waters and enjoy from three to six weeks' good fishing in our waters before the patrol boat gets out. They generally have three weeks' fishing in our waters in the fall after the boat is laid up for the winter. He is still opposed to gill netting in the fall in the shallow waters of Lake Erie. There is nothing more destructive, he thinks, to the herring of Lake Erie than the taking of spawn herring in the fall by gill nets operated by American and Canadian fishermen. Unless the Ontario Fishery Department and American States bordering on Lake Erie secure uniform laws or action in prohibiting all fishing from 20th Nov. to 1st April, the herring of Lake Erie will cease to be a commercial factor in the fishery markets.

Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, Lake Erie. reports that while there has been a slight increase in the number of pounds of whitefish, herring, perch, and soft and mixed fish, there has been quite a decrease in the other kinds caught. Herring increased from 93,500 lbs. to 98,192 lbs. The herring would have shown a great decrease but for the use of gill nets in the late fall by some of the fishermen. Whitefish increased 27,408 lbs. over 1903. Perch increased from 87,100 to 149,105 lbs. Soft and mixed fish increased from 152,600 to 214,945 lbs. Pickerel, pike, sturgeon, catfish and caviare show a falling off from last year. The price of the fish has materially aided the fishermen in its financial part of the business. Fully 96 per cent. of all the fish caught in his division is exported fresh to the United States.

The close seasons have been well observed, so far as he could ascertain by examination of shipments, etc.

The fishing season closed in these waters about the 1st December. There was very little loss of fishing gear in fall of 1904 as compared with 1902 and 1903, the fishermen being in that respect in better position than for three years past.

Overseer Loveday, Ottawa, reports that seven licenses were issued in his division during the year. Visits were made at intervals throughout his district. Four nets were seized, also five night lines. In May he visited Carp River, where he found seven men at work spearing; he seized their

boat, spear, etc., and on one of the party a fine was imposed of \$10 and costs. He also had a person at Fitzroy Harbor before the magistrate for spearing. He was also fined \$10 and costs. He says there seems to be a tendency to observe the fishery laws more and more every year, and the general public are more in favor of protection. As Game Warden, he seized some 3,000 illegally shipped partridges, and fines were imposed in some cases; also some 100 beaver skins, 500 muskrat skins, and otter skins have been seized, and fines collected to the extent of about \$500. Fishing (angling) at times was good, but the rivers and streams seem to be teeming with small minnows, consequently, fish have plenty of food, and it is only occasionally that bass and pickerel are ravenous. He believes there are lots of fish, but they will not bite. Fly fishing was good for a short time. On the whole he considers the laws have been very well observed.

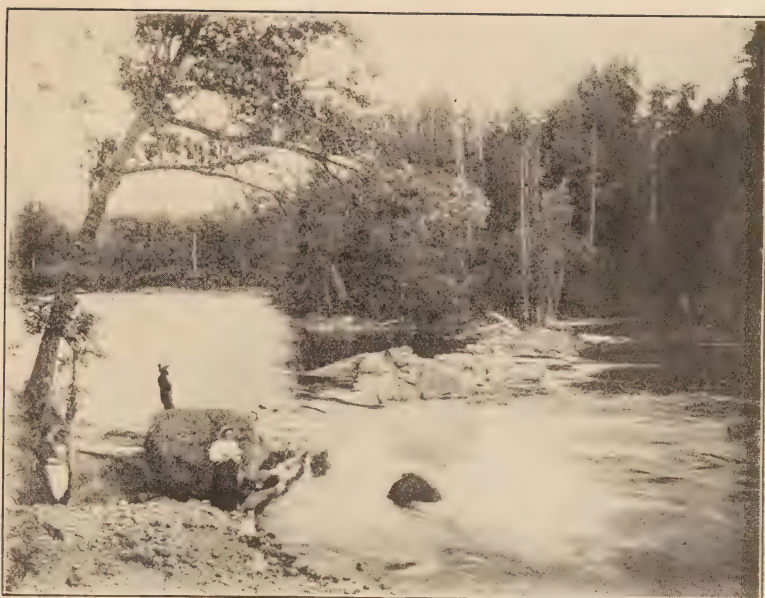
Overseer McCall, Vittoria, Lake Erie, reports a great falling off in the quantity of whitefish taken, which he attributes to the few pound nets now being fished off the County of Norfolk, and to the tug gill net fishermen not fishing for whitefish. The herring fishing during the months of September, October and November, he reports, to have been good; also at Port Dover pickerel were taken in large quantities. On the fishing grounds west of Long Point there seem to have been no blues, herring being on until the close of the season. The fishing in his district up to August was the poorest ever known, and from then on to the close of the season was the best in some years.

The Inner Long Point seine men who fished during the whole season did well, but the great majority do not fish after duck shooting starts.

There were large numbers of Americans visiting Port Rowan in the bass season for angling, and the bass appeared as numerous as ever. On the whole he thinks there is an improvement in the way of observing the laws, and the keeping of the various close seasons.

Overseer McAulay, Southampton, Lake Huron, reports that the fishing was not as good with some of the tug fishermen as in former years, but this can be accounted for in a measure by the fact that some of them did not fish all the season. The herring fishing was good, that species of fish being more numerous than they have been for the past twelve years. The laws and regulations were well observed.

District Overseer McCargar, Belleville, reports that the fishermen who took out licenses this year for the Bay of Quinte had good luck, as all kinds of fish were more plentiful than they have been for some years. The fishermen in Weller's Bay and Consecon Lake had very good luck, but the catch was not quite so large as last year. There is fine angling in Weller's Bay and Consecon Lake, and splendid hotel accommodation within three minutes' walk of the boat. The bass fishing is first-class in Weller's Bay, and east of the hotel to Consecon Lake there is first-class pickerel fishing. He advocates the stocking of the back lakes where there are no game fish, such as salmon trout, bass and makinonge. There are lots of fine lakes in most all of the northern parts of the counties east of Toronto that should be stocked with bass or some other good fish, and there are some places on the Trent River, and some on the Moira River, where fish hatcheries could be started with very small cost. There are, also, a few good places along the Bay of Quinte where there could be a great number of black bass hatched, and put in the bay at a small cost. The Dominion Government put a lot of black bass in the Bay of Quinte last fall, and in eight or ten lakes in the Counties of Hastings and Addington. The Government should assist in starting hatcheries, and stocking those lakes that have no bass in,



Muskoka River—near Baysvil'e. Trout Water.



Trout Fishing on the Muskoka River. "Highlands of Ontario."



Portage on the Petewawa River.



Cache Lake—Algonquin Park. (Stocked Waters.)



Petewawa Falls.

and restocking those that have been fished out. The Government should assist those hatcheries as liberally as it does the Dairymen's Association or the Bridges' Association. He thinks that every acre of those lakes properly stocked will in a very short time be worth as much or more than our land further south. Moira River and Trent River are good rivers to stock, as dog-fish, carp, and such fish cannot get up, there being no fish slides. There are good pike in the Trent River west of Campbellford. In the Trent River up to Campbellford there are bass, maskinonge, pickerel and pike; west of Campbellford to Crow Bay, bass and maskinonge; west of Healey's Falls there is fine bass and lunge fishing, and a good place to stop at Mr. Keller's with good boats and good board. From Mr. Keller's all the way to Rice Lake there is good lunge and bass fishing. There is a good hotel at Trent Bridge; it is about two miles from the C. P. R. station at Havelock. There are good hotels at Hastings, and good men with boats can be had there. Rice Lake can be reached from Peterboro or from Belleville by the G. T. R. Springbrook is about eight miles north of Stirling, where there is good speckled trout fishing; it can be reached by the C. O. R. from Trenton. In Crow Lake there is fine bass and lunge fishing, good hotel accommodation at Marmora, and a great many camps. C. O. R. to Marmora. In Salmon Lake, Devil Lake, and Deep Lake there is fine bass and trout fishing. The fish weigh from six to twenty pounds. C. O. R. to St. Ola boarding house and camp. In Eagle or Coe Hill Lake there is very fine trout fishing, some great catches being made there this year. The C. O. R. goes to Coe Hill, which is within a quarter of a mile of the lake. In Weslamacoun Lake, and Little Weslamacoun there is fine trout fishing, but it is a hard place to get into; it takes a day's hard work from Belleville to get there. You go to L'Amable by C. O. R., then by stage to those lakes, which takes about eight hours. There is good trout fishing in Eagum Creek and Bird's Creek. These creeks are about three or four miles from Bancroft. Lake St. Peter, where there is the finest speckled trout fishing in the country, is about twenty-three miles from Bancroft, to which you go by stage. There are other lakes west of Maynooth, where there is fine trout fishing also. In Papineau Creek and in Papineau Lakes there are fine lake trout. There was one caught there this year that weighed 27 lbs. There is also fine fishing in Baptiste Lake, which is reached by the I. B. & O. railway. There is good bass fishing about three miles below Belleville in the Bay of Quinte, and first-class hotel accommodation and lots of cottages to rent. There is also good bass and lunge fishing near Northport, where there is good hotel accommodation.

Overseer McComber, Port Arthur, Lake Superior, reports that no cases of infraction of the fishing laws were brought to his attention, and the law seems to have been generally observed. No seizures were made for illegal fishing. During the early part of the season the fishing was very good, but it fell off considerably during the latter part; but on the whole the amount of fish caught was equal to that of 1903. He calls the attention of the Government to the great need of a fish hatchery at Port Arthur or in its vicinity, and points to the fact there is not a single Canadian hatchery on Lake Superior, while there are at least three on the American side. At present the Booth Co., a United States corporation, collects spawn and distributes it every year, and to a certain extent does the work that should be done by a hatchery. If it pays the company to do this for its own benefit it would, no doubt, pay the Government to do it for the benefit of the Province in general, and the fishermen in particular. Even if a hatchery is not erected, he would recommend that, if possible, sturgeon be introduced

into Lake Superior. At present this fish cannot be found in that district, except in the smaller lakes and rivers. It would be a decided advantage to the fishermen if it could be introduced into Lake Superior. He has always considered that the close season, at least in that district, should commence at an earlier date. At present it commences on the 1st November, but he thinks it should commence at least on the 15th October. The Booth Co. collects the spawn before the close season as it exists at present, indicating that the fish from which the spawn is so collected should be protected at that particular time.

Overseer McKirdy, Nepigon, reports that the number of tourists visiting the Nepigon in 1904 was up to the average, there being \$1,075 returns from tourists' permits.

The fishing, while good, was not up to the average of other years; the fish were there, but for some unaccountable reason did not rise to the fly as freely as usual.

The river has been well protected, and perfect sanitary conditions of the camping grounds maintained.

A permanent dock has been built on Lake Helen, adding materially to the comfort of the tourists.

The work of destroying the coarse fish in the river has been continued. The result of the destruction of these fish is quite noticeable, large quantities of small brook trout being seen in the shallow water. He thinks, with this encouragement, more radical measures should be pursued to exterminate these coarse fish from the river.

A shipment of some 500 trout, of sizes varying from three inches up to those weighing four pounds, was made in the C. P. R. fish car (specially constructed) to the waters of the Bow River at Banff. This shipment was very successful, only some four fish being lost during the trip, notwithstanding long distance travelled without change of water.

The retention of the overseer on the river until the 20th October should in his opinion be a permanent thing, as from the 20th September until the 20th October the fish are spawning in all the shallow rapid waters, and during that season people are constantly traversing the river, many of whom would not hesitate to catch these fish; too much care cannot be taken to protect them. Overseer de Laronde says he never saw so many fish, nor such large ones, spawning before.

A new feature may probably develop in the Nepigon fishing. He refers to the steel head salmon, fry of which were a few years ago deposited in Lake Superior and Thunder Bay. One of these fish, 25 lbs. in weight, was caught in Lake Nepigon. The conditions of the Nepigon would be particularly suitable for these fish, and if salmon fishing should be added to the already famous trout stream it would be very desirable.

Overseer McNabb, Orillia, reports that the close season was well observed in his district. Whitefish and salmon trout, herring and bass were plentiful in Lake Simcoe. The law regarding the depositing of sawdust and mill refuse in the waters was well observed. During the year he got a net at Four Mile Point, and had the party fined. No other illegal fishing came to his notice. The car of bass that the Department sent out was distributed between Lake Couchiching and Bass Lake; they were all put in in first-class order, none of them having died. The anglers and tourists of Sparrow Lake said the fish were very plentiful, but they did not seem to bite so well. The maskinonge are on the increase, both in Lake Couchiching and Sparrow Lake. The carp seem to be very plentiful in Lakes Sim

coe and Couchiching, and they are very destructive to the spawn of the other fish.

Overseer McRitchie, Bothwell, on the Thames, reports that the catch of fish during 1904 was small, owing to the hard winter and the great quantities of ice and snow; the water in the river rose to such a height that fishing could not be carried on with any degree of success till late in the season. The catch was not quite one-third of the catch of last year. Some of the fishermen did not put their nets in the water.

Overseer Miller, Wiarton, Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, reports that the fishing in his division was scarcely as good as last year. Some of the fishermen said that if the open season had not been extended, they would not have paid expenses. The fish appeared to have been later in coming in. He also reports that two salmon were caught in Lake Huron near Oliphant; John Walsh caught them in his pound net. They were described as a pair, male and female, about 20 or 22 inches long. The flesh was not so red as the sea salmon, but they were fine and in good condition. These are the only salmon he has known to be caught in these waters.

Overseer Moore, Lakefield, Stony Lake, reports that the catch of bass was about the same as last season; the catch of maskinonge was considerably less, owing to the new regulation that none less than 30 inches could be caught. A good number of tourists visited the waters of his district, principally Lakes Kachawanuck, Clear, Stoney and Lovesick, during the summer. The close season was well observed. He would respectfully suggest and recommend that the regulation as to size of the smallest maskinonge to be caught be changed from 30 to 24 inches, for the reason that a maskinonge 30 inches long in these waters is considered a good-sized fish; that the number of bass that may be caught in a day by any one person be changed to 6, and 2 maskinonge. And as in previous reports, he would again suggest that a foreign tourist should pay a small license fee; most good anglers would be willing and glad to contribute towards restocking and protecting the fish.

Overseer Moore, Huntsville, Fairy, Mary, Vernon, Peninsula Lakes, reports that during the year 1904 no violations of the fishing laws have been reported to him; nor has he made any seizure of nets or other illegal appliances, and, in consequence, he apprehends that the laws have been pretty well observed. This is due to a great extent to the notices which were supplied to him and which were carefully posted up at various points where, in his judgment, they would prove most advantageous. He finds also that people are beginning to realize more fully that it is to their own interest not to take under-sized bass out of the water. The black bass planted in the lakes continue to thrive well, as is evidenced by the larger fish which are being caught and the abundance of small ones. On the other hand, he does not think that salmon trout are caught as freely as in past years. He finds that bass are getting quite common in the river below Port Sydney, and he would recommend, if it is considered practicable, that a screen of some kind be placed at the dam at Port Sydney so as to save the fish from leaving the waters where they have been planted. This is a matter worthy of careful consideration.

Except in one small isolated case, which was speedily remedied as soon as the matter was brought to the notice of the owner, no sawdust has been deposited in the waters by sawmill owners. The number of summer tourists visiting this neighborhood continues to increase, and larger numbers than ever are erecting permanent summer residences.

Overseer Myers, Orchard, County of Grey, reports that the chief fish in his division are speckled trout, and that the catches this year were about

the same as last; but there was an improvement in size, one trout caught in Normanby Township weighing 4 lbs. and 2 oz. The Mount Forest Fishing Club caught several nice ones on their reserve at Orchard.

No speckled trout were exported or sold, all being used for home consumption, and caught for sport only.

No abuses came to his notice, and the close seasons were well observed.

He knows of no illegal fishing being done. No fines were imposed, and no confiscations made.

The mill owners are all observing the law in respect to sawdust and rubbish being deposited in the water. He had to call the attention of the Holstein mill owners last winter to a little sawdust leaking into the water through a floor in their mill, and it was stopped at once.

There are three fish slides in his division in fairly good order; one is a new one replacing the old one which was useless. One of the dams at Woodland was let away, therefore, no slide is required there now.

The general wish of the sportsmen and others in his division is for the trout season to close on September 1st.

Overseer Nash, Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, reports that this year's business shows a marked increase over that of 1903, the value of the catch being some \$9,600 in excess. The value of the boats, nets and fishing material has also increased and there appears every evidence of contentment amongst the fishermen, which is the best of signs. He has been over his district some time during each season, and is pleased to report that the close seasons have been well observed, and no infringement of the law has come under his notice for the year. The fishermen seem to be quite satisfied with the law as it now stands, and have made no complaints to him. The Dominion Fish Company, the largest license holders in his district, reports a most satisfactory year's business on the Lake of the Woods. He says that our many small lakes close to Rat Portage are fast becoming popular with the ever increasing number of tourists, which is largely owing to the foresight of the Department in stocking many of them.

Overseer Nicholls, Hall's Bridge, Peterboro County, reports that during the past season bass and maskinonge have been fairly plentiful in his district; tourists and their guides report having as a general rule caught their lawful number.

The fishery regulations and close seasons are well observed. A few cases of illegal fishing came under his notice, and were dealt with as mentioned in his monthly reports.

There are no fishways in his division, and the mill owners have taken every precaution to prevent the pollution of the waters by mill refuse.

He would suggest that the measurement for maskinonge be twenty-two instead of 30 inches, as at present.

Overseer Norris, Bolingbroke, County Lanark, reports that the past season was a quiet one, very little fishing being done. There was but one set of hoop nets fished during the year, and that only for one month. The run of pickerel was the smallest known for years; he thinks the cause of this was that the spawning season was on before the ice was out of the lake, and the pickerel deposited their spawn on the shoals and in the small swamp creeks and did not come into the rapids at all. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed, no violations having been brought to his notice. The anglers think it would be a benefit to the angling for game fish in Christie Lake if a license for a hoop net was granted to destroy the ling and other coarse fish that are numerous in those waters; he thinks if the coarse fish are thinned out, the better quality of fish will increase in

numbers. He made application, and got Big Silver Lake stocked with pickerel this season, which pleased the people living round the lake.

Overseer O'Connor, Long Point, Lyndhurst Waters, reports that during the last season he noticed a marked increase in the quantity of game fish taken from the waters under his supervision. The tourist fishermen report that they have no difficulty in securing the limited number of bass, and that they are uniform in size. They report the pike of these waters to be a very game fish. Some anglers from Buffalo and Fort Erie told him they found so much sport in fishing the pike that they gave up bass fishing entirely and devoted all their time to the pike. The number of tourists who visit those waters are increasing from year to year, and those in the northern waters fished fairly in keeping with the law. Those in the southern limits were reported to have abused their privileges. The difficulty can only be overcome, he thinks, by the people of the localities assisting the overseers by reporting immediately any transgression.

He would recommend relative to the whitefish that some provision be made in the regulations for catching them for local use. These fish are very plentiful in the rapids in the fall, but can only be caught by nets or spears, and even then it is difficult to secure many. At no other season can they be caught at all as they go to the deep waters. Hence he thinks the people in that neighborhood should be allowed some chance of taking them in the fall. Certain parties have made repeated and determined attempts at illegal fishing for salmon on the Red Horse waters, but he has put forth strenuous efforts to keep this down, and succeeded in taking a number of gill nets that had been set in that locality. It is on this stretch of water that the best fish are caught, and salmon weighing 20 lbs. and 25 lbs. are frequently taken. Fishermen report a great catch of large fish last season. It is certainly to be regretted that some so-called sports should endeavor to spoil the fishing at that place by illegal fishing. Since last year's report he has taken nine gill nets that had been set mostly for salmon, but some were set for pike and bass. These nets would average about five rods each.

In regard to granting licenses for hoop net fishing he thought it not the proper thing, as he feared too many game fish would be taken. But he believes now, after seeing those nets taken up on different occasions, that it is a benefit in some places, especially where there are marshes and drowned lands.

There is one thing he has noticed, that the increase of tourists to those lakes has been very large, and if it continues there is great danger of their clearing our lakes of game fish in a few years.

Overseer Ogg, Hamilton, Lake Ontario, reports that he did not find any of the fishermen in his district violating the law as regards Lake Ontario. He had, however, to bring two young men up for setting gill nets in Big Creek, and he also confiscated two small drag nets from some parties who were dragging the creeks for suckers. The first two appeared before him and promised not to repeat the offence. They were fishing for suckers, and he did not impose a fine.

With regard to the extension of the close season for whitefish and trout, a few only of the fishermen in his district fish for them, and those that do had their nets hung up before the first of November, and did not take advantage of the extension granted.

The catch of whitefish for the year was 20,560 lbs., an increase over last year of 6,032 lbs. They were of a fair size, weighing from three to five pounds. Trout show an increase over last year's catch of 4,600 lbs. The catch of herring exceeds that of last year by 65,186 lbs. During

the month of November the herring fishing was better than it has been for a good many years, and the fish caught were large. The fishermen sold their fish in Hamilton and Toronto markets, for which they realized good prices. During last winter 121 spearing licenses were granted, but it is impossible to get returns for the quantities speared, although they have promises to fill the returns attached to their license. Some make the excuse that they lay them away and cannot find them, and some forget about them. He has received about thirty, and has averaged the catch at 140 lbs. each, which would amount to 16,940 lbs. The angling season has been fairly good. There are no angling permits issued in his district, as the angling is done only by summer residents and Hamilton people. The carp and dogfish are getting to be so numerous that they seem to drive other fish out of the inlets, and the angling is not much good after they make their appearance.

As regards Forms B, C, D, F and G, nothing has come under his notice except that some farmers and fruit growers pile their brush on the shore, and when the sea gets high it washes it into the lake, which injures the fishermen's nets, and when he notifies them they claim it is their own property.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, Manitoulin Island, reports that the season has been extraordinarily windy and rough. The catch in the east end of his division, i.e., the Bustard Islands Killarney and Squaw Island, was a little less than last year; in the west it was about the same as last year. The pound net catch in the east end was short, owing to the delay in the issuing of the licenses. The pound net catch west of Spanish River was greater than the previous year. Taking the season's catch as a whole, he thinks it was fully as good as last year. The prices obtained were good, averaging about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. About 80 per cent. of the catch was shipped to the United States; the remaining 20 per cent. was sold and used in Ontario. He thinks the granting of pound net licenses in the vicinity of Killarney was a good thing; it not only gave the Government a revenue, but did away with more than 50 per cent. of the illegal fishing that has usually been done in that vicinity. He thinks it would be a good thing if the Department would grant pound net licenses from Killarney east as far as Bad River, also from Cape Smith westward to Owen Channel. There has not been much illegal fishing in his division this past year, excepting between Killarney and Bad River, and Cape Smith and Owen Channel; in that locality he thinks there has been considerable of it done.

The angling for bass, pickerel and maskinonge was very good. There were not nearly as many tourists this summer as the previous summer; he says the reason for the falling off was the Presidential election in the United States, and the St. Louis Exhibition. The tourists that did come were well satisfied with their catch. The fishing grounds are close to the steamboat lines, therefore, there is good hotel accommodation for those who desire it. There were quite a number of large steam and sailing yachts visiting his district during the season, and great numbers of tourists also camped on the numerous islands. The catch of herring was about the same as last year. The laws and regulations were fairly well observed.

District Overseer Pratt, Penetang, reports commercial fishing to be falling off very rapidly in the Georgian Bay, almost wholly by reason of the abnormally high wages in almost all other occupations, which, together with a more continuous employment that they give, naturally draw from the ranks of the fishermen, whose calling employs them for the season of navigation only, and is precarious at best. On the other hand, line fishing

by tourists and sportsmen is just as decidedly on the increase, largely due to the remarkable increase in bass and maskinonge.

In his last annual report, he submitted that "catering to the tourist fraternity, especially in providing good fishing for them, is the largest factor to be taken into consideration in making and carrying out fishery regulations," and now another year's experience adds to the force of that contention. But with the changing conditions comes the necessity for changed methods and appliances for successful oversight, and it is now absolutely imperative that fishery officers be equipped with light and speedy craft. The territory to be covered is immense, yet, notwithstanding its immensity, the tourist is to be found in all holes and corners of it for at least two months in the year, and to a certain extent during the whole season of navigation. The tourist class as a whole are inclined to observe the laws, but there is always the sprinkling of the reckless and regardless who have to be kept in check.

A prospective cause of trouble lies in the fact that already a few choice localities are becoming congested with tourists during the season, and as the bulk of them fish in the immediate vicinity, depletion of game fish is a natural consequence. Then, a congestion of tourists in such localities, is followed by the influx of the tourist hanger on, the guide, the caterer, the ne'er-do-weel, some of whom make permanent quarters in the vicinity, greatly to the destruction of fish; and he respectfully submits that the Crown Lands and Fishery Departments work in unison in this matter, so that none but bona fide settlers be allowed to occupy public lands.

Fishermen, as a whole, have not made money, although individually have done well. He does not think that commercial fish are becoming scarcer, but they are changing their feeding grounds. This is borne out by the fact that grounds pronounced worthless a few years ago gave good results this year, while a good many favorite places had to be abandoned after the bulk of the season had passed.

German carp, contrary to expectation, show no perceptible increase, and he is of the opinion that the waters of the Georgian Bay will prove unsuitable for them.

His operations in the sailing cruiser "Maud" were carried on in the usual way during the season of navigation. The Maud is a good boat of her kind, but the changed conditions call for a totally different kind of craft, and he would recommend that she be equipped with power, or else sold and a power launch put in her place.

He reports that illegal practices are largely on the decrease, and while his district furnishes unusual facilities for the would-be law breaker, he is satisfied that continued vigilance with a proper equipment would eventually, if not totally, wipe it out, or at least practically eliminate it as a factor to be dealt with.

Overseer Roblin, Adolphustown, Bay of Quinte, reports that the catch for 1904 was over 25 per cent. of an increase over 1903, and nearly 50 per cent. over 1902, which plainly shows that the fish are increasing.

The fishery laws are very well complied with, and fishermen are well satisfied with the increase of their business.

There is not much change in the angling from that of last year.

The game fish seem to be on the increase.

There has been a large increase over 1903 in the catch of the different kinds of fish. About 90 per cent. were exported, and 10 per cent. used for home consumption.

There have been no abuses, and his fisheremnn have mostly observed the close seasons.

There have been three charges of illegal fishing in his district during 1904, which have been reported.

There are no mills in his district, and no fishways.

Overseer Sargent, Bronte, Lake Ontario, reports that there is a decrease in the catch of fish as compared with last year. The cause is owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the industry, as most of the fishermen lost a large portion of their nets during the months of January and February, the weather being the roughest and coldest ever experienced by the fishermen. Some of those who had fished two boats in former years were obliged to only fish one, as they had such heavy losses in nets, and it will take some time to ouild them up again.

The ciscoe which they have had in former years, and which he mentioned in his last year's report, are returning; fully fifty per cent. of all the fish which were caught this year were pure ciscoes.

He is of the opinion that if there was a close season adopted for two months in the winter, say during the months of January and February, the fishermen would be hundreds of dollars in pocket, for during those months there are a great number of nets lost, and it must pollute the fishing ground to have the old and decayed fish left in the water. There were thousands of yards of net last year swept away by storms, and no doubt those nets would be full of fish.

He is pleased to report that the trout fishing is improving every year, and some fine specimens were taken this last season, a number weighing twenty pounds. The fishermen use six and seven inch mesh net, finding it pays a great deal better than a smaller mesh.

All fish were disposed of in the home markets.

Angling has been very good, and some very fine specimens of black bass has been taken from the Twelve and Sixteen Mile creeks.

The laws and regulations are well observed.

Overseer Shewen, Apsley, Peterboro County, reports that he does not think there was any increase in the catch of fish in his district for the past year. About the same number of American and Canadian tourists visited the district as last year. All fish caught were used for home consumption. He visited all the camps that came into his district, and posted up the fishery regulations at all places where they would be of most use. On his last round he found the linen ones that were furnished him by the Department had withstood the weather very satisfactorily.

He finds that there is a tendency for some of the tourists (not all) to exceed the limit in a day's catch, especially in Long Lake district, Township of Burleigh, where they imagine there should be no law. He interviewed a number of the guides, and urged them to assist in seeing that the law was strictly observed in this regard, and he showed them the folly of allowing wholesale catches, that it was against their own interests, for, if allowed, the lakes would be fished out and their occupation gone, no fish, no tourists to guide. He is convinced that his advice bore good fruits in this respect. No fish were wasted, as the settlers who supplied milk, eggs, etc., to the different camps, were always given any fish that were not wanted, to take home with them.

There was no damage done to fish by reason of mill refuse being dumped into the streams.

There are no fishways in his district. He would recommend that certain lakes in his district be stocked with fish, notably Wolf and Crab

lakes in the Township of Anstruther. If the Department could see fit to put aside a small grant for this purpose, it would be a great boon to the settlers, and also extend the tourist traffic, which is a source of great benefit to the settler financially.

He has patrolled his district at different intervals during the year, and found no actual cases of illegal fishing, the close seasons and other regulations being observed.

Overseer Skeen, Harwood, Rice Lake, reports that the season just past on Rice Lake has been like the previous year, somewhat disappointing to lovers of good sport, not he thinks owing to the scarcity of fish, for during the spawning season fish seemed very plentiful, the marshes being literally alive with them. No open violation of the law came under his notice during the close season. He was pleased to note that the water this year was maintained at a higher level than formerly, thus enabling the spawn to hatch before the water fell low enough to cause it to be lost.

There was a larger number of summer visitors this year than the previous year, and though through climatic conditions, either wind or rain, the catch of maskinonge was not what might have been desired, still there were some good fish caught, several to his knowledge ranging between 25 and 30 lbs. The bass fishing was not as good as last year either, through some unaccountable cause. Still the various visitors went away well pleased with the time they had had, expressing their intention of coming again next year.

He would strongly recommend that a change be made in regard to the granting of permits to foreigners; as it is at present they are not required to take one until leaving with their fish. The result has been that a good number have left without taking one, and from what he could hear they got away with their fish without being asked a question about them. He would ask that they be made pay the fee before putting a line in the water, which would save a lot of trouble.

Overseer Smith, Kemptville, on the Rideau, reports that there has been a decrease in catch of fish for the season on account of low water. The Government are repairing the dams and have let the water out, hence the fishermen were unable to use their nets properly.

The catch is all used for home consumption.

There are no abuses that he is aware of.

The close seasons have been fairly well observed.

There was some illegal fishing, for which he fined one party ten dollars and confiscated his fishing implements and fish. He was unable to obtain the names of some other violators of the law, but confiscated their fish and fishing gear in the shape of nets, jacks and spears.

There are no fishways on the Rideau.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst, Muskoka Lakes, reports that the supply of fish in the waters under his supervision during the past season, owing to the absence of netting, and the care and attention devoted to their protection, has in his opinion greatly improved. There were two cases of violation of the Fisheries Act before him, and a fine of \$10 in each case was imposed. One offence was fishing nets in Lake Joseph, and the other for offering fish for sale contrary to law. He also confiscated a quantity of net.

The efforts to restock the waters with bass and game fish are becoming manifest, and he thinks that during the next season the effects of the work which has been done will be even more apparent.

The close seasons were well observed, and illegal fishing has practically ceased.

Great care has been taken in disposing of all refuse to prevent the pollution of the waters.

Overseer Steed, Sarnia, River St. Clair and Lake Huron, reports that the past season was one of the most severe and disastrous to all engaged in this calling in this part of the Province for years. There is a slight decrease in the catch when compared with last season in the number of pounds taken, but, as this was principally in coarse fish, the others more than made this up, considering that the price paid for all kinds was almost \$4,000 more than the former seasons. Two causes for this decrease might be mentioned, viz., the lateness of the spring owing to the severe winter, and the ice being piled higher than ever on the lake shore with windrow after windrow outside, thus making their start almost a month later. The month of November was a record breaker for northwest gales of wind, when the fishermen had hardly a day to get out nets or stakes before the ice windrows were formed again on the beach. The result was that at least 30 per cent. of the twine, and the most of the stakes, were lost.

In regard to the run of fish, he states that on the lake shore the herring came in such large numbers that the fishermen had to dump them back into the lake, as they could not handle them, and they were small in size.

The close seasons were well observed, owing partly to the restrictions having been less rigid than usual. Cases of illegal fishing were as follows: In March one party had fish in his possession at a time prohibited by the Fishery Act, and a fine of \$10 and costs was imposed; during the month of May Americans came over and fish, from boats on the bay, when he made a raid on them, getting two boats containing two men and a boy, fining the men \$10 and costs each, and dismissing the boy, who was with his grandfather; and in June a party fishing without a license was fined \$10 and costs.

He says the mill owners have not yet learned the art of rafting saw logs, as the fishermen complain sadly of the damage done by logs to their pound nets, and wonder why they do not get the protection asked for.

Overseer Stephens, Chatham, River Thames, reports that there has been a small increase in the number of fish taken in his district this last year, owing to the rapid increase in the number of carp in Lake St. Clair; they are the largest source of revenue the fishermen have in that district. Nearly all the fish taken are exported to the United States, only a few being used for home consumption.

The close season was very well observed, no case of illegal fishing having come to his notice.

There is one sawmill on the river. No sawdust or other refuse is thrown into the water.

There are no fishways in this district, and none are necessary.

Overseer Wm. Stewart, Pelee Island, Lake Erie, reports that the statistical return which accompanies his report shows a large increase in the quantity of fish caught as compared with the year 1903. This increase, however, may not, he says, arise from the fish being more plentiful, but from a more vigorous prosecution of the fishing, 23 pound nets being in operation during the fishing seasons, while in 1903 there were 11 pound nets during the spring season, and 20 during the fall season, which commences about the first of September. So that there is an apparent decrease in the quantity of whitefish taken as compared with 1903 and 1902, had the same number of nets been used, but again this may not indicate a decrease of this kind of fish in these waters any more than an incorrectness in return. He has been informed that this kind of fish was very plentiful in the markets. On

the whole the yield of fish is creditable, and an evidence that the waters are not being depleted. Carp were not nearly as plentiful as in former years. The run of herring was very good while it lasted, and the quality good. These fish seem to increase in size each year. He weighed specimens several times, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $3\frac{3}{4}$ each was common, while a fisherman informed him that he had taken one that weighed 5 lbs. Practically all the fish caught were exported, and while the fishermen are willing to accommodate any person who may wish them for home consumption, the demand is small. Prices have ranged about the same as formerly, herring being, however, half a cent per lb. lower. Angling was very good, and some very fine fish were caught. The close seasons were fairly well observed, as were all other regulations; and, while the fishermen do not seem satisfied, the season appears to have been a favorable one. The catch from pound nets amounted to \$6,285.89, employing, say, 13 men would average \$483 per man for, say, eight months.

Overseer Taylor, Westmeath, the Ottawa, reports that there is probably no finer place on the Ottawa than the famous Pacquets Rapids for scenery and lovely fishing spots. The waters have plenty of bass, pike, pickerel, whitefish, and all kinds of coarse fish, and can be easily fished by boat or from the shores, which are well adapted for fishermen. All those who have visited this part of the Ottawa during the past season are delighted with their fishing, and have stated their desire to return again. The catch probably is about the same as last season's, say 30,000 lbs. of all kinds for local use. There are no fishways in his division, but there should be fishways on all the waters, such as Pembroke, Indian River, the Chalk, Petawa, etc. There are two good hotels there, and fishermen can easily get to good fishing grounds in half an hour and procure boats, etc., on the spot.

District Overseer Thwaite, Oshawa, reports that the fishing in the different lakes in his district was not so good as in 1903, except in Rice Lake, where from all reports angling has been above the average, and would be much improved if mud cats and other coarse fish were taken out of the water, as there are immense quantities of these coarse fish in the lake. He would strongly recommend that a few hoop net licenses be granted in said lake for a few years. And he also recommends that a modern fishway be put in the dam in Indian River, so that lunge and bass can pass into Stoney Lake.

He regrets to report that nearly all the game fish in Scugog Lake perished last winter on account of the severe weather and the very low water. The principal cause of this is that the dam (68 years old) and locks are in such a bad state of repair that a large quantity of water is wasted. He understands the Dominion Government is taking control of the Trent waters. This, no doubt, will include the Lindsay locks and dam, and he trusts that the Department will be able to induce the Dominion Government to put in new locks and dam, and replace the ancient fishway by a modern one. If this is done, he says, that in a few years Lake Scugog, for a small lake, will be one of the best fishing waters in Ontario. He again urges the Department to make the possession of spears illegal wherever found, as their use is the cause of destroying millions of lunge spawn; in fact, he would make it illegal to manufacture spears in the district. He would also recommend that a fee of \$5 per rod be charged non-residents of Canada. This would produce a considerable revenue to the Department, which would enable it to give better remuneration to the local overseers, who perform their duties on the whole in a very creditable manner.

In regard to a \$5 fee on American tourists, it would only be carrying out a fair trade principle, as they impose a fee on Canadian anglers who

fish in their waters. The only objection against a fee is made by a few hotel men and proprietors of pleasure resorts, who are afraid it might deter parties from patronizing them. This, he thinks, is a poor argument, as Americans will come here anyway, because they find better fishing and cheaper living than they can get in their own country.

All parties are highly delighted that the Fishery Department are restocking the lakes with black bass, as all the lakes in his district are for the benefit of anglers, and not for commercial purposes. As no licenses are issued in his division, the revenue is small, derived principally from fines, whereas a license fee be imposed it would bring considerable into the Department.

He states that all parties interested in fishing, as well as all the overseers, condemn the new regulations, that no lunge shall be caught under 30 inches in length. The general opinion is that 25 inches should be the extreme for lunge.

Overseer Trotter, Bobcaygeon, Kawartha Lakes, reports that the fishing during the past season was very good. From June 16th until the end of August there were thirty guides employed, and all of them had very good catches. After consulting some of the expert guides, and averaging the number of each guide's catch, he estimates that there were taken out of the Kawartha Lakes this season 21,600 lbs. of maskinonge, and 18,000 lbs. of bass. A great many Americans visited the lakes, and quite a number of them took home the quantity allowed. During the season he issued 53 permits. There was great objection raised by the tourists to the length limit of the maskinonge. It is a difficult matter for a person in a boat to tell whether he has a 24 in. or a 30 in. fish hooked. He strongly recommends that a reduction of the length to 24 inches be made, for during the past season many small lunge were caught, and when unhooked they were thrown back in the water to die from their injuries; others took them ashore and used them for the table. There were no fish offered for sale. No doubt some of the Indians exchanged them for provisions, but the fishery laws as a whole were well observed. But great vigilance on the part of the overseer, whoever he may be, is constantly required. He looks for a great many more tourists to those waters next summer, as the accommodation will be much better on account of the new hotel which has just been completed. He thinks that if a permit fee of five dollars was charged, instead of one, as at present, it would be paid just the same, as many of the American tourists think it is insignificant, and say they would come to those beautiful lakes if the fee was raised; and now that they have better railway communication, there will be greater inducement for tourists to frequent those waters. He had some trouble at the beginning of the season to convince tourists that they could not ship fish without a permit. One man escaped him, and took his box of fish to Toronto and transhipped them from there to the American side. He went to the Trent Navigation Co. and forbade them to receive any more boxes of fish without a permit, and had no more trouble in that respect. He could mention many more tricks to evade the fishery regulations.

He again draws attention to the need of a proper fish slide in the Government dam. The bass and maskinonge last spring were seen in hundreds below the dam, but owing to the imperfection of the fishway they could not make the ascent, and it was a great temptation to some to do a little spearing illegally.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie, Lakes Huron and Superior, reports a decrease in the catch of whitefish of about 100,000 lbs., which is attributed to the fact that the fishermen took out their nets in Lake Superior

in September, and did no fishing after the first of October. All other kinds of fish will about compare with the catch of last season.

With the exception of three or four tons used for home consumption, all fish are exported to the United States.

No abuses of the regulations came to his knowledge, with the exception of two small mesh nets, one in Island Lake and one in Root River, which were taken out and destroyed, but the owners of which could not be located.

The several close seasons were most strictly observed. He is not aware of any injury having been done by mill owners allowing sawdust or other refuse being dumped into the waters. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Walker, Port Credit, Lake Ontario, reports that the herring trout and whitefish fishing has been about on the average, but in the line of angling it has been very bad. In the catch of bass and perch there was quite a falling off, due to the heavy rains and muddy water. The carp are becoming very numerous, and he thinks that some means should be provided whereby they could be destroyed, or in time the game fish will be driven out of the rivers, and the fishing from which so much sport is derived will soon be a thing of the past.

Overseer Waddell, Leith, Georgian Bay, reports that there has been excellent fishing in his district during the past year, and the fishermen have done well. He was notified of one case of illegal fishing, but the party suspected got away before he could get to him. He lifted two nets at Cape Commodore in close season with some fish in them, and had one net and the fish stolen the same night. About half the catch of fish in his division is exported, and the remainder is sold for home consumption. There have been no complaints about the saw-mills dumping their refuse in the water; most of the mills burn all the sawdust. Bass and speckled trout are nearly all fished out of the streams in his district, but there is good trolling for salmon trout during June and July. The close seasons have been fairly well observed.

Overseer Willis, Port Whitby, Lake Ontario, reports that the season on the whole was not as good as last year, on account of the spring and summer being so unusually cold and backward, and also on account of the prevailing high winds.

The laws and regulations were very well observed by the fishermen.

There was not more than half enough fish caught to supply the local market, except at Pickering Harbor, from which place quite a few were sent to Toronto. Both the herring and whitefish were larger than in previous years, and the price obtained correspondingly better.

Hook and line fishing was very good all summer, pike being much more plentiful than for a number of years.

Overseer Willmott, Beaumaris, Lake Muskoka, reports that the angling during the past season has on the whole been satisfactory, but there is a marked decrease in the fish in the waters which have been constantly fished for a number of years. The continued efforts of the Department to restock the depleted waters, and also to introduce adult bass into waters in which these fish have not hitherto been found, meet with the greatest success and with the approbation of both summer visitors and settlers in the northern districts; and it is astonishing how in many cases these fish have spread to other waters connected with those into which the fish have been introduced. The immense numbers of herring in many of our northern lakes would, he thinks, warrant the Department in allowing *bona fide* settlers to use small nets, say fifty yards long, for the capture of these fish during the month of November when they are running; there would be little chance of other fish being caught where the herring would be found, except, per-

haps, a few whitefish, or possibly an odd salmon trout. A few herring would be a boon to the settler if put by for winter use.

The laws have been well observed. He had some little trouble with mill men allowing rubbish to escape into some waters, also one or two netting cases, but beyond these there have not been any infractions brought under his notice.

Overseer C. W. Wonnacott, Copenhagen, Lake Erie, reports that the catch for 1904 was much larger than the previous year, owing, no doubt, to the increased gill net licenses issued, as both sail boat and tugs fishing gill nets had an exceptionally good catch, and some very large herring were taken. He would recommend that licenses for gill nets with less than a four inch mesh be not granted, for he finds that the larger mesh nets bring the fishermen a great amount of revenue, owing to the superior quality of fish taken, and allow the smaller fish to escape, thereby keeping up the supply for a greater length of time. He fears that with the greater number of licenses granted, the most valuable asset the fishermen of his district have will be depleted unless something is done to perpetuate the fish. The pound net fishermen in East Elgin did not have very good success the past year, owing, no doubt, to the fact of their having gill net licenses, which they paid more attention to in the fall, as it was an exceptionally nice fall for gill net fishing, and he is pleased to report very much smaller losses to the fishermen on account of storms than heretofore.

There has been very little violation of the fishery laws the past year, and a remonstrance from him generally prevented a repetition of any violation. He has caused the linen notices to be posted up conspicuously at each port, and he thinks it has had the effect of educating the otherwise ignorant people of the great benefits of the fishery laws.

Overseer Wood, Toronto, reports that during the year 1904 there has been a considerable falling off in the catch of the different kinds of fish taken in his district for commerical purposes. This may, in a measure, be accounted for by the fact that wages were good, and all kinds of employment easily obtained, so that when the season opened poor the fishermen resorted to other occupations. Strong easterly currents setting over the old feeding beds have done much damage to gill nets, and are causing the fishermen to look for other places to set them. The fishermen also complain that the refuse from the city is injuring the fishing beds. The size of the herring caught was much larger than usual, and on account of the large local demand good prices were obtained.

The angling remains about the same, with some improvement as regards black bass.

The close season was well observed, and no dealers were found having trout, bass or maskinonge in their possession. Four nets were seized which had been placed in prohibited waters, and in two cases fines were imposed for wrongfully setting nets.



Leaving for the fishing grounds.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN OF THE CRUISER GILPHIE.

S. T. BASTEDO, Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report of the work done by the Fisheries Protection Steamer "Gilphie" during the season of 1904.

On the 12th of April we began to prepare the vessel for service, but owing to the delay of having to put her in the dry dock, she was not ready for sea before the 5th May, and we were not able to leave Owen Sound before the 9th, owing to the rough weather. We reached Meaford at noon, and found the fishermen awaiting favorable weather to proceed to the fishing grounds. We arrived at Collingwood at 5 p.m., and saw Overseer Howard. On the following morning at seven we proceeded to the Christian Islands, a distance of twenty-five miles. It took us all day to reach our destination, owing to the heavy ice encountered. The next day we started out at 7 a.m., calling at Cedar Point and Giants Tomb Islands, and arrived at Penetang at 5 p.m. There was no fishing. On Thursday the 12th, while searching in the vicinity of Copper Head Island, we found one trap net and destroyed it. On Friday and Saturday we patrolled between Campbell's Rock and Parry Sound without finding any illegal nets. We captured one seine and 100 lbs. of fish on Monday while searching off Shawanaga Bay; the men escaped with their boat. The remainder of the week was spent in patrolling Shawanaga Bay, Shebashekong, Campbell's Rock, Gohome, Maxwell and Minnicognashene Islands, arriving at Penetang at 5 p.m. Saturday evening, but found nothing irregular. Monday and Tuesday were spent in washing out and testing our boiler, which we found all right. On Wednesday and Thursday we made diligent search for nets at Muskoka, Tomahawk Point, Honey Harbor and McRae's Lake, without finding any; but on Friday we succeeded in capturing two trap nets between Quarry and Moore's Point. On Saturday we took on coal and proceeded to Penetang, where we remained until Tuesday morning. Tuesday and Wednesday were spent in patrolling between Penetang and Shebeshekong without finding any nets, but on Thursday while searching the Freddy Channel we captured one very large trap net, which we burnt. Again on Friday we captured a trap net near the mouth of Byng Inlet, which was also burnt. We searched again on Saturday, but without success. We lay up at the French River on Sunday.

On Monday, the 6th June, we visited the Bustard Islands, and found five trap nets, which we burnt. We arrived at Killarney on Tuesday evening, and learned that Overseer Oliver had left there during the day. On the following morning we left Killarney, and caught a party fishing illegally and fined him \$10. The following day being Dominion Day, no business was transacted. On Saturday, the 2nd, we washed out the boiler and fixed up generally. On Monday we went to Midland and took on thirteen tons of hard coal, returning to Penetang in the evening. On Tuesday we visited Jones Island, and succeeded in finding two trap nets, and on Wednesday captured two more at Shawanaga Bay. The remainder of the week was spent in visiting the Bustard Islands, Key River, Bad River, Killarney and Little Current. No illegal fishing was discovered. We left Little Current on Monday morning with Overseer Oliver on board, and spent the week in going over his division, returning to Little Current on Saturday afternoon. Monday, 18th July, we visited Point au Baril and Mink Islands, and on Tuesday Palestine Island, where we captured four trap nets. Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to patrolling among the islands and pasting up notices, and on Friday we succeeded in capturing two trap

nets in the vicinity of Giants Tomb. The following week was spent in patrolling among the islands and in the vicinity of Nottawasaga, Vanvlack, Collingwood, Meaford and Owen Sound. At the latter place we took on coal, and had our big boat repaired.

We left Owen Sound on Monday morning, patrolling as far as Meaford, and on Tuesday and Wednesday visited the Christian and Hope Islands, Giants Tomb, Maxwell, Go-home, Copper Head, Sans Souci and Campbell's Rock. At the latter place we captured two large trap nets, which we burnt. The search was continued without success until Monday, the 8th August, when we found five trap nets at Bad River. The remainder of the week was devoted to patrolling along the north shore, running down to Wiarton on Saturday. The following week we were occupied in searching along the south shore, and up as far as Minnecognashene, and found five trap nets near Giants Tomb, three on Thursday and the other two on Friday. On Saturday we towed a disabled boat to Penetang. We ran to Midland on Monday, and took on seven tons of hard coal, and on Tuesday made some buoys to replace those dragged away by rafts, off Alexander Island. On Thursday we captured another trap net near Waubuno Island, which we burnt in the presence of a number of tourists. On the following Monday we found three trap nets in the Freddy Channel, and three more at the limestone islands on Tuesday. The remainder of the week was spent patrolling among the islands. We arrived at Penetang on Saturday evening.

Monday, 5th September, being Labor Day, we remained in Penetang, and Tuesday was occupied by fixing and cleaning up the boat. The following day we went to Midland and took on six tons of coal, and the balance of the week was spent searching for nets among the islands. The following two weeks were spent among the islands on the north shore searching for illegal nets. We found one near the McCoy Islands on 13th September. We experienced some rough weather, and on the 21st September we had a fall of snow.

On Monday, the 26th September, we succeeded in capturing two trap nets at the Bustards. We then proceeded to search at Key River, and between there and Killarney. The fishing was light, and several of the stations were closing up. Thursday, Friday and Saturday were too rough to do any work, so we went to Little Current and remained there until Monday, 3rd October. We left at 8 a.m. through the Badgley Channel and Rattlesnake Harbor. On Tuesday we reached Tobermory, and Wednesday Lion's Head. The fishermen were complaining about the bad weather, and consequent scarcity of fish. The rest of the week was occupied visiting Cape Croker, Barrow and Sidney Bays, Whitecloud Island and Cape Commodore. We arrived at Owen Sound on Saturday afternoon, where we remained, owing to a heavy gale, until Thursday morning, when we left for Victoria Harbor. We succeeded in capturing three trap nets at the latter place.

The following two weeks were spent patrolling the North Channel among the islands. The weather was bad, and snowing for several days. We managed, however, to capture one trap net and one seine in the Voyager Channel on the 28th October. On Saturday we visited Bad River and also French River, and chased several boats. Monday, 31st October, was too rough to leave port, so we gave the hull of our boat a good scrubbing. On Tuesday both boats went out to look for nets, one to Grondine Point, and the other to Bad River. They reported that the Indians had all left, and that the herring were very plentiful at Bad River. The remainder of the week was spent principally in painting and fixing up the boat, as it was too rough to put to sea.



Wenebegon River—Mississaga Canoe Trip.



Wenebegon River—Mississaga Canoe Trip.



Minnesinaque Lake—Mississaga Canoe Trip.



On the Mississaga—Mississaga Canoe Trip.



Aubrey Falls—Mississaga Canoe Trip.



Trout Fishing on the Opeongo River.



On Monday, the 7th November, we succeeded in capturing a trap net and a seine near Toad Island. On Tuesday we searched the inside channel down to Bad River, and saw several Indians fishing, but they were not getting many fish. The weather was getting very cold, and we were obliged to take our boats out of the water to save them from being injured by the ice. We came out to the Bustard Islands on Thursday, and found that most of the fishermen were getting ready to go home, and by Tuesday, the 15th November, there was not a fisherman remaining. It is claimed that the fall fishing is the poorest in twenty years.

We left the Bustards on Wednesday, the 16th, calling at Point au Baril through Shawanaga Bay, Shebeshekomg, Campbell's Rock and Sans Souci, and found every place deserted. We continued to patrol through the islands, and on the 21st November we seized and destroyed two hoop nets at Honey Harbor. On the 23rd we captured three more in McRae's Lake, and at Green Islands on the following day we seized a trap net and one hoop net. We then proceeded to Midland, where we had to remain until Saturday, 26th November, on account of the storm. We then went to Penetang, and on Monday to Wiarton. It was snowing and freezing hard. We found that no fishing had been done in this locality for some time. We saw Overseer Miller on the 30th November, who reported that the fishing on his side of the bay had been good. As the winter had fairly set in, and it was no longer safe to put to sea, we went to Owen Sound and proceeded to lay the boat up for the winter. This work was completed by Friday, the 9th December, and the crew dismissed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MCAULAY,
Captain.



Taken near Killarney—Georgian Bay.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICT OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Angus Macaulay...	Southampton	Province of Ontario.
J. C. Judd.....	Morton	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Twps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Twps. of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley, in the Co. of Leeds; the Counties of Lanark, Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of C.P.R.
Peter Lamarsh....	Wheatley	Twps. of Anderdon, Malden, North Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Geo. M. Beechor..	Brockville.....	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Twps. of Portland and Storrington; for the Twps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, Front of Escott, Rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C.P.R.
J. K. McCargar...	Belleville	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward, and the Electoral district of East Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt.....	Penetang	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.
M. Thwaite.....	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provincial County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland, including the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.

O. Allan.....	Wallaceburg ¹	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, Co. Lambton.
Jas. Avery.....	Dorset.....	Districts of Muskoka and Haliburton.
	New Liskeard	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Fred Baechler	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Henry Barr.....	Douglas	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
Geo. L. Bailey....	Callandar.....	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
J. D. Barstow.....	Harrowsmith	Township of Portland.
A. W. Bate	St. Catharines	County of Lincoln.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Geo. Bilton.	Newboro	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
J. M. Black	Killarney	Province of Ontario.
I. Blondin	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
J. Bowerman	Port Perry	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Nicholas Brady	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops. Co. Victoria.
John Brown	Rockdale	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Frederick Brown	Baysville	Tps. MacLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel.
Elisha Brown	St. Marys	That part of the Thames and Avon Rivers and tributaries lying within the Townships of Downie, Fullerton and Blanshard.
D. Cattanaach	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the Islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the Islands comprising the same.
Ed. Charpontier	Sutton West	Tp. of Georgina, County of York.
M. Clark	Picton	Co. of P. Edward exclusive of the Twps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
A. Clunis	Claude	In and for the Twps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel.
Geo. Clyde	Cataraqui	Twps. of Pittsburg and Kingston, Co. of Frontenac.
A. Corsant	Masonville	Co. Middlesex, East of boundary line between the Twps. of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
J. B. Cousineau	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, Co. Essex.
Arch. Couper	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet, in the District of Monck and Lake Erie.
Wm. Craig	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford, Co. Frontenac.
John Crotty	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto, lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
H. Davieau	Michipicoten Har.	Michipicoten Island.
Chas. de Laronde	Nepigon	Nepigon River and tributaries.
J. Dickson	Westwood	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. of Peterboro'.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District
W. J. Donaldson..	Donaldson Mills..	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
John Driscoll	D'Arcy.....	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Is'and.
W. Drummond....	Keene.....	County of Peterboro'.
H. Duchesne.....	Treadwell.....	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Joseph Ellis.....	Fort Erie	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
John Farrell	Cayuga.....	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga.
A. J. Flood.....	Delta.....	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
Henry Forbes....	Jeannettes Creek..	County of Kent.
John Free.....	Byng Inlet.....	Maganetawan River and waters of Georgian Bay in the vicinity of Byng Inlet.
R. Flynn.....	Mountain Grove...	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.
S. Freeman.....	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Wm. Gardner.....	McDonald's Cors..	Tps. of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Joseph Gerow	Port Perry.....	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Chas. M. Gibson..	St. Catharines	County of Lincoln.
J. R. Gibson.....	Mallorytown.....	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. W. Gibson	Strathroy.....	Co. of Middlesex.
C. S. Gillespie	Campbellford	Trent River and tributaries.
W. H. Godwin....	Kingston	Waters fronting Co. Frontenac and east as far as Gananoque.
O. V. Goulette....	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
J. R. Graham.....	Fenelon Falls.....	Tps. Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Summerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
A. Guerord	Bonheur	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian line south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.
R. Hadgraft	Port Dalhousie....	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
P. Howard	Collingwood	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. of Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
Geo. Hughson	Ariel	Township of Laurier.
S. A. Huntington..	North Bay.....	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in district of Nipissing
J. A. Johnson.....	Parry Sound.....	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
F. Johnstone	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Henry Johnson ...	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand Co.; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. West of the Grand River.
Joseph Kinder....	Rockingham.....	Lake Charlotte, Tp. Brudenell, Co. Renfrew.
F. Labatt	Victoria Harbour..	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka; also over Severn River.
J. K. Laird.....	Guilds	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
H. M. Lagault	Sturgeon Falls	Dist. of Nipissing, North and West Tps. of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscaming and tributaries.
E. T. Loveday....	Ottawa.....	In and for the Tps. of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said Tps. and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canal.
E. Lynch	Hastings	Village of Hastings, Co. Northumberland.
A. B. Messecar....	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Tps. of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
David Mair	Lanark	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, Co. Lanark.
R. Menzies	Burke's Falls	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
B. B. Miller	Wiarton	North Bruce Peninsula.
F. J. Moore	Lakefield	Tps. of Druro, Drummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. of Peterboro'.
H. Moore	Huntsville	Tps. of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel.
Jas. Myers	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normondy, Co. Grey and Tps. Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
M. A. McAulay ...	Southampton	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron, lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
G. D. McCall	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Tps. of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
A. McComber	Port Arthur	District of Thunder Bay.
Neil McDougall ...	Port Arthur	District of Thunder Bay.
J. J. McGowan	Burridge	Township of Bedford.
S. R. McKewen ...	Tehkummah	Manitoulin Island.
A. McIntyre	Keene	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
Wm. McKirdy	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
D. A. McNiven	Barrie	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
D. McNabb	Orillia	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. of Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
J. McRitchie	Bothwell	River Thames, lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
John Nash	Rat Portage	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Thos. Nichols	Hall's Bridge	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavindish, Co. Peterboro'.
Thos. Norquay	Manitowaning	Lake Manitou, Manitoulin Island.
Thos. B. Norris ..	Bolingbroke	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Charles Ogg	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Charles O'Connor.	Long Point.....	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
R. Oliver	Little Current	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Simon Penassic ...	Fort William	Pigeon River, in the District of Thunder Bay.
John Paul	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Paterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
John Perry	Fort Francis	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
John Rennie.....	Napanee.....	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
Colin Robertson ..	Hillsburg.....	Tps. of Erin and West Garafraxa.
W. D. Roblin	Adolphustown	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
John Roddick	Lyndhurst.....	Province of Ontario.
Alex. Rose	Gooderham	Provincial County of Haliburton, exclusive of Township of Lutterworth.
William Sargant ..	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
Samuel Schell	Port Perry.....	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge, and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
John L. Sears	Battersea	Tp. of Storrington.
Alex. Shaver	Odell	Tp. of Westminster, Co. Middlesex.
W. H. Shaver	Prescott	River St. Lawrence and tributaries, Co. Grenville.
P. W. C. Shewen..	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro.
J. G. Sing	Meaford	Waters and Islands in Georgian Bay.
A. Skeen	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Wm. Smith	Gravenhurst	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
J. B. Smith	Charleston.....	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
P. T. Smith	Kemptville	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on Co. of Grenville, Carleton and Lanark.
J. W. Stewart	Desmond	Sheffield and Kaladar Tps.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
N. Stewart.....	Chesley	That portion of Co. Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Wm. Stewart	Pelee Island	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the Co. of Essex.
Jas. Stephen.....	Wiarton	Co. of Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbor and Georgian Bay.
J. E. Stephens....	Chatham	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points; also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
Jas. Steed	Sarnia	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
John Steele.....	Uptergrove	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
Chas. Taylor.....	Westmeath	Ottawa River from Des. Joachin to Fort Coulogne.
F. Terry.....	Queensville	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
Alex. Trotter	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Verulam, Co. of Victoria, and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro.
R. M. VanNorman	Sault Ste. Marie...	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and the Manitoulin Islands.
Adam Waddell....	Leith.....	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
R. J. Walker.....	Port Credit.....	Lake Ontario, fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
W. J. Welch.....	Carleton Place....	Tps. Torbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton; and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Packenham, Co. Lanark.
P. J. Wensley....	Wensley.....	Tps. of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abbinger, in the County of Addington.
W. F. West.....	Midland.....	Water of Georgian Bay, leased to the Tadenac Club.
Jas. Whalen.....	Port Arthur.....	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior, between Thunder Bay and Pigeon River.
J. H. Wilmott....	Beaumaris.....	District of Muskoka.
Fred Williams....	Rockport.	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
J. M. Willis.....	Port Whitby.....	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
C. W. Wonnacott..	Copenhagen.....	County of Elgin, exclusive of Thames River.
W. R. Wood.....	Toronto	Tp. of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
John Woodruff....	Sydenham.....	Township of Loughboro.
Frank Worden....	Courtice.....	County of Durham.
James Yates.....	Goderich.....	County of Huron.
Jos. H. Yelland...	Peterboro.....	River Otonabee and tributaries, lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake, Co. Peterboro; also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.

IMPLEMENTS OF CAPTURE, LICENSED IN THE PROVINCE, 1904.

	Pound Nets	Seines	Hoop Nets	Dip Nets.
Lake of the Woods.....	12		20	
Thunder Bay.....	16			
Lower Lake Superior.....	15			
North Channel of Lake.....				
Huron and vicinity.....	83			
Bruce County.....	1	1		
Huron ".....	20			
Lambton ".....	53	3		
River St. Clair.....		18		
Lake ".....	10	17	105	
Thames River.....		19		32
Detroit and Canard Rivers.....		21	1	
Pelee Island.....	23	1	2	
Essex County.....	56	9	4	
Kent ".....	96	3		
Elgin ".....	68			
Norfolk ".....	4	23		
Haldimand and Grand Rivers.....	37	5		52
Welland County.....	4			19
York ".....		2		
Durham ".....			10	
Trent River.....			54	
Prince Edward County.....		1	22	
Bay of Quinte.....			33	
Lennox and Napanee.....			56	
Frontenac County.....			78	
Leeds and Lanark.....			75	
Prescott, Carleton and Russell.....			13	4
Lake Nipissing.....	16			
Totals.....	514	123	473	107

STATEMENT OF REVENUE received from Fisheries Department during the year ended 31st December, 1904.

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake Nipigon.....	McKirdy, William.....	1,075 00	
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.....	Nash, John.....	989 00	
	Perry, John.....	40 00	
	Guerord, Alex.....	20 00	
Lake Superior.....	McComber, Alex.....	1,605 00	
	VanNorman, R. M.....	1,949 00	
Lake Huron, North Channel.....	Oliver, Richard.....	4,767 00	
Georgian Bay.....	Howard, Patrick.....	335 00	
	Johnson, J. A.....	266 25	
	Labatt, Felix.....	30 00	
	Pratt, William.....	114 00	
	Stephens, James.....	130 00	
	Waddell, Adam.....	533 00	
	Free, John.....	15 00	
	Miller, B. B.....	135 00	
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair.	McAulay, M. A.....	357 00	
	Stewart, Neil.....	76 00	
	Yates, James.....	572 00	
	Steed, James.....	3,666 00	
Lake St. Clair, Thames River, and Detroit River.....	Allan, Orlando.....	320 00	
	Cousineau, J. B.....	1,080 60	
	Stephens, John E.....	291 50	
	McKitchie, James.....	100 50	
	Crotty, John.....	3 00	
	Corsant, Arthur.....	5 00	
Lake Erie and Grand River.....	Lamarsh, Peter.....	2,576 65	
	Laird, J. K.....	4,915 00	
	Stewart, William.....	1,890 00	
	Wonnacott, C. W.....	4,075 00	
	McCall, George D.....	1,827 00	
	Farrell, John.....	638 00	
	Couper, A.....	1,007 00	
	Ellis, Joseph.....	416 00	
	Peirsall, T. H.....	3 00	
	Johnson, Henry.....	10 00	
Lake Ontario.....	Hadgraft, Robert.....	425 00	
	Ogg, Charles.....	291 00	
	Sargent, William.....	105 00	
	Walker, R. J.....	47 00	
	Wood, W. R.....	133 00	
	Willis, J. M.....	35 00	
	Freeman, Sylvanus.....	136 50	
	Clark, Marshall.....	169 00	
	Cattanach, Donald.....	310 00	
	Sheppard, H. M.....	20 00	
	Godwin, W. H.....	236 00	
Bay of Quinte.....	McCargar, J. K.....	230 00	
	Roblin, W. D.....	139 00	
	Rennie, John.....	104 00	
	Carried forward.....	38,213 00	

STATEMENT OF REVENUE—*Concluded.*

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Counties:—Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville.	<i>Brought forward.</i>	38,213 00	
	Clyde, George	160 00	
	Craig, William.....	16 00	
	Flynn, Robert	40 00	
	Donaldson, W. J.....	5 00	
	Bilton, George	120 00	
	Norris, T. B.....	5 00	
	Flood, A. J.....	96 00	
	O'Connor, C. J.....	80 00	
	Mair, David	30 00	
	Duchesene, Hertel.....	35 50	
	Loveday, E. T.....	7 00	
	Barr, Henry	34 00	
	Taylor, Charles	11 00	
	Goulette, O. V.....	15 00	
	Welsh, W. J.....	15 00	
	Smith, P. T.....	70 00	
	Sears, J. L.....	32 00	
	Woodruff, John.....	24 00	
	Barstow, J. D.....	5 00	
	McGowan, J. J.	75 00	
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, and other inland counties.	Brady, Nicholas	14 00	
	Brown, John	5 00	
	Gillespie, C. S.....	272 00	
	Myers, James	10 00	
	Johnstone, Francis.....	3 00	
	Moore, F. J	25 00	
	Trotter, Alex	53 00	
	McIntyre, A. W	60 00	
	Nicholls, Thomas	18 00	
	Lynch, E. J	3 00	
	Stewart, J. W	18 00	
	Skeen, Alex	17 00	
	VanLoven, H. M	1 00	
	Yelland, J. H	1 00	
River St. Lawrence.....	Blondin, Isaac	6 75	
	Driscoll, John	20 00	
Lake Simcoe.....	McNabb, Duncan	17 50	
	McNiven, D	10 00	
Muskoka	Smith, William	15 00	
Nipissing	Armstrong, John.....	23 00	
	Legault, H. M	8,700 00	
Unclassified.....		4 50	
Lease of Lakes		1 00	
			48,385 25
Refunds on account of Revenue:			
W. H. Oldfield, 1903	Simcoe County, Refund	2 11	
Hector Rozel, 1903	Lake Huron, North Chan- nel Refund	250 00	
James Noble, 1903	Lake Huron, North Chan- nel Refund	250 00	
			502 11
			47,883 14

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,
fish caught during

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>			\$		\$			\$	
1	Lake of the Woods	4	100	8,000	12	19	3,675	40	22,000	3,025
2	Eagle Lake					7	1,500	16	14,000	1,925
3	Shoal Lake					3	600	7	6,000	850
4	Whitefish Lake					1	125	2	2,000	250
5	Pickere! Lake					1	150	2	2,000	300
6	Gull Lake					1	100	2	1,000	125
7	Big Sandy Lake					1	150	2	2,000	250
8	Lost Lake					1	50	1		
9	Vermillion Lake					1	100	2	2,000	250
10	Wabigoon Lake					2	150	3	2,035	200
11	District lying between the 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake					1	125	3	1,000	50
	Totals	4	100	8,000	12	38	6,725	80	54,035	7,225

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickere! or Dore.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>							
1	Lake of the Woods			165,110	25,620		125,060	66,900
2	Eagle Lake			73,070	1,120		102,170	33,850
3	Shoal Lake			66,730			24,850	21,900
4	Whitefish Lake			9,600	4,300		6,840	800
5	Pickere! Lake						26,270	1,200
6	Gull Lake			900	100			
7	Big Sandy Lake			3,500	9,000		2,650	
8	Lost Lake			260	20		300	700
9	Vermillion Lake			2,200				1,100
10	Wabigoon Lake			750			3,700	6,400
11	District lying between the 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake			4,800	9,600			
	Totals			326,920	49,760		291,840	132,850
	Values			\$32,692	\$4,976		\$29,184	\$5,314

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials also the kinds and quantities of the year 1904.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.		Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
		12	3,500	20	2,100			3	2,500	1	500	1
								2	300			2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
								1	75	1	40	11
		12	3,500	20	2,100			6	2,875	2	540	

tugs, vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	\$ c.	
	41,950			1,050	125,750	8,000	2,170	130			49,597	1
											18,990	2
											10,034	3
											2,106	4
											2,675	5
						500					115	6
											1,515	7
						500					101	8
						9 200					540	9
				2 650							860	10
						1,000					1,470	11
	41,950			3,700	125,750	19,200	2170	130			88,003	
	3,356			222	10,060	576	1519	104			88,063	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Thunder Bay.....	12	132	12,300	58	48	3,760	50	258,000	13,760
2	Point Mamainse.....	2	15	2,800	14				48,000	3,100
3	Gros Cap.....					5	450	8	14,400	1,065
4	Otter Head.....					2	140	4	8,000	510
5	Michipicoten Island.....	1	10	3,000	5	3	400	5	29,000	1,900
6	Dog River.....					1	100	2	6,000	500
7	Gargantua Harbour.....	1	6	8,000	11	1	50	2	24,100	1,650
8	Goulais Bay.....					8	750	17	16,000	990
9	Parisian Island.....					2	250	5	2,000	75
10	Lizzard Islands.....	1	5	2,500	5					
11	Carribou Island.....					1	200	2	5,000	250
12	Batchawana Bay.....	1	15	8,000	11	8	1,150	16	56,000	3,100
	Totals.....	18	183	36,600	104	79	7,250	111	466,500	26,900

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>							
1	Thunder Bay.....		176,800	274,900	1,058,750		19,250	300
2	Point Mamainse.....		500	34,800	88,500		2,000	300
3	Gros Cap.....			9,700	66,100			
4	Otter Head.....			1,000	1,500			
5	Michipicoten Island.....			13,300	102,100		1,500	300
6	Dog River.....			3,000	7,000			
7	Gargantua Harbour.....			21,600	145,900			
8	Goulais Bay.....			21,190	17,850		300	50
9	Parisian Island.....			6,780	4,200		650	
10	Lizzard Islands.....			23,000	6,000		2,000	300
11	Carribou Island.....							
12	Batchawana Bay.....			27,250	269,550			
	Totals.....		177,300	436,520	1,767,450		25,700	1,250
	Values.....		\$8,865	\$43,652	\$176,745		\$2,570	\$50

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Fishing material.										Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
			16	3,040					4	2,190	1	200	1	
									2	5,500			2	
													3	
			5	2,000									4	
									1	2,000			5	
													6	
			2	800									7	
			3	1,200									8	
			5	2,000					1	500			9	
													10	
													11	
									1	3,500			12	
			31	9,040					9	13,690	1	200		

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Maskinnonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	\$	
	500					2,500			691	158	152,707	
									26		12,607	
									325	50	7,840	2
									150		4,000	3
											13,202	4
											1,000	5
	100										16,750	6
	150								50		4,144	7
	500										1,175	8
											3,152	9
									300		3,000	10
									751		37,190	11
												12
	1,250					2,500			2,293	208	257,067	
	\$100					\$75			\$22,930	\$2,080	\$257,067	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel.)</i>			\$		\$			\$	
1	Tenly Bay.....					2	150	4	2,000	150
2	Marksville.....					1	100	2	6,000	200
3	Bruce Mines.....					2	100	2	4,000	200
4	Thessalon.....					10	1,550	20	12,000	780
5	Blind River.....	1	35	6,000	6	2	275	4	2,000	50
6	Cape Smith.....	1	12	1,000	8					
7	Fraser's Bay.....	1	10	500	6	1	100			
8	Haywood Island.....	1	30	3,000	12	1	150			
9	Manitowaning Bay.....	1	24	8,000	6	4	750	6	18,000	900
10	Kagawong.....	1	15	2,000	4				24,000	2,500
11	Clapperton Island.....	1	30	2,000	5	4	390	2		
12	Gore Bay.....	1	30	2,000	6	2	150	3		
13	Meldrum Bay.....	2	55	9,000	12	1	250	2	48,000	600
14	Mississauga Strait.....					1	225	2		
15	Cockburn Island.....	1	35	5,000	6	4	650	8	47,000	3,500
16	Spragg.....	1	10	1,000	5	7	525	13	30,000	1,300
17	Narrow Island.....					1	150	3	6,000	100
18	Cutler.....					4	300	8	24,000	1,200
19	Fitzwilliam Island.....					9	1,750	19	52,000	2,950
20	Squaw Island.....	3	60	6,000	18	2	450	4	84,000	6,600
21	Ducks Island.....	5	120	17,000	30	5	670	10	99,000	5,600
22	South Bay Mouth.....	2	40	4,000	10	4	650	8	60,000	4,200
23	Killarney.....	2	45	6,000	12	21	2,325	42	174,000	12,500
24	Bustard Islands.....	2	60	10,000	10	23	3,075	48	170,000	12,350
	Totals.....	26	511	79,500	156	111	14,735	210	862,000	55,680

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitfish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel.)</i>							
1	Tenly Bay.....			2,580	1,200		90	2,100
2	Marksville.....			5,000	4,000			
3	Bruce Mines.....			2,350	4,100			
4	Thessalon.....			52,510	61,600		24,600	1,200
5	Blind River.....			5,600	60,300		40,000	
6	Cape Smith.....			3,600	4,200		29,650	8,050
7	Fraser's Bay.....			27,450	13,400		17,600	2,500
8	Haywood Island.....			27,450	13,400		17,600	2,500
9	Manitowaning Bay.....			27,450	79,400		17,600	2,500
10	Kagawong.....			13,290	73,350		900	
11	Clapperton Island.....			13,990	86,350		48,400	650
12	Gore Bay.....	10		5,400	6,850		38,750	1,050
13	Meldrum Bay.....			9,000	188,000			
14	Mississauga Strait.....		14,000	10,000			12,000	
15	Cockburn Island.....			12,150	168,000		1,000	
16	Spragg.....	600	13,000	10,000	120,000		40,000	
17	Narrow Island.....	75						
18	Cutler.....	300						
19	Fitzwilliam Island.....	800		39,900	196,200			
20	Squaw Island.....			89,280	198,300			
21	Ducks Island.....			735,000	120,000			
22	South Bay Mouth.....			30,000	196,000			
23	Killarney.....			232,800	415,400		600	200
24	Bustard Islands.....	1,000	8,000	177,400	91,000		166,600	88,700
	Totals.....	2,785	35,000	1,582,200	2,101,050		455,390	109,450
	Values.....	\$27,850	1,750	153,220	210,105		45,539	4,378

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing				Number.	
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
				\$				\$		\$		\$	
			2	500									
			11	2,600									
			4	1,000									
			10	3,000					1	300			
			5	1,500					1	300	1	400	
			5	1,500					1	250			
			5	1,500					1	500	1	400	
			15	4,000									
			5	1,500			100	1	2	600			
			4	1,200									
			2	400									
			8	2,000					3	2,300			
			5	800					1	300			
											1	10	
			83	21,500			100	1	10	4,550	3	810	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavaire.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	\$	
	50									5	525	1
											900	2
											645	3
	5,150					2,500					14,406	4
	1,500						100		20		10,980	5
	7,250				300	400	40				4,711	6
	1,400						50				6,092	7
	1,400						50				6,092	8
	1,400						50		66		13,352	9
											8,754	10
	2,800					800	60			3	15,220	11
	1,900										5,394	12
											19,700	13
											2,900	14
	500								22		18,375	15
	1,500						100		20		24,040	16
											750	17
											3,000	18
											31,610	19
											28,758	20
									12		85,620	21
									66		23,260	22
									22		65,108	23
	14,600				6,900	57,000	1,900	780		20	63,067	24
	39,450				7,200	60,700	2,400	780	228	28	453,259	
	3,156				576	1,821	1,680	624	2,280	280	453,259	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.							
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards, Value.
	<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Parry Sound.....	6	164	10,400	29	26	1,840	55	194,000 18,040
2	Waubashene.....					2	300	4	10,000 900
3	Victoria Harbour.....					6	1,180	13	6,500 900
4	Midland.....					9	1,000	18	3,800 3,000
5	Penetanguishene.....					11	900	22	5,000 3,500
6	Collingwood.....	4	110	8,000	25	28	870	71	240,000 7,600
7	Owen Sound.....	8	149	29,200	40	34	2,040	68	256,000 13,875
8	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory.....	4	120	12,500	24	21	1,000	45	168,000 15,850
	Totals.....	22	543	60,100	118	137	9,130	296	883,300 63,665

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels, and

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>							
1	Parry Sound.....			219,580	245,530		7,400	4,200
2	Waubashene.....			6,500	3,000		5,770	18,950
3	Victoria Harbour.....	7	300	13,540	3,900		47,200	4,800
4	Midland.....	163	5,000	20,500	41,000		4,000	6,000
5	Penetanguishene.....	10	200	4,950	15,900		2,500	7,800
6	Collingwood.....	61	43,100	53,100	222,960			
7	Owen Sound.....	7½	16,380	145,550	621,950			
8	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory.....	10	5,300	6,950	243,100			
	Totals.....	258½	70,280	470,670	1,397,340		66,870	41,750
	Values.....	\$2,585	3,514	47,067	139,734		6,687	1,670

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.							
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.....	5	139	20,500	30	27	1,945	44	210,800 22,586
2	Southampton to Goderich.....	1	20	3,000	5	6	280	13	54,200 2,180
3	Co. Huron, including Grand Bend division.....	5	49	4,800	22	18	1,355	24	72,200 5,205
4	Bosanquet Township.....	1	25	3,000	6	11	1,120	23	34,100 1,990
5	Plympton.....					13	1,370	19	6,000 140
6	Sarnia.....	1	20	1,500	4	34	1,605	61	18,000 640
	Totals.....	13	253	32,800	67	109	7,675	184	396,300 32,741

FISHERIES.—Continued,

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses..		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
									4	2,000	4	1,200	1
									2	2,000			2
									2	1,500			3
									1	400			4
									4	925			5
													6
													7
													8
									13	6,825	4	1,200	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	\$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,547	
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	1,100	13,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,802	
.....	450	.....	.....	.....	100	3,000	50	.....	1	.....	6,920	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	6,000	.....	.....	410	90	13,930	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	20	20	3,196	3
.....	15,750	.....	9,400	.....	.....	11,600	3,280	345	101	.....	35,843	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	78,524	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	25,550	6
.....	16,500	.....	9,400	.....	3,800	35,400	3,330	345	638	110	.....	7
.....	1,320	.....	282	.....	304	1,062	2,331	276	6,380	1,100	214,312	8

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1	400	100	1	150					11	2,800			1
									2	500			2
			20	3,175					7	670			3
3	225	65	4	900					1	600			4
			17	4,475									5
			32	8,390					2	750			6
4	625	165	74	17,090					23	5,320			

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or dore.	Pike.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i>	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.....	308	75,900	6,000	612,400	.....	100	.....
2	Southampton to Goderich.....	144	300	500	103,600	.....	.....	.....
3	Co. Huron, including Grand Bend division.....	5	156,600	34,050	141,980	.....	108,650	.....
4	Bosanquet Township.....	.....	7,700	3,700	13,600	.....	65,300	.....
5	Plympton.....	.....	16,800	.....	100	.....	73,250	.....
6	Sarnia.....	.....	124,700	2,250	3,550	.....	137,500	.....
	Totals.....	457	382,000	46,500	875,230	.....	384,800	.....
	Values.....	\$1,570	19,100	4,650	87,523	.....	38,480	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	River St. Clair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	473	58	.....	.....
2	Thames River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2,952	64	*19	*47 00
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River ..	5	13	2,150	9	96	2,861	181	.....	.....
	Totals.....	5	13	2,150	9	139	6,286	303	*19	*47 00

*Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or dore.	Pike.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River St. Clair.....	.....	6,700	.....	100	.....	117,290	1,350
2	Thames River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,100	1,750
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River ..	.....	1,100	34,950	.....	.....	85,500	26,650
	Totals.....	.....	7,800	34,950	100	.....	228,890	29,750
	Values.....	.....	\$390	3,495	10	.....	22,889	1,190

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	260	.....	239	.....	71,445 00	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	14,065 00	2
.....	5,750	.....	3,600	.....	.....	18,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,459 00	3
.....	2,450	.....	3,300	.....	450	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,165 00	4
.....	3,300	.....	1,900	.....	.....	10,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,811 00	5
.....	26,100	.....	1,200	.....	200	36,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,791 00	6
.....	38,100	.....	10,000	.....	650	76,100	200	.....	459	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,048	.....	300	.....	52	2,283	140	.....	4,590	.....	164,736 00	.....

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
18	1,402	1,064							1	200			1
19	1,508	730					500	21					2
38	4,170	2,600	10	2,450	106	5,045	3,400	124	10	1,350	34	4,975	3
75	7,080	4,394	10	2,450	106	5,045	3,900	145	11	1,550	34	4,975	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon blad- ders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	6,250	.....	3,400	.....	200	80,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,173	1
.....	32,875	.....	100	.....	3,600	98,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,920	2
.....	.....	.....	54,800	.....	32,625	410,600	1,040	.....	.....	.....	33,096	3
.....	39,125	.....	58,300	.....	36,425	589,800	1,040	.....	.....	.....	54,189	.....
.....	3,130	.....	1,749	.....	2,914	17,694	728	.....	.....	.....	54,189	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
Lake Erie.				\$			\$		\$	
1	Peelee Island.....	5	120	19,950	52	15	820	20	24,000	5,346
2	County of Essex.....	1	98	8,000	7	63	5,750	74	17,500	1,356
3	County of Kent.....	3	230	13,862	21	68	8,545	86	8,000	2,765
4	County of Elgin.....	5	64	11,200	17	54	9,945	103	80,000	4,540
5	Houghton.....	2	25	3,000	10	2	125	5	10,000	625
6	Walsingham.....	1	8	2,500	5	18	650	41	8,000	400
7	Long Point.....	2	32	4,000	13	5	190	10	24,000	2,200
8	Walpole.....	1	10	1,100	6	5	800	9	10,000	450
9	Charlotteville.....					29	1,730	69	22,000	555
10	Rainham.....	1	5	500	4	7	305	9	28,000	280
11	Inner Bay.....					9	230	11		
12	Cayuga, to and including Grand River.....	3	75	13,500	23	17	355	20	38,030	6,400
13	Port Maitland to Port Colborne...	6	50	4,800	23	20	347	22	46,200	6,862
14	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls....					35	1,425	29	60,700	2,813
Totals		30	717	82,412	181	329	30,567	467	376,430	34,592

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		bls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>							
1	Peelee Island.....		234,000	22,150			20,000	40,050
2	County of Essex.....		98,200	69,000			76,900	145,900
3	County of Kent.....		422,900	49,700			85,400	720,850
4	County of Elgin.....		891,000	52,200			256,000	128,450
5	Houghton.....		93,900	5,900			450	30,100
6	Walsingham.....		122,400				12,100	11,100
7	Long Point.....		226,500	12,850	200		164,100	2,000
8	Walpole.....	20	105,800	11,000			88,200	100
9	Charlotteville.....		6,300				19,450	5,000
10	Rainham.....		7,800	26,700			22,100	
11	Inner Bay.....							
12	Cayuga, to and including Grand River.....		272,400	76,550			163,300	1,300
13	Port Maitland to Port Colborne.....		152,600	34,750			87,750	68,100
14	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls.....		10,500				38,000	6,000
	Totals	20	2,644,300	360,800	200		1,063,750	1,158,950
	Values.....	\$200	132,215	36,080	20		106,375	46,358

FISHERIES.—Continued.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.— Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
1		25	23	6,650	2	60	1,000	20						
9	200	175	56	19,950	4	80	200	2	10	3,440				
3	800	275	96	38,000					34	17,050	7	1,350		
			68	22,600					28	11,900				
			4	1,200					1	700				
10	3,800	1,240							5	500				
1	400	100					500	10	2	1,200				
			8	1,800					3	1,625				
12	4,800	1,430							6	625				
			8	2,100			1,300	13						
5	345	205	5	1,450	*52	*168			6	2,175				
			16	3,550					7	1,400				
			4	1,000										
41	10,345	3,450	288	98,300	6	140	3,000	45	98	48,615	7	1,350		

*Dip Nets.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.— Continued.

Mashinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and course fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout Salted.	Whitefish Salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
6,500	33,200		18,450		37,300		580				22,034	1
11,808	138,100		7,100		214,900		930	10			38,097	2
12,900	206,000		1,250		110,000		370				74,360	3
11,350	59,200		2,950		34,100		890				88,074	4
700	9,600		200		1,600		160				7,054	5
	62,600	2,100	2,600		109,400						13,268	6
	8,600		1,800		5,600						29,690	7
7,850	1,000		5,800		90		150				16,429	8
	22,800		2,950		139,600						7,568	9
12,050	5,300		50		5,700		430	30			6,893	10
			9,100								728	11
6,950	23,400		50		49,500		270	25			40,613	21
25,275	18,700		225		57,600		960			8	27,685	13
16,700	9,300		150		14,700		1,500	1,130			8,587	14
	112,075		597,800	2,100	46,875	785,800	6,180	1,345		8	381,080	
	8,966		17,934	126	3,750	23,574	4,326	1,076		80	381,080	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts,	Fishing material,								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>									
1	Lincoln County.....	2	48	3,200	7	49	5,155	76	131,450	6,424
2	Wentworth County.....					13	2,775	24	46,000	1,795
3	Halton ".....					19	2,775	36	64,500	3,300
4	Peel ".....					4	1,050	6	8,000	700
5	York ".....					15	2,300	23	47,100	3,150
6	Ontario County, exclusive of Township of Reach.....	1	3	600	2	5	120	10	7,075	330
7	Counties of Durham and North- umberland.....					24	1,050	27	94,800	820
8	Rice Lake and Trent River.....					18	219	30		
9	Prince Edward County.....					37	843	53	9,200	888
10	Bay of Quinte.....					18	950	38	15,600	2,000
11	Lennox and Napanee.....					23	315	32	750	58
12	Amherst Island.....					35	1,150	59	14,960	2,131
13	Wolfe Island and vicinity.....					23	335	27	3,590	200
	Totals.....	3	51	3,800	9	283	19,037	441	443,025	21,776

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or dore.	Pike.
	Lake Ontario.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Lincoln County		450,700	4,650	11,050		54,150	2,000
2	Wentworth County		178,500	21,500	8,600		200	
3	Halton "		101,000		4,000			
4	Peel "		10,000	3,000	3,500			250
5	York "		41,100	6,800	2,500		200	50
6	Ontario County, exclusive of Township of Reach		16,100	1,650	90			50
7	Counties of Durham and Northumber- land		31,200	2,300	12,450		150	31,800
8	Rice Lake and Trent River							250
9	Prince Edward County		37,600	31,600	34,060		100	10,200
10	Bay of Quinte		9,000	70,000			10,000	130,000
11	Lennox and Napanee							28,300
12	Amherst Island		11,400	49,150	7,650		4,350	5,700
13	Wolfe Island and vicinity						500	13,700
	Totals		886,600	190,650	83,900		69,650	222,300
	Values		\$44,330	19,065	8,390		6,965	8,892

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1905.

									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value,	No.	Value.	
.....	.....	.....	\$15	45	†3	450	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	*121	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	485	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	50	13	960	.....	.....	3
2	120	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	600	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	167	.....	.....	2	325	.....	.....	7
1	120	40	.....	.....	54	950	.....	.....	13	249	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	490	.....	.....	5	135	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	495	.....	.....	5	250	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	460	.....	.....	2	200	.....	.....	13
3	120	75	.....	.....	217	3,467	100	50	39	3,354	.....	.....	.....

§ Dip-nets. * Spears. † Machines.

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Surgeon bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
											\$	
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.		
.....	3,400	.....	33,200	.....	2,350	5,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,227	1
.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	50	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,214	2
.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,050	3
.....	.....	.....	400	.....	250	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,222	4
.....	300	.....	200	.....	100	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,141	5
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	984	6
.....	.....	.....	17,800	.....	7,250	118,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	7
.....	.....	.....	3,600	.....	28,200	14,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800	8
.....	350	300	31,000	.....	15,150	46,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,459	9
.....	.....	30,000	50,000	.....	40,000	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,860	10
.....	.....	8,850	42,400	.....	47,900	19,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,361	11
.....	.....	.....	10,300	.....	50	50,500	.....	.....	1	.....	8,751	12
.....	.....	6,000	20,100	.....	64,000	49,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,166	13
.....	4,050	45,500	213,100	.....	205,300	423,400	.....	.....	1	.....	126,225	.....
.....	324	2,730	6,393	.....	16,424	12,702	.....	.....	10	.....	126,225	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$			\$
1	Frontenac County.....					123	1,622	207	5,711	591
2	Leeds and Lanark.....					41	355	64	210	53
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....	1	3	450	2	26	600	36	1,000	100
4	Renfrew County.....					30	165	31	1,125	165
5	Nipissing District.....	6	15	7,700	14	22	1,600	23	1,400	675
	Totals	7	18	8,150	16	252	4,342	361	9,446	1,584

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	9	14,400	140	400		50	32,100
2	Leeds and Lanark		1,000					8,700
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....						4,000	10,000
4	Renfrew County			300			700	3,900
5	Nipissing District		33,900	74,650			40,900	24,700
	Totals	9	49,300	75,090	400		45,650	79,400
	Values	\$90	2,465	7,509	40		4,565	3,176

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1905.—Continued.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
					36	616						
					75	1,108			1	110		
*4	8				13	200	1,558	78	22	1,800		
			16	4,680			200	3	6	520		
*4	8		16	4,680	124	1,924	1,758	81	29	2,430		

*Dip nets.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
			3,400		31,950	14,800					5,255	1
			25,000		47,500	5,300					5,113	2
	3,500		5,200		14,200	56,900					4,079	3
			200		500	400					314	4
	189,200					17,600	13,850				39,597	5
	192,700		34,000		94,150	95,000	13,850				54,358	
	15,416		1,020		7,532	2,850	9,695				54,358	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.					Boats.		Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$			
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.....	4	100	8,000	12	38	6,725	80	54,035	7,225
2	Lake Superior.....	18	183	36,600	104	79	7,250	111	466,500	26,900
3	Lake Huron (North Channel) ...	26	511	79,500	156	111	14,735	210	862,000	55,680
4	Georgian Bay	22	543	60,100	118	137	9,130	296	883,300	63,665
5	Lake Huron (Proper).....	13	253	32,800	67	109	7,675	184	395,300	32,741
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....	5	13	2,150	9	139	6,286	303	\$19.....	\$47
7	Lake Erie.....	30	717	82,412	181	329	30,567	467	376,430	34,592
8	Lake Ontario	3	51	3,900	9	283	19,037	441	443,025	21,776
9	Frontenac County					123	1,622	207	5,711	591
10	Leeds and Lanark.....					41	355	64	210	53
11	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....	1	3	450	2	36	600	36	1,000	100
12	Renfrew County					30	165	31	1,125	165
13	Nipissing District	6	15	7,700	14	22	1,600	23	1,400	675
	Totals	128	2,389	313,512	672	1477	105,747	2,453	3,490,036	244,163

§ Dip-nets.

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.....			326,920	49,760		291,840	132,850
2	Lake Superior.....		177,300	436,520	1,767,450		25,700	1,250
3	Lake Huron (North Channel).....	2,785	35,000	1,532,200	2,101,050		455,390	109,450
4	Georgian Bay.....	258½	70,280	470,670	1,397,340		66,870	41,750
5	Lake Huron (Proper).....	457	382,000	46,500	875,230		384,800	
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....		7,800	34,950	100		228,890	29,750
7	Lake Erie.....	20	2,644,300	360,800	200		1,063,750	1,158,950
8	Lake Ontario.....		886,600	190,650	83,900		69,650	222,300
9	Frontenac County.....	9	14,400	140	400		50	32,100
10	Leeds and Lanark.....		1,000				8,700	
11	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....						4,000	10,000
12	Renfrew County.....			300			700	3,900
13	Nipissing District.....		33,900	74,650			40,900	24,700
	Totals.....	3,529½	4,252,580	3,474,300	6,275,430		2,632,540	1,775,700
	Values.....	\$35,295	212,629	347,430	627,543		263,254	71,028

FISHERIES.—Continued.

Vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1904.

									Other Fixtures Used in Fishing.					Number.
Seines			Pound-Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses		Piers and Wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
			12	3,500	20	2,100			6	2,875	2	540	1	
			31	9,040					9	13,690	1	200	2	
			83	21,500				100	1	10	4,550	3	810	3
										13	6,825	4	1,200	4
4	625	165	74	17,090						23	5,320			5
75	7,080	4,394	10	2,450	106	5,045	3,900	145	11	1,550	34	4,975	6	
41	10,345	3,450	288	98,300	6	140	3,000	45	98	40,415	7	1,350	7	
3	240	35	†3	450	217	3,467	100	50	39	3,354	*121	121	8	
					36	616							9	
					75	1,108			1	110			10	
\$4		8			13	200	1,558	78	22	1,800			11	
							200	3					12	
			16	4,680					6	520			13	
123	18,298	8,844	514	156,560	473	12,676	8,858	322	238	81,009	51	9,075		
†Machines													*Spear	

†Machines

*Spear

Vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1904.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout, Salted.	Whitefish, Salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
	41,950			3,700	125,750	19,200	2,170	130			88,003	1
	1,250					2,500			2,293	208	257,067	2
	39,450					60,700	2,400	780	228	28	453,259	3
	16,500		9,400		3,800	35,400	3,330	345	638	110	214,312	4
	38,100		10,060		650	76,100	200		459		164,736	5
	39,125		58,300		36,425	589,800	1,040				54,189	6
	112,075		597,800	2,100	46,875	785,800	6,180	1,345		8	381,080	7
	4,050	45,500	213,160		205,390	423,400			1		126,225	8
			3,400		31,950	14,800					5,255	9
			25,200		47,500	5,300					5,113	10
	3,500		5,200		14,200	56,900					4,079	11
			200		500	400					314	12
	189,200					17,600	13,850				39,597	13
	485,200	45,500	922,600	5,800	520,150	2,087,900	29,170	2,600	3,619	354	1,793,229	
	38,816	2,730	27,678	348	41,612	62,637	20,419	2,080	36,190	3,540	1,793,229	

Comparative Statement of yield 1903, 1904, According to Districts.

		1903	1904	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District:					
Whitefish	lbs.	330,940	326,920		4,020
Trout	"	95,080	49,760		45,320
Pickereel	"	134,700	291,840	157,140	
Pike	"	79,200	132,850	53,650	
Maskinonge	"				
Sturgeon	"	31,050	41,950	10,900	
Tullibee	"	13,200	3,700		9,500
Catfish	"	165,500	125,750		39,750
Coarse fish	"		19,200	19,200	
Caviare	"	1,180	2,170	990	
Bladders	"		130	130	
Lake Superior:					
Herring	lbs.	29,500	177,300	147,800	
Whitefish	"	563,950	436,520		127,430
Trout	"	1,641,600	1,767,450	125,850	
Pickereel	"	47,400	25,700		21,700
Pike	"	3,650	1,250		2,400
Sturgeon	"	4,000	1,250		2,750
Perch	"				
Coarse fish	"	4,200	2,500		1,700
Caviare	"				
Trout	bbls.	593	2,293	1,700	
Whitefish	"		208	208	
Lake Huron, N. C.:					
Herring	bbls.	1,640	2,785	1,145	
Whitefish	lbs.	15,000	35,000	20,000	
Trout	"	811,980	1,532,200	720,220	
Pickereel	"	1,713,660	2,101,050	387,390	
Pike	"	648,150	455,390		192,760
Sturgeon Bladders	"	69,550	109,450	39,900	
Sturgeon	"		780	780	
Perch	"	27,450	39,450	12,000	
Catfish	"				
Coarse fish	"	4,500	7,200	2,700	
Caviare	"	12,450	60,700	48,250	
Trout	"	815	2,400	1,585	
Whitefish	bbls.	1,689	228		1,467
Whitefish	"	103	28		
Georgian Bay:					
Herring	bbls.	212	258½	46½	
Whitefish	lbs.	78,975	70,280		8,695
Trout	"	467,080	470,670	3,590	
Pickereel	"	1,213,190	1,397,340	184,150	
Pike	"	101,220	66,870		34,350
Sturgeon	"	50,200	41,750		8,450
Perch	"	23,200	16,500		6,700
Catfish	"	10,000	9,400		600
Coarse fish	"	3,050	3,800	750	
Whitefish	"	45,850	35,400		10,450
Trout	bbls.	65	345	280	
Caviare	"	520	638	118	
Sturgeon Bladders	"	4,935	3,330		1,605
Sturgeon	"		345	345	
Lake Huron (proper):					
Herring	bbls.	1,381	457		924
Whitefish	lbs.	122,725	382,000	259,275	
Trout	"	19,630	46,500	26,870	
Pickereel	"	1,048,810	875,230		173,580
Pike	"	240,920	384,800	143,880	
Sturgeon	"	3,400			3,400
Perch	"	26,525	38,100	12,575	
Catfish	"	9,600	10,000	400	
Coarse fish	"	1,250	650		600
Caviare	"	68,400	76,100	7,700	
Whitefish	"	915	200		715
Trout	bbls.	4			
Trout	"	718	459		259
Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River:					
Whitefish	lbs.		34,950	34,950	
Herring	bbls.				
Eels	lbs.	3,850	7,800	3,950	
Pickereel	"	227,870	228,890	1,020	
Pike	"	23,775	29,750	5,975	
Sturgeon	"	42,900	39,125		3,775
Perch	"	44,000	58,300	14,300	
Catfish	"	33,675	36,425	2,750	
Coarse fish	"	577,000	589,800	12,800	
Caviare	"	2,270	1,040		1,230

Comparative Statement of yield, 1903, 1904, according to Districts.—*Con.*

		1903	1904	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake Erie:					
Herring	bbls.		20	20	
"	lbs.	1,725,425	2,644,500	918,875	
Whitefish	"	303,280	306,800	57,520	
Trout	"	2,870	200		2,670
Bass (white)	"	6,050			6,050
Pickrel	"	1,118,380	1,063,750		54,630
Pike	"	864,625	1,158,950	294,325	
Sturgeon	"	134,850	112,075		22,775
Perch	"	418,200	591,800	179,600	
Tullibee	"	2,550	2,100		450
Catfish	"	42,125	46,875	4,750	
Coarse fish	"	784,050	785,800	1,750	
Caviare	"	6,715	6,180		35
Sturgeon bladders	"	560	1,345	785	
Lake Ontario:					
Herring	bbls.	5			5
"	lbs.	1,087,400	886,600		200,800
Whitefish	"	96,980	190,650	93,676	
Trout	"	71,260	83,900	12,640	
Pickrel	"	61,510	69,650	8,140	
Pike	"	345,500	222,300		123,200
Sturgeon	"	11,500	4,050		7,450
Eels	"	37,850	45,500	7,650	
Perch	"	360,100	213,100		147,000
Catfish	"	286,150	205,300		80,850
Coarse fish	"	399,100	423,400	24,300	
Caviare	"				
Bladders	"				
Tullibee	"	6,500			6,500
Trout	"	2	1		1
Nipissing District:					
Herring	bbls.				
"	lbs.	15,950	33,900	17,950	
Whitefish	"	20,600	74,650	54,050	
Trout	"				
Pickrel	"	18,010	40,900	22,890	
Pike	"	15,350	24,700	9,350	
Catfish	"				
Sturgeon	"	191,250	189,200		2,050
Perch	"				
Coarse fish	"	22,500	17,600		5,000
Caviare	"	13,720	13,850	130	
Bladders	"	150			150
Trout	"	2			2
Inland Waters:					
Herring	bbls.	13½	9		4½
"	lbs.	9,325	15,400	6,075	
Whitefish	"	580	440		140
Trout	"	840	400		440
Pickrel	"	6,380	4,750		1,630
Pike	"	84,075	54,700		29,375
Sturgeon	"	1,525	3,500	1,975	
Eels	"				
Perch	"	26,800	34,000	7,200	
Catfish	"	165,500	64,150		101,350
Coarse fish	"	67,250	77,400	10,150	
Caviare	"				

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.		1903.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish.....	lbs ..	2,632,770	3,474,300	841,530	
" (salted).....	" ..	34,400	70,800	36,400	
Herring.....	" ..	3,088,150	4,252,580	1,164,430	
" (salted).....	" ..	653,700	705,900	52,200	
Trout.....	" ..	5,787,310	6,275,430	488,120	
" (salted).....	" ..	704,800	723,800	19,000	
Bass*.....	" ..	6,050			6,050
Pickereel.....	" ..	2,604,540	2,632,540	28,000	
Pike.....	" ..	1,539,325	1,775,700	236,375	
Sturgeon.....	" ..	494,250	485,200		9,050
Caviare.....	" ..	30,550	29,170		1,380
Eels.....	" ..	37,950	45,500	7,550	
Perch.....	" ..	868,700	922,600	53,900	
Catfish.....	" ..	701,750	520,150		181,600
Coarse fish.....	" ..	1,987,000	2,087,900	100,900	
Tullibee.....	" ..	22,250	5,800		16,450
Bladders.....	" ..	710	2,600	1,890	
Total		21,194,205	24,009,970	3,030,295	214,530
Total Increase 1904.....				2,815,765	

Note—Black.

RECAPITULATION

Of fishing tugs, boats, nets, etc., employed in the Province for the year 1904.

Articles.	Value.	Articles	Value.
	\$		\$
128 tugs, 2,389 tons 672 men	313,512	75 dip net.....	213
1,477 boats, 2,453 men.....	105,747	8,858 hooks and set lines ..	322
3,490,036 yards of gill nets.....	244,163	238 freezers and ice houses.	81,009
123 seines, 14,378 yards.....	6,804	51 piers and wharves.....	9,075
514 pound nets.....	156,560	3 machines.....	450
473 hoop-nets.....	13,121	121 spears.....	121
			\$931,097

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1904.

Kind of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$
Whitefish.....	bbls .. 354	10 00	3,540
" ..	lbs .. 3,474,300	10	347,430
Trout.....	bbls .. 3,619	10 00	36,190
" ..	lbs .. 6,275,430	10	627,543
Herring.....	bbls .. 3,529½	10 00	35,295
" ..	lbs .. 4,252,580	05	212,629
Bass (white).....	" ..	08	
Pickereel.....	" .. 2,632,540	10	263,254
Pike.....	" .. 1,775,700	04	71,028
Sturgeon.....	" .. 485,200	08	38,816
Caviare.....	" .. 29,170	70	20,419
Bladders.....	" .. 2,600	80	2,080
Eels.....	" .. 45,500	06	2,730
Perch.....	" .. 922,600	03	27,678
Catfish.....	" .. 520,150	08	41,612
Coarse fish.....	" .. 2,087,900	03	62,637
Tullibee.....	" .. 5,800	06	348
Total			\$1,793,229

Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1904 inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	\$10,228,696
1870	\$ 264,982	1887.....	1,581,850
1871	193,524	1888.....	1,839,869
1872	267,633	1889.....	1,963,123
1873	293,091	1890.....	2,009,637
1874	446,267	1891.....	1,806,389
1875	453,194	1892.....	2,042,198
1876	437,229	1893.....	1,694,930
1877	438,223	1894.....	1,659,968
1878	348,122	1895.....	1,584,473
1879	367,133	1896.....	1,605,674
1880	444,491	1897.....	1,289,822
1881	509,903	1898.....	1,433,631
1882	825,457	1899.....	1,477,815
1883	1,027,033	1900.....	1,333,293
1884	1,133,724	1901.....	1,428,078
1885	1,342,692	1902.....	1,265,705
1886	1,435,998	1903.....	1,535,144
		1904.....	1,793,524
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	\$10,228,696	<i>Total</i>	\$39,523,524

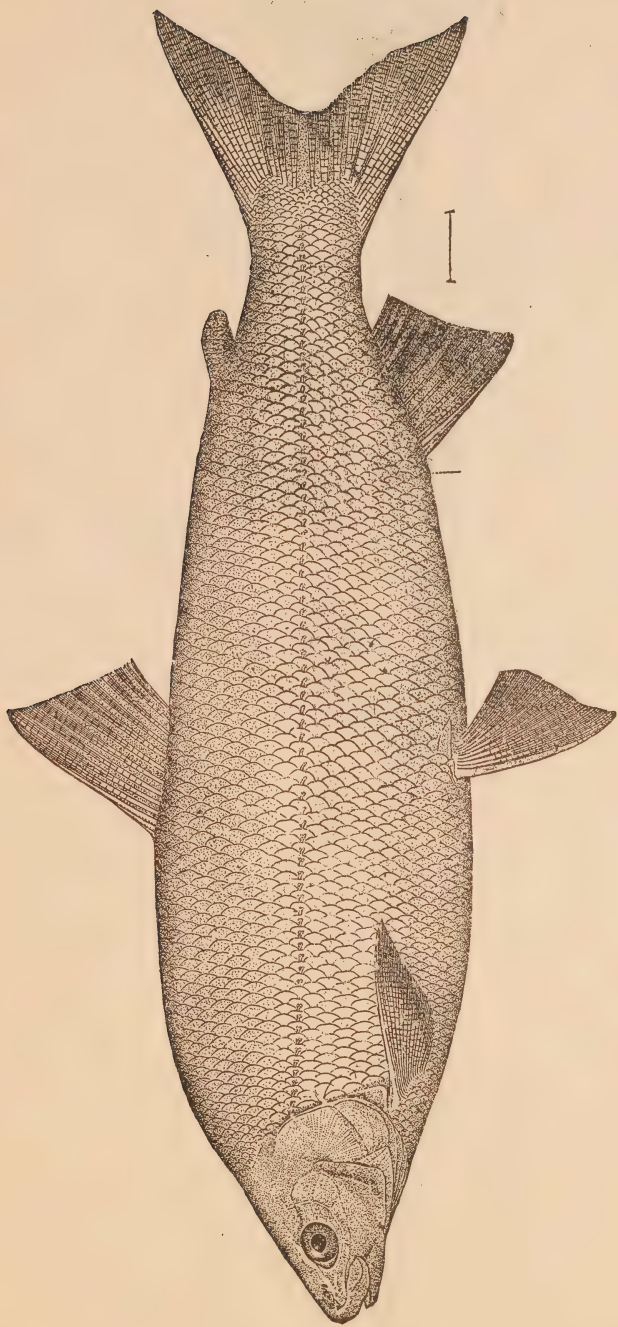
Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73.....	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874.....	350,000			350,000
1875.....	650,000			650,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,423,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892.....	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,500
1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,014,000	75,914,000
1902.....	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,500	101,895,000
1903.....	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
1904.....	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	77,352,000
<i>Total</i>	141,075,200	1,547,500,000	56,139,500	1,652,214,200

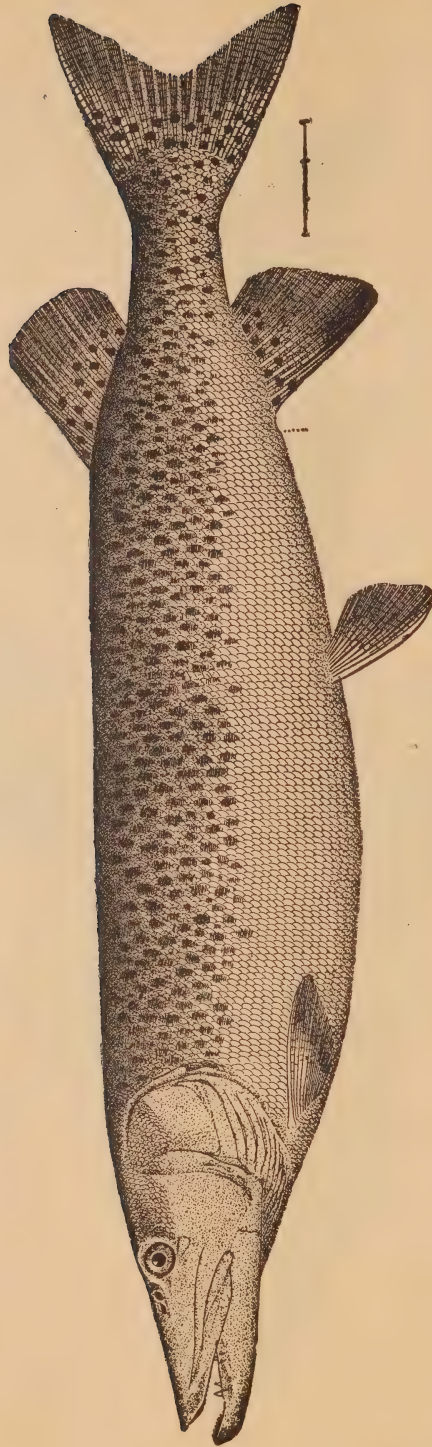
The above figures are taken from the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.



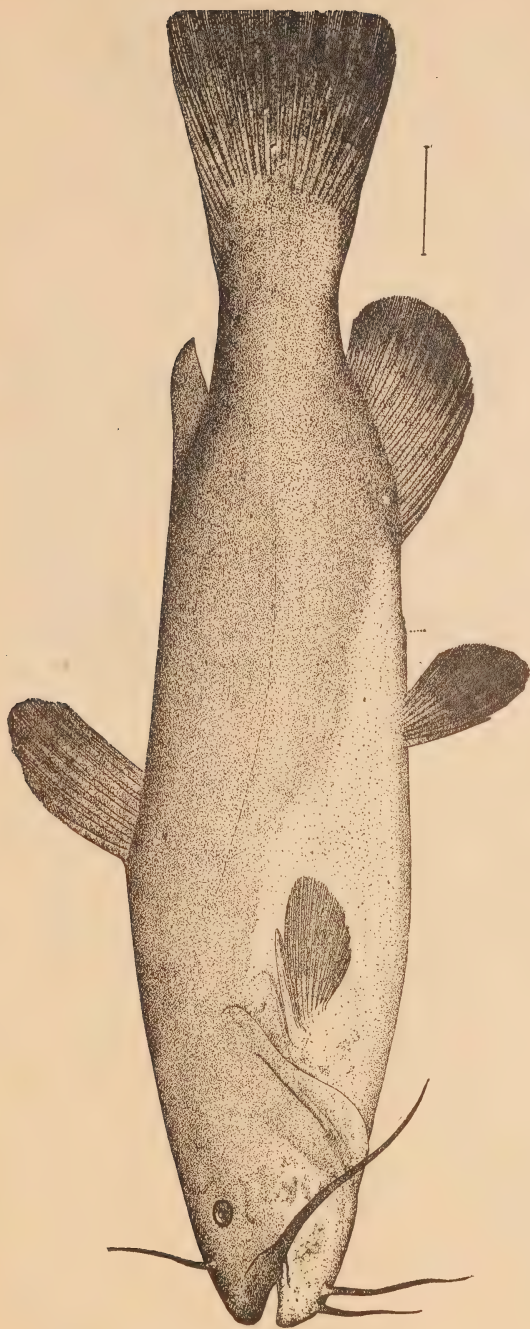
Brook Trout. (*Salvelinus fontinalis*.)



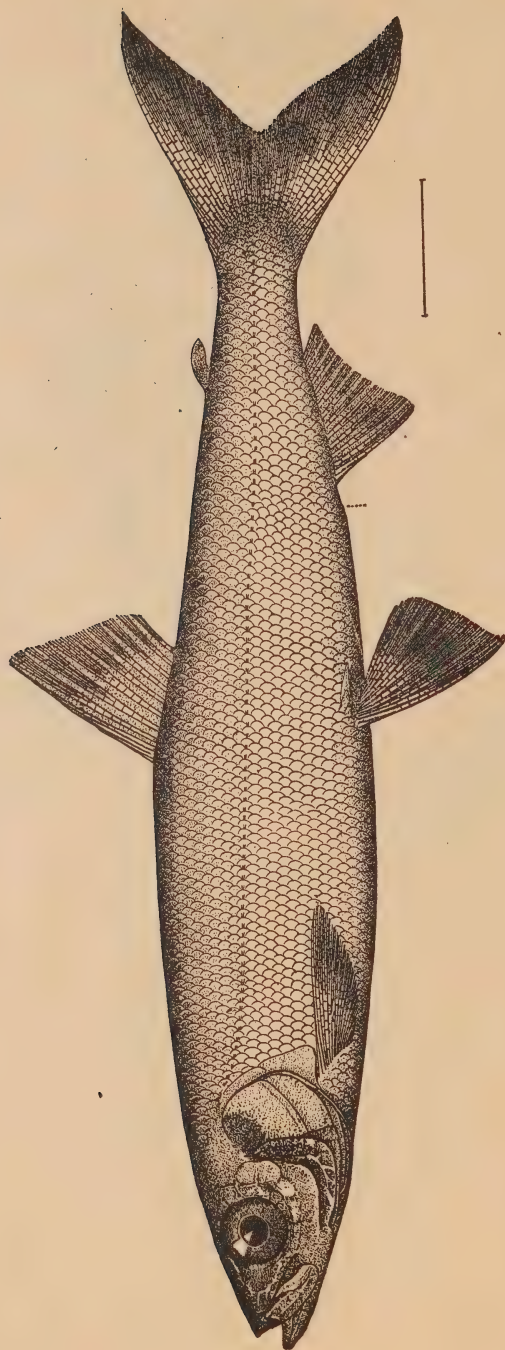
Whitefish. (*Coregonus clupeiformis*.)



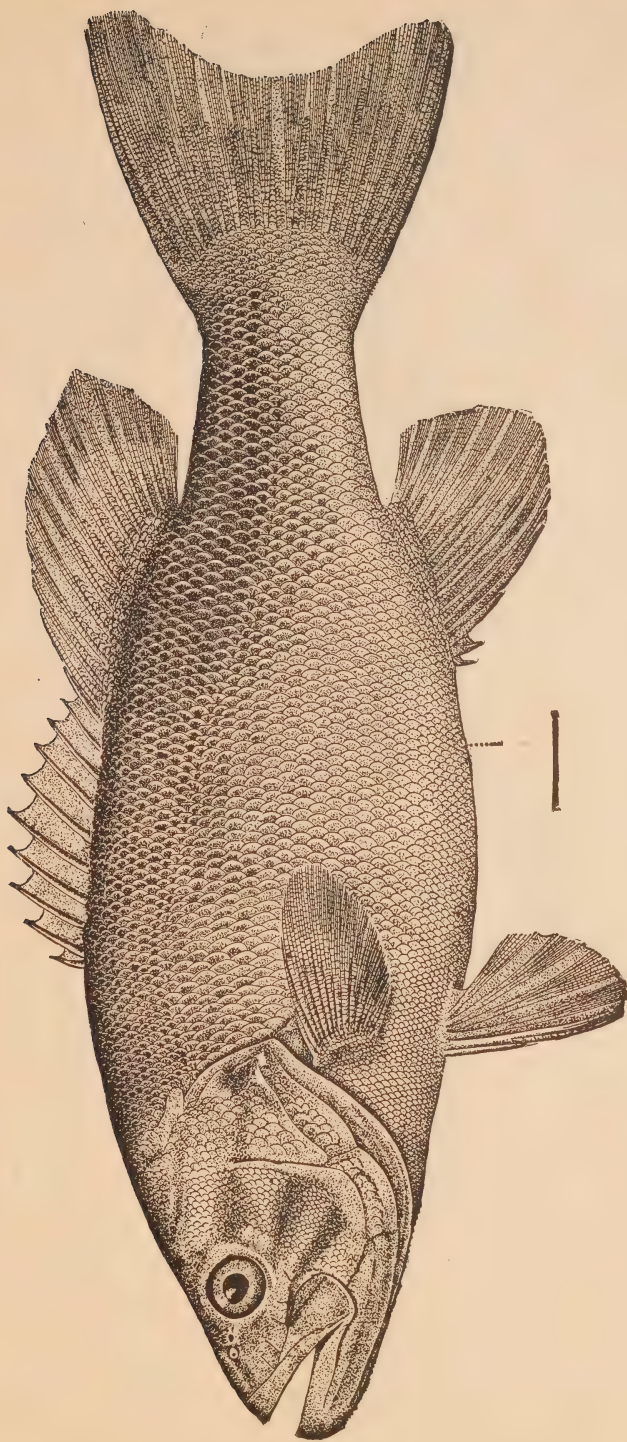
Maskinonge. (*Esox nobilior*.)



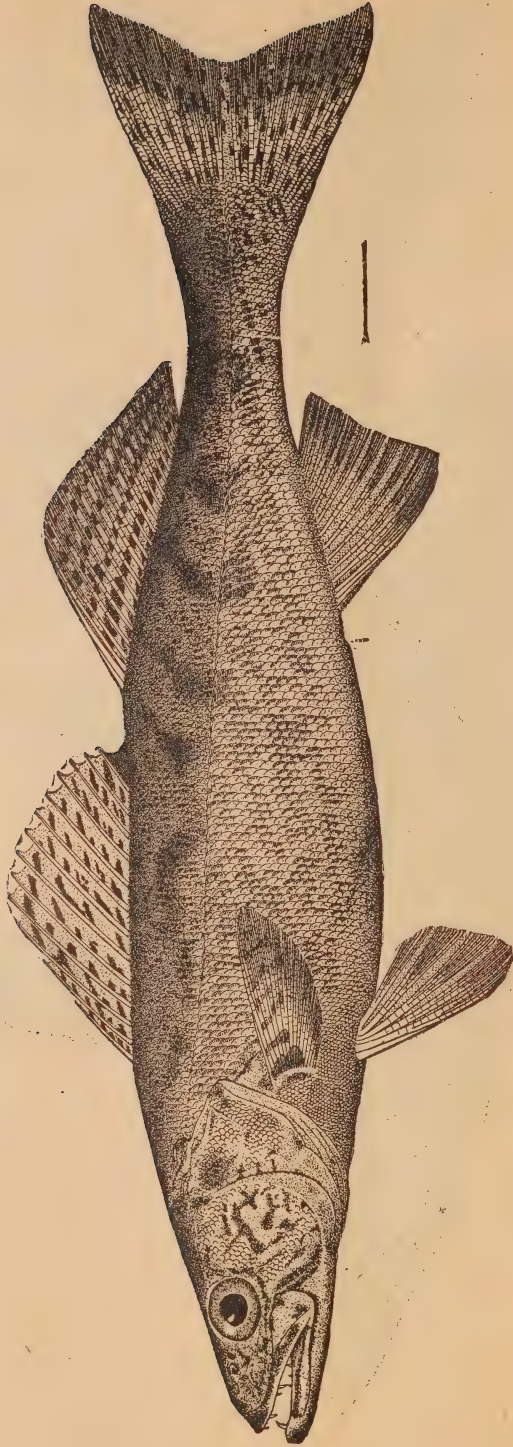
Bullhead. (*Amiurus vulgaris*.)



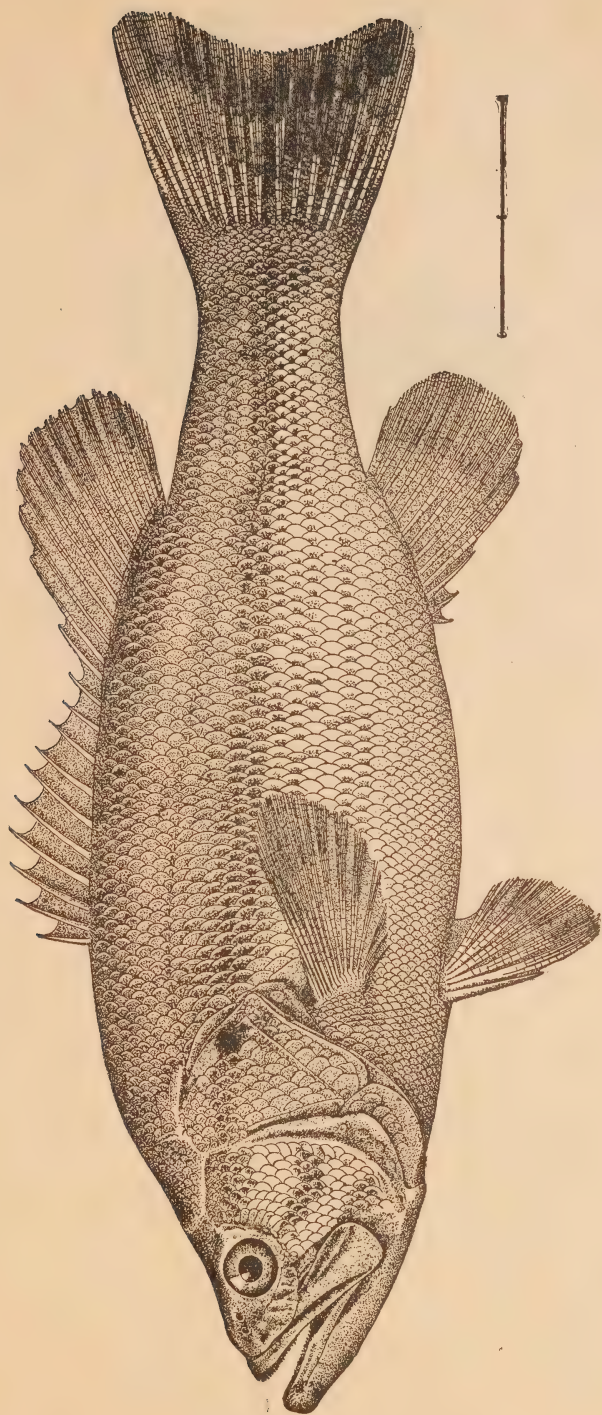
“Longjaw” of Lake Ontario. (*Coregonus hoyi*.)



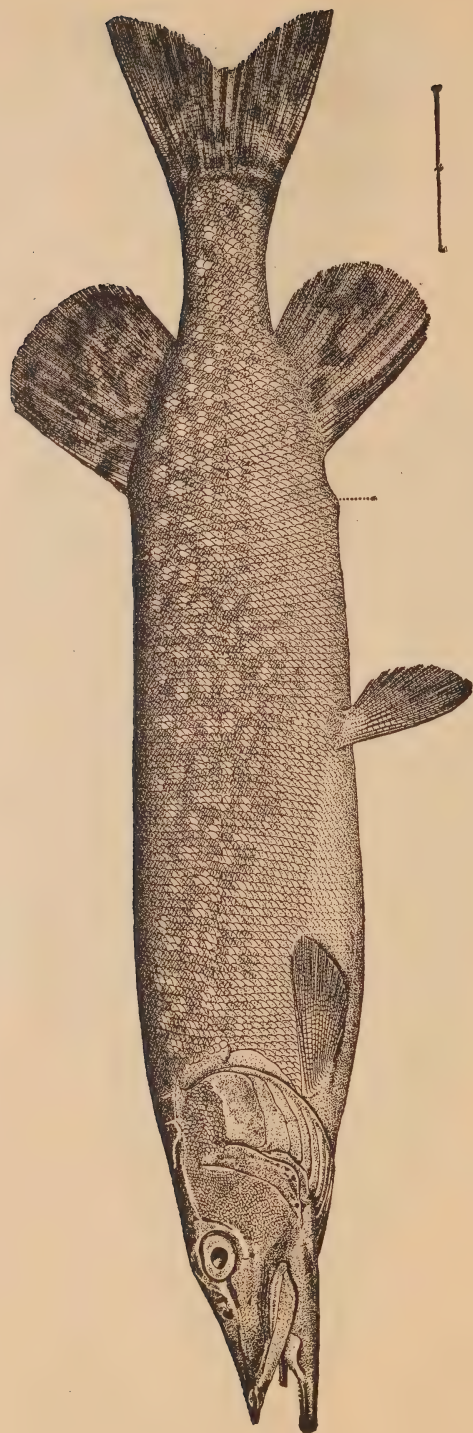
Small-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus dolomieu*.)



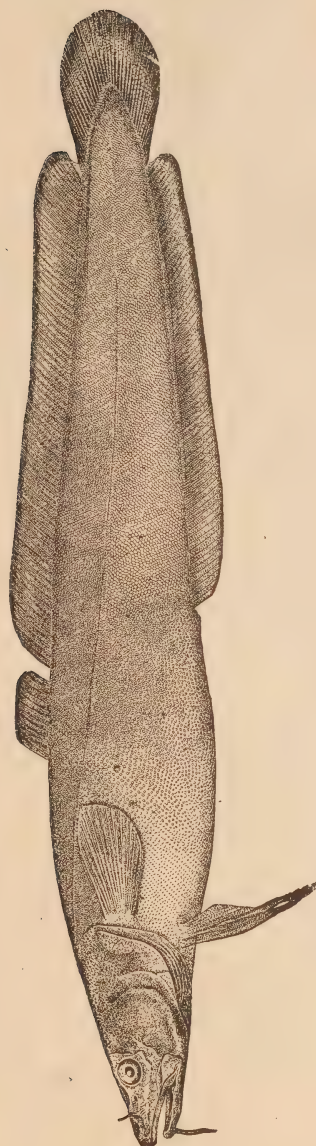
Pickereel, Dore, Pike-Perch, or Wall-eyed Pike. (*Sizostadum vitreum*.)



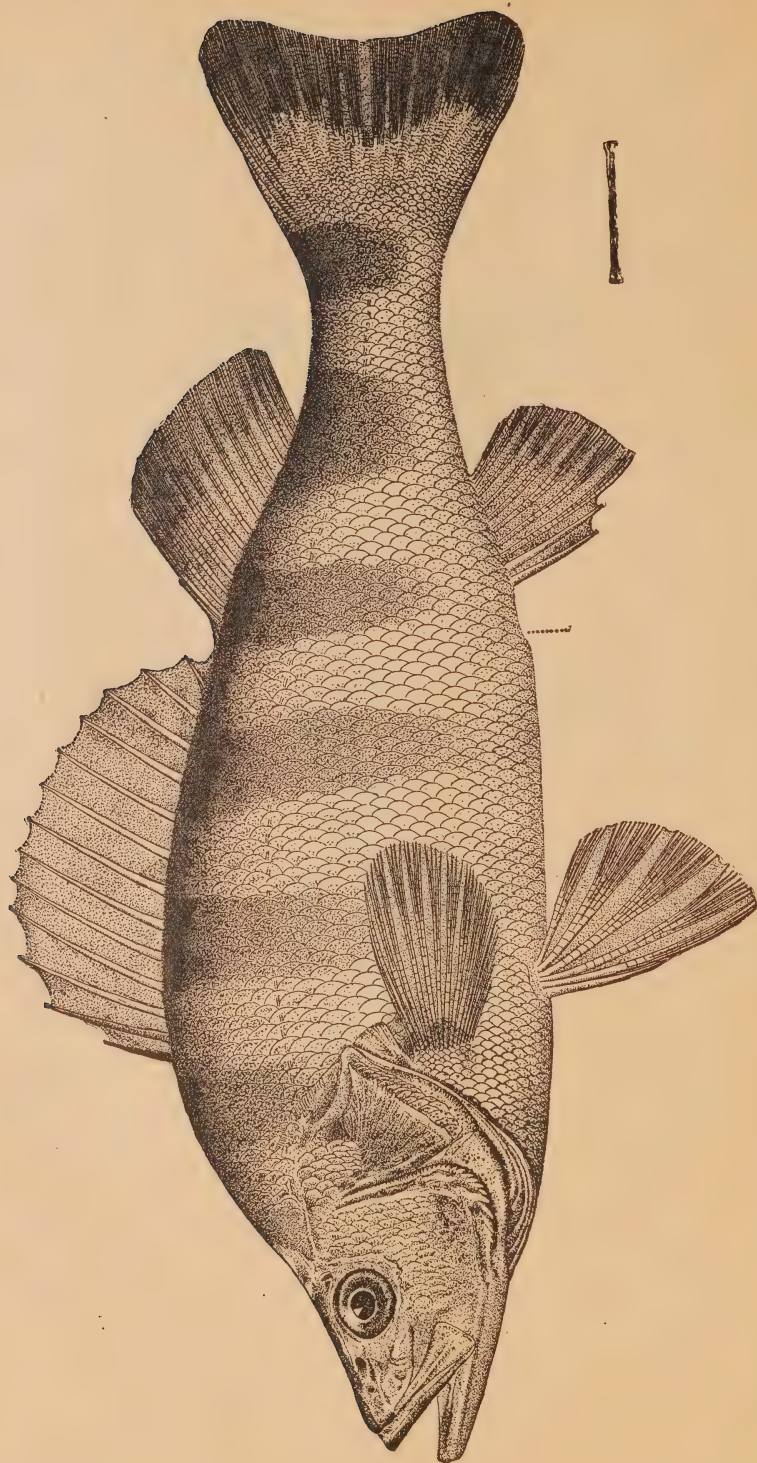
Large-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus salmoides*.)



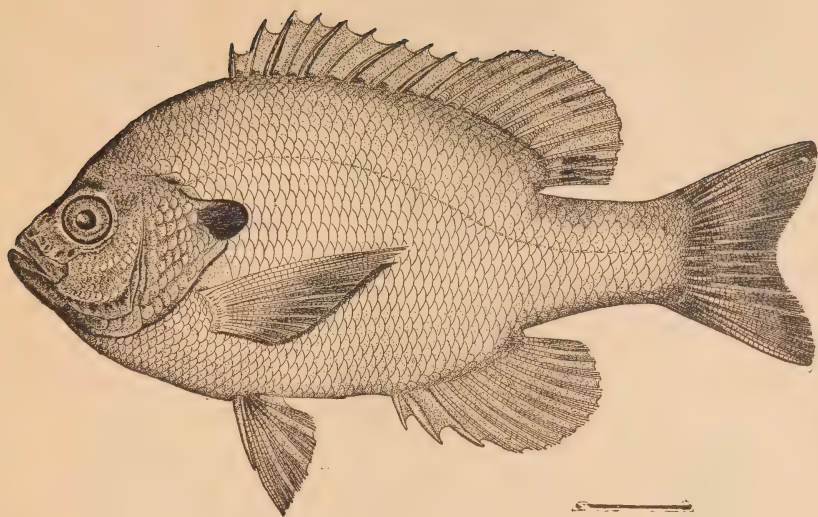
Pike. (*Esox lucius*.)



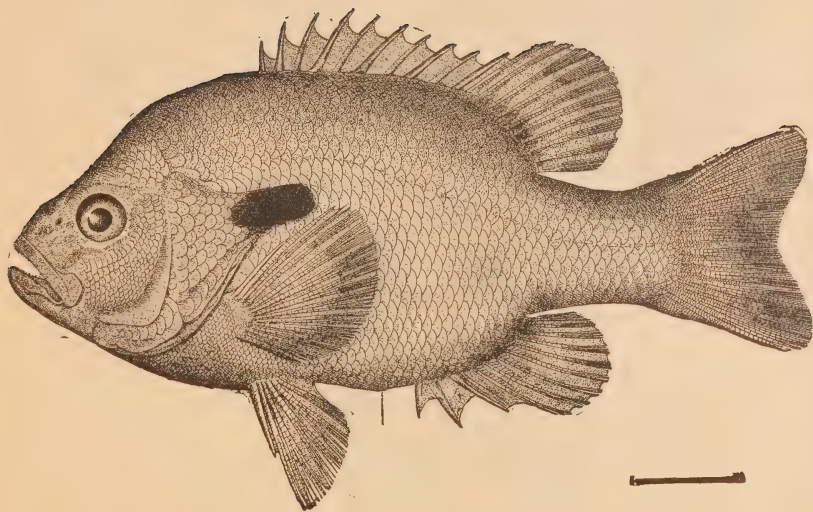
Ling or Burbot. (*Lota americana.*)



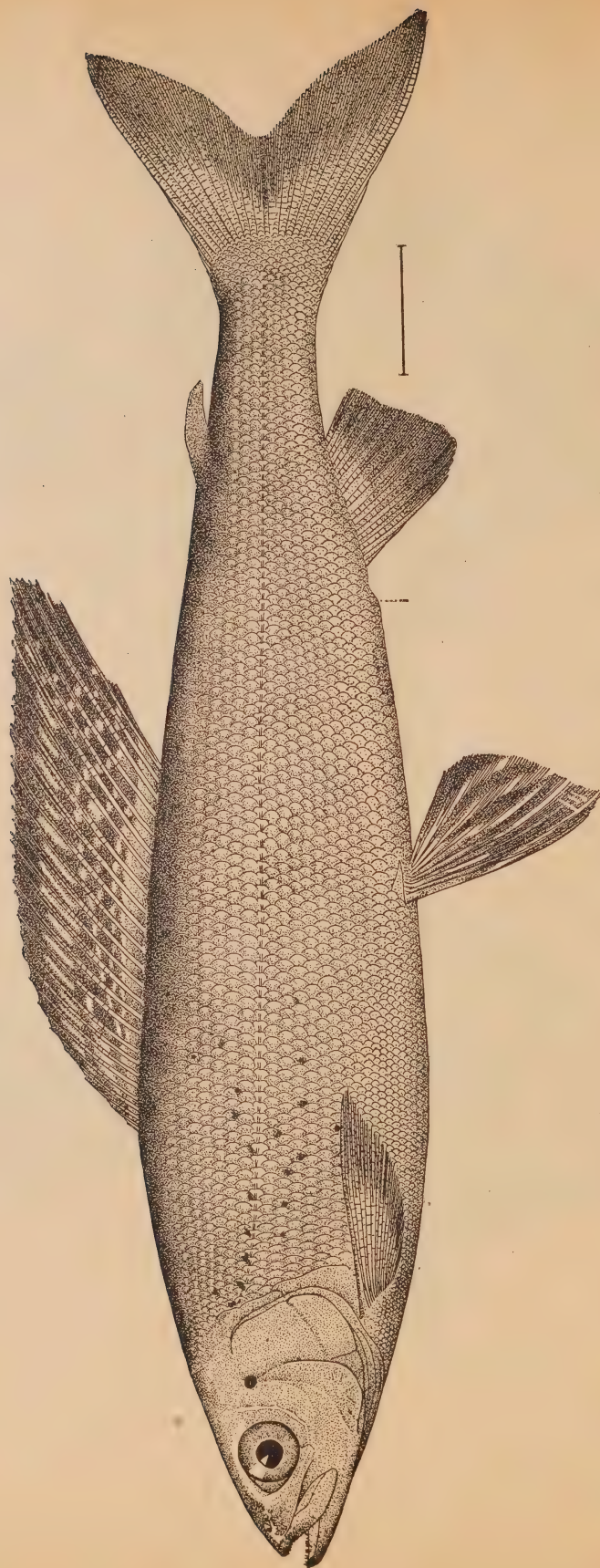
Yellow Perch. (*Perca americana*.)



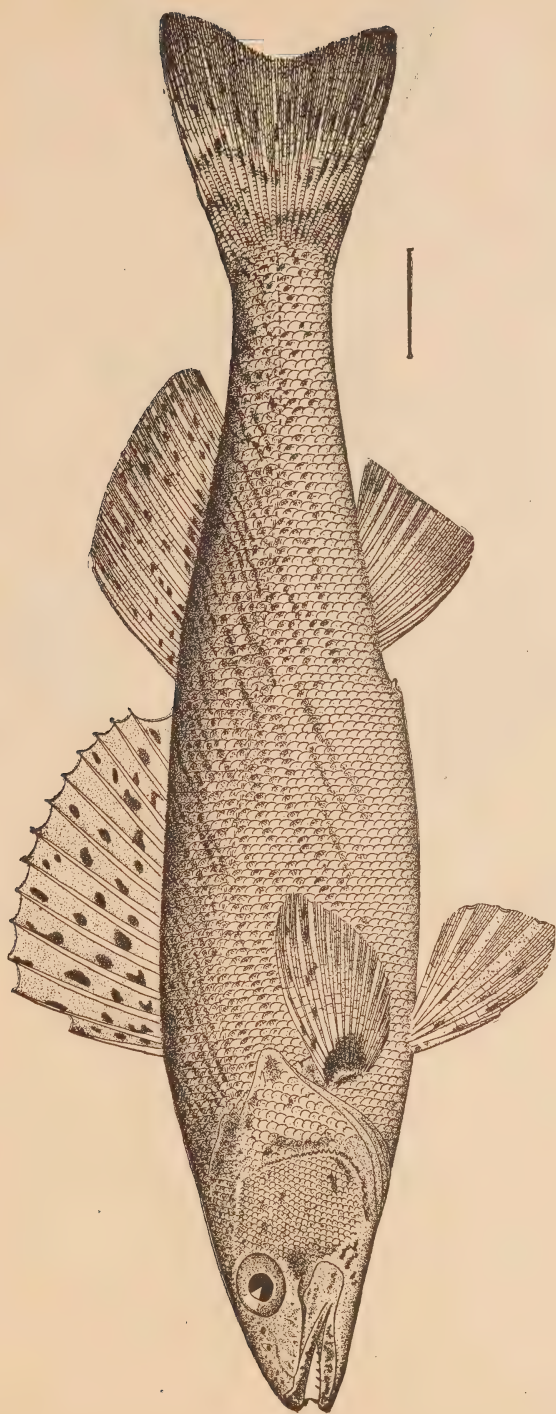
The Long-eared Sun Fish. (*Lepomis aurilus.*)



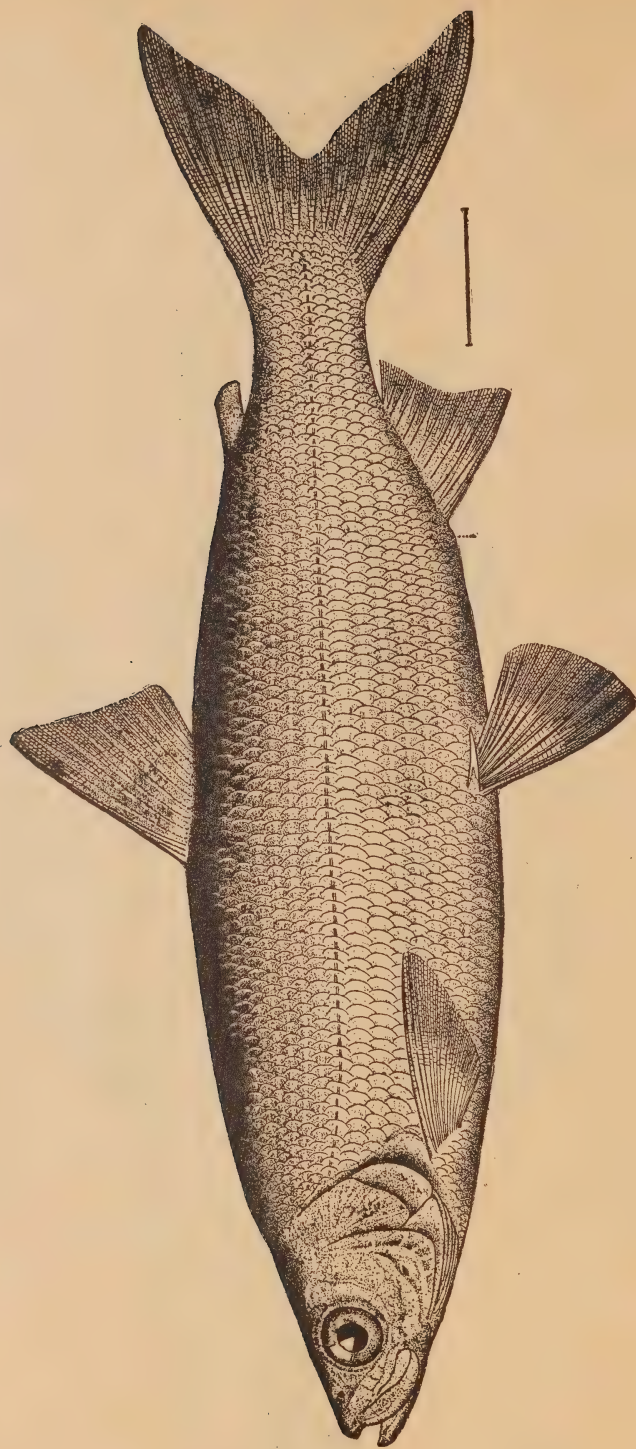
Pumpkin Seed or Sun Fish. (*Lepomis gibbosus.*)



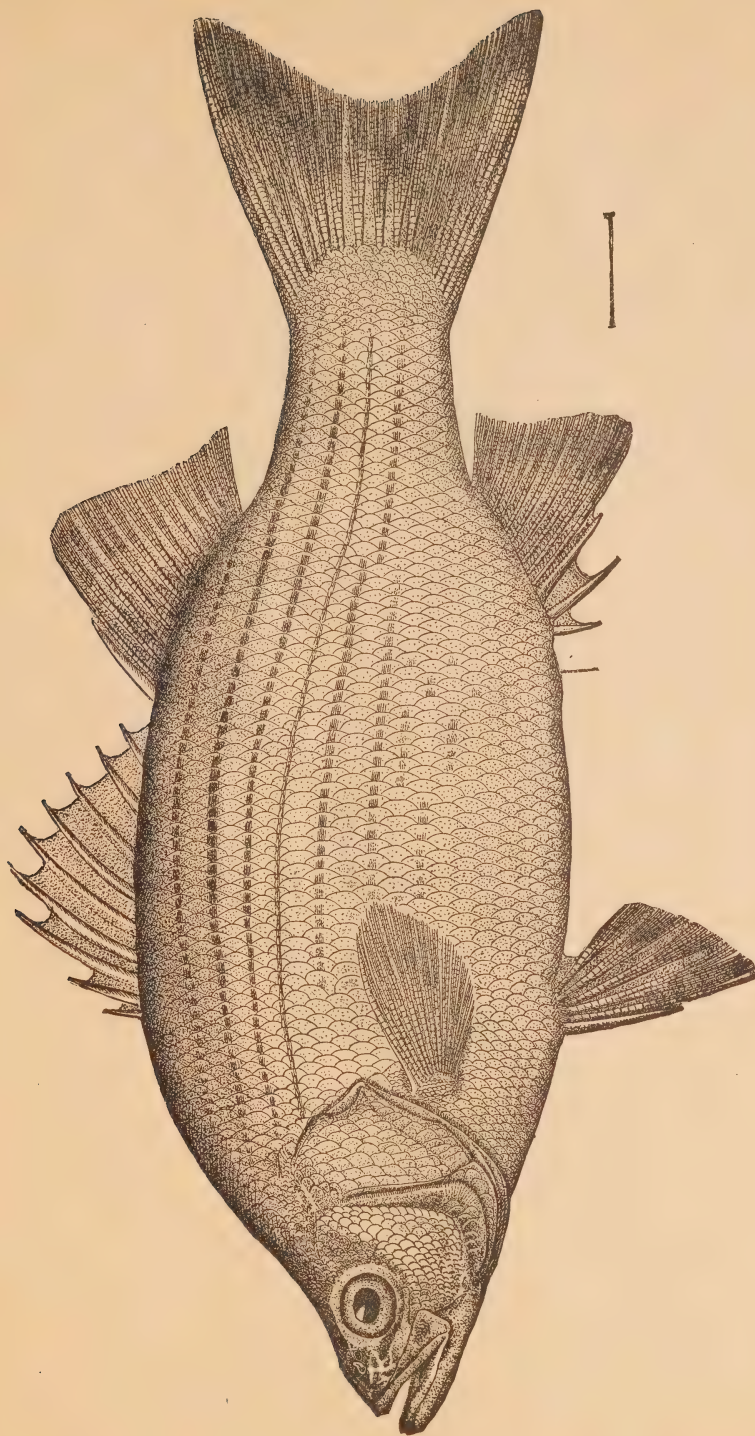
The Grayling. (*Thymallus tricolor*.)



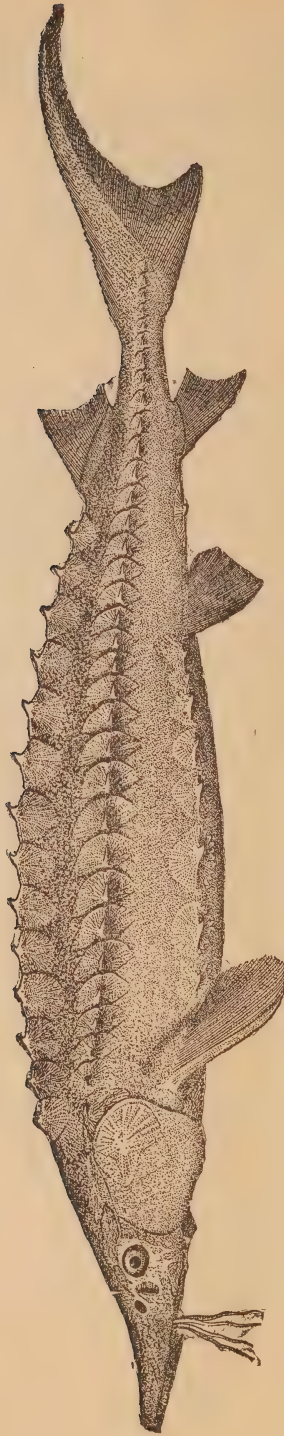
Sauger or Blue Pickerel. (*Stizostedium canadense*.)



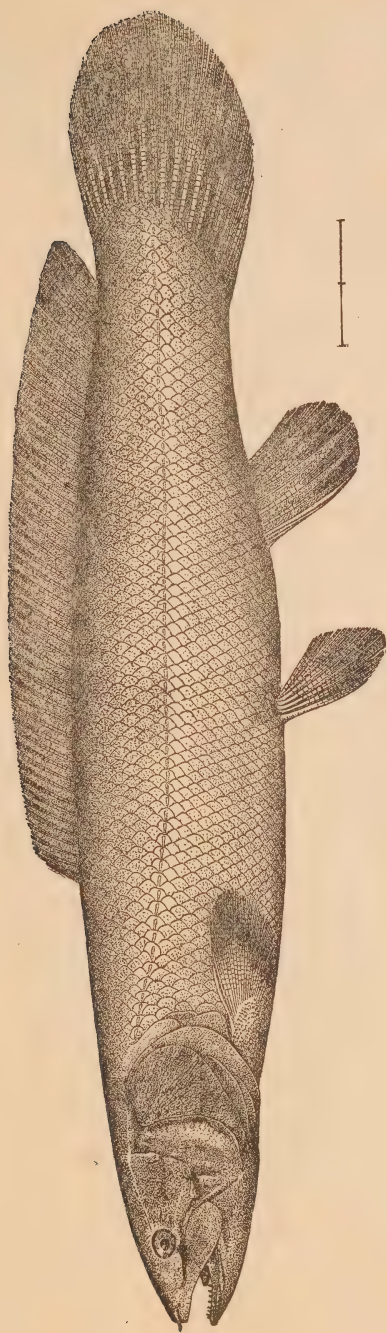
Lake Herring. (*Coregonus artedii*.)



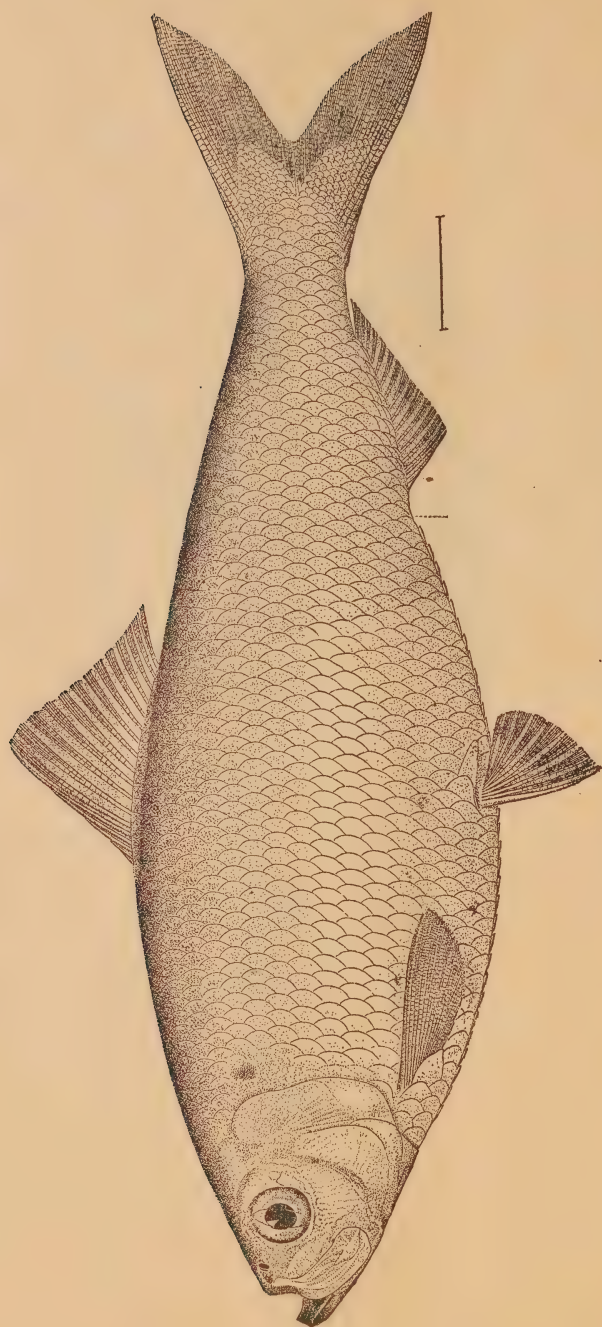
White Bass. (*Roccus chrysops*.)



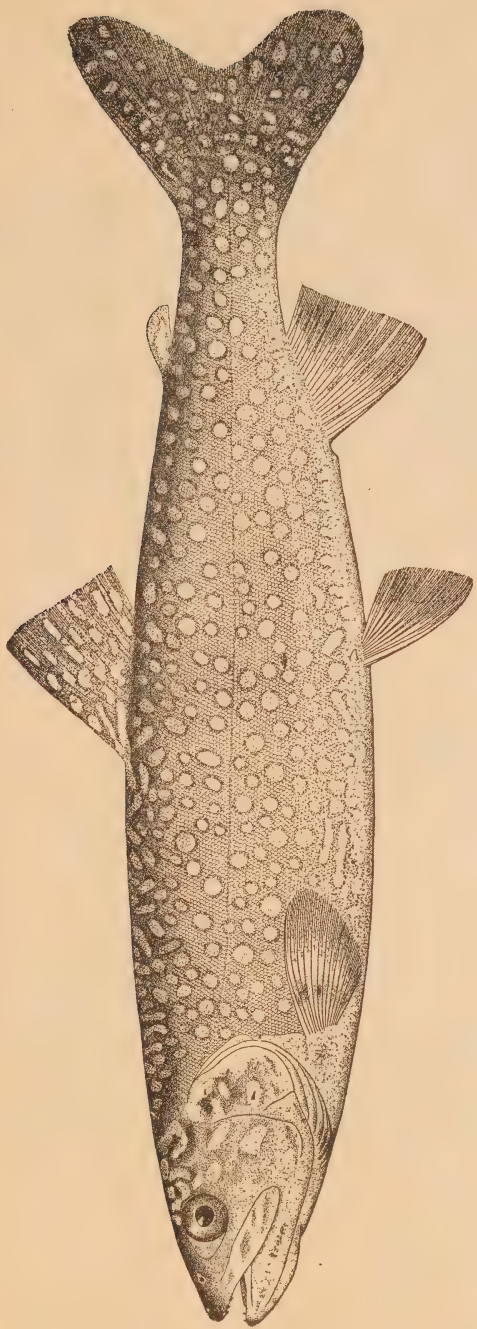
Sturgeon. (*Acipenser rubidiculus*.)



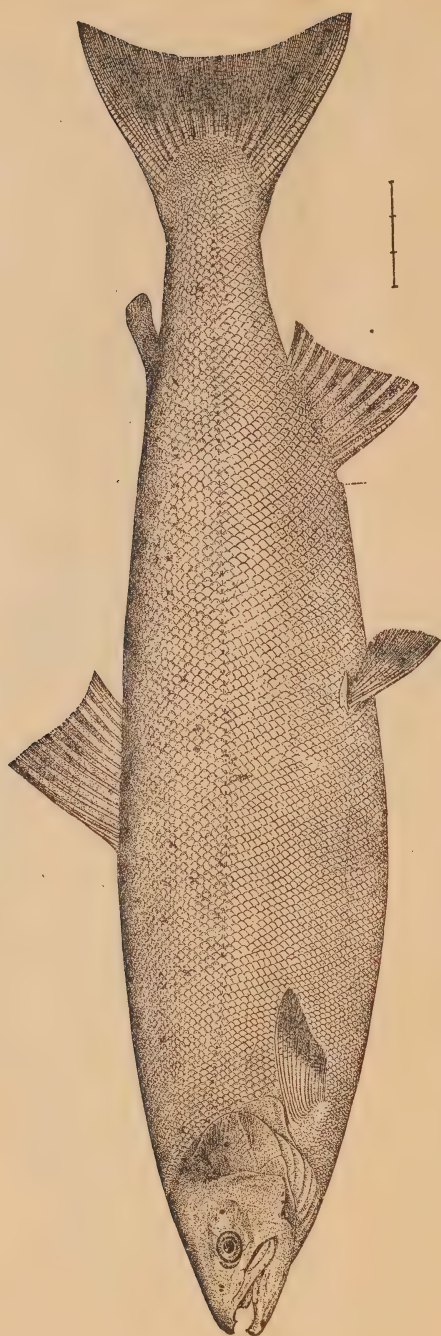
Dog Fish, Bowfin or Mud Fish. (*Amia calva*.)



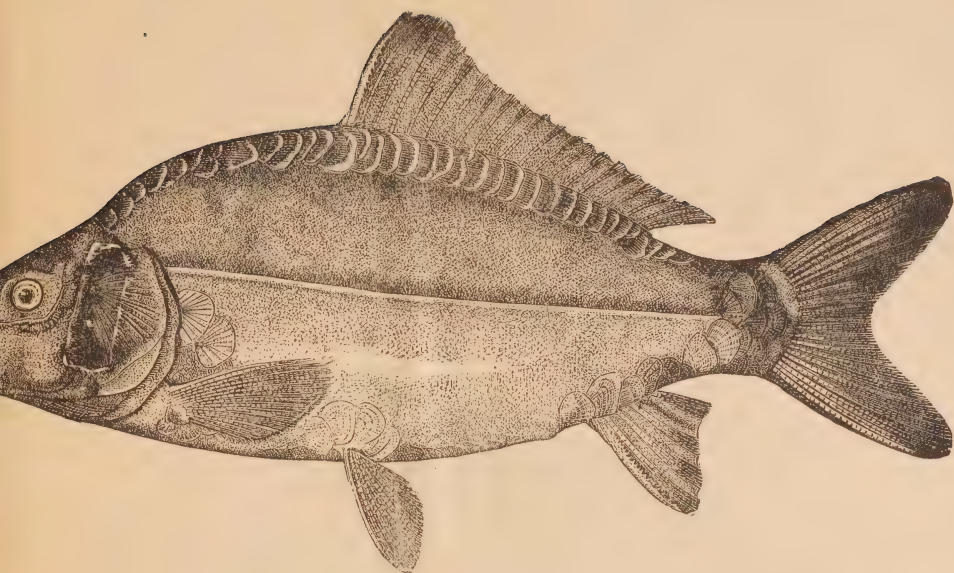
The Alewife or Branch Herring. (*Clupea vernalis*.)



Lake Trout. (*Sabelinus namaycush*.)



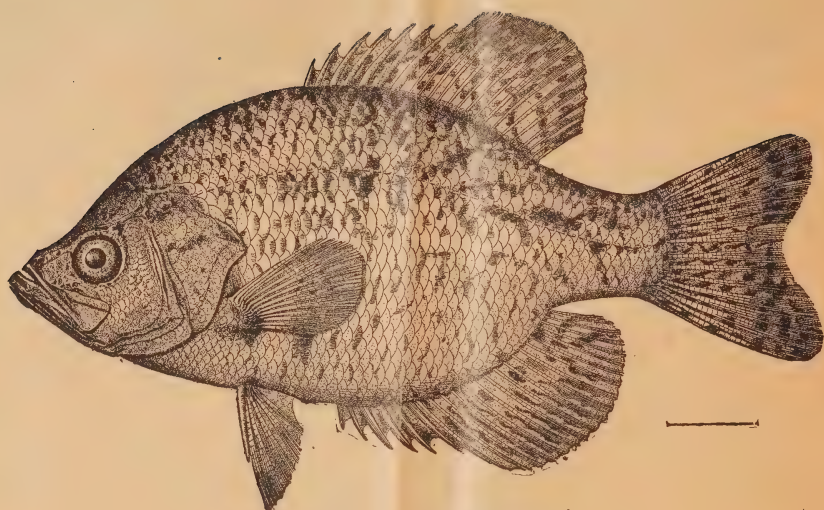
Atlantic Salmon. (*Salmo salar*.)



The Mirror Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio*.)



German Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio*.)



(Grass Bass. (*Pomoxys sparoides*.)



REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO

Game Commission

FOR THE YEAR

1904.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:

Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1905.



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TORONTO.

To His Honour WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

The undersigned has the honor to present to your Honour the report of the Ontario Game Commission for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. O. REAUME,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Toronto, March 1st, 1905.



REPORT OF THE
ONTARIO GAME COMMISSION

1904.

His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—We, your Commissioners, beg to present to you the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Ontario Game Commission.

The winter of 1903-4 will long be remembered for its length and severity, and the havoc it wrought among our Game Birds and Animals. In some localities quail were entirely swept out, and deer perished in large numbers through lack of food. Even that hardy little animal the wood hare succumbed to the severity of the weather and scarcity of food.

Finding in the spring that the breeding stock of quail was reduced to a minimum, your Commissioners asked for an Order-in-Council making the year 1904 a close season for quail. The order was granted, and very generally approved of by sportsmen in the Province. From the present outlook it may be considered expedient and wise to extend the close season over another year. After discussing different methods for the purpose of endeavoring to keep up a fair stock of quail in the country, your Commissioners have arrived at the conclusion that the best results are likely to be obtained by importing birds from the South in the spring and turning them down. And the Government will be asked to grant a sum of money annually for that purpose.

The shooting season of 1904 will not be looked back upon by the sportsman as a red-letter one. It being a close season for quail, he could not indulge in that grandest of all upland shooting; and ruffed grouse were very scarce in most localities. Woodcock were also scarce. These noble game birds are becoming scarcer year by year; this is to be accounted for by two reasons. One the destruction of their haunts and breeding-grounds, and the other the indiscriminate slaughter among them in their winter home in the Southern States.

Snipe afforded good sport during the season, and good bags were made; better than have been reported for several years past.

Duck were plentiful, and on some preserves good bags were made throughout the season; and from others came the report of indifferent sport. It is gratifying to know that the Mallard and Black Duck appear to be holding their own in numbers.

Deer and moose afforded good sport, and the numbers killed fell but a little short of the season of 1903. Our northern country is being visited by sportsmen in increasing numbers every year in quest of deer and moose, and your Commissioners feel that in the near future further restrictions must be placed on hunters. During the season 5,238 deer licenses and 132 moose licenses were granted; this speaks well for the popularity of Northern Ontario with the devotee of the rifle.

Our fur-bearing animals are becoming scarcer year by year, owing, no doubt, to a large extent, to the market value of their pelts.

Reference was made in our last report to the importation of a number of Capercaillie from Europe. The birds were turned down in the Algonquin Park, and from reports received from the park superintendent it is very gratifying to know that the birds are doing well, broods of young birds having been seen in different localities. Should the birds continue to increase in numbers, they will form a valuable addition to the game birds of the Province.

Your Commissioners beg to urge on the Legislature the advisability of enacting legislation against the use of automatic and repeating shot-guns. When we see our game birds becoming scarcer year by year, and those carrying fire-arms increasing in numbers, it becomes an absolute necessity to stay the hand of the slayer by legislation.

It affords your Commissioners great pleasure to express their appreciation of the faithful and painstaking manner in which the Chief Game Warden, Mr. E. Tinsley, continues to discharge the duties of his office. Through his vigilance the Department continues to show gratifying financial results year by year. During the year 1904, the receipts from all sources were \$19,347.65, and the expenditure \$11,765.17; leaving a net balance to the Province of \$7,582.48.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MONTAGUE A. A. SMITH,
Chairman Ontario Game Commission.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF GAME WARDEN.

Toronto, January, 1905.

MONTAGUE A. A. SMITH, Esq.,
Chairman Ontario Game Commission.

SIR,— In presenting this, the thirteenth annual report of the Ontario Game Commission, I do so trusting it will meet the approval of yourself and colleagues, and that the result of the year's work has been satisfactory to the sportsmen of the Province and the public in general.

The usual statement of convictions, copies of Orders-in-Council, lists of license issuers, non-resident sportsmen and deputy wardens, with other important matters will be found herein, which I venture to hope will be satisfactory.

WARDENS.

The wardens in charge of districts have rendered most efficient service, as in the past; they have been energetic and fearless in the discharge of their somewhat onerous and manifold duties. They, and the Inspectors and Provincial Officers of the Attorney-General's Department, also the employees of the Crown Lands Department, deserve my warmest commendation for the effective and valuable assistance received from them in enforcing and carrying out the Game Laws of the Province.

DEPUTY WARDENS.

There were 320 on the roll in my last report. Three have resigned during the year and one was drowned. Forty more have been appointed, the

number now on the roll being 356. Many of them have been very effective in their respective localities, and have done far more to enforce the Game Laws than could rightly be expected in return for their uncertain remuneration.

GAME LAWS.

The Game Laws are becoming each succeeding year more respected as they become better understood by the general public, who now realize that it must be either protection or extermination, and wisely choose the former. I regret the necessity of again having to allude to a number of men in business in various parts of the Province who have so little respect for their characters as business men. These men, whom I am glad to say are few in number, are in collusion with law breakers and poachers. Storekeepers who knowingly purchase from poachers raw furs or game illegally procured are to a large extent in the same class as receivers of stolen property, and should be punished to a similar extent. These merchants' stores are the depots from which the agents of firms in other Provinces purchase illegal furs and game for export. To such an extent does this illegal traffic prevail that we have to meet all trains and all express matter at the principal railway stations. During the year 1904 upwards of 1,500 brace of partridge have been seized and confiscated, nearly all of which, had they escaped the vigilance of our Deputy Wardens, would have been sold in New York and Boston. The penalty for those caught engaged in such transactions should be imposed to the fullest extent, for the purpose of paying the cost of the espionage made necessary by their illegal actions.

With one or two unfortunate exceptions the large number of American sportsmen hunting in the Province have conducted themselves as gentlemen and sportsmen would be expected to do, respecting our game laws and proving their title of gentlemen and sportsmen and all these words imply. Many have expressed themselves to me in glowing terms of the enjoyment and satisfaction derived from their visit to the Province; many of them allude in kindest terms to the uniform courtesy extended to them by the Wardens, Deputy Wardens, and others with whom they came in contact. In miserable contrast to the conduct of the above mentioned gentlemen was the conduct of four young Americans who from their appearance were intelligent enough to have known better, and whose names I omit in regard for the feelings of their relatives and connections. These four men, from a well known coal and iron district of the United States, on their arrival in the Province represented themselves to be residents of Ontario, securing licenses for five dollars instead of twenty-five dollars each, thus defrauding the Government to the extent of eighty dollars. Not satisfied with that, they went into the woods, several days before open season commenced, and not only killed game during the close season, but wantonly shot cow and calf moose, leaving the remains to rot in the woods. Too much cannot be said of "the prohibiting of the sale of game" as an effective factor in game protection. It removes the object for killing game by the market hunter and to some extent puts him out of business.

It will be necessary to further prohibit for a number of years the sale or barter of snipe, woodcock, quail, English or Mongolian pheasants, all species of grouse, including ruffed grouse, better known by its local name of partridge. I regret to say the necessity for further protection of wild turkey in the province no longer exists. I do not believe that there is a single specimen of this grand game bird at this time in its natural wild state in the province. Although protected for a number of years they have disappeared

with the woods in the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, the last three counties in which they were found.

A large number of the best sportsmen in the province want the open season for ducks to commence September 15th instead of September 1st, a change I would strongly recommend. This change would result in all species of wild fowl except quail having the same open season. Sportsmen wanting this change allege that the ducks which reach our lakes and bays from the far northern breeding grounds during the latter part of August and early September, have not time to settle down and stay in our bays and marshes, as they would do if left undisturbed for two or three weeks after they arrive. It is further alleged that not only are the ducks driven away by this early shooting and never return, but that the ducks, after their long flight, are in poor condition, and to some extent unfit for food during the warm weather that prevails in the early part of September.

The action of the Legislature in reducing the open season for quail, and the order passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, making the season of 1904 a close one for these little, but grand and useful game birds, has been strongly endorsed by field sportsmen.

It should be apparent to sportsmen who have given the question of game protection the consideration it deserves, that increased restrictive measures are necessary to meet the increased methods and weapons of destruction. To prohibit the use of four-bore guns and allow the use of far more destructive weapons would be unwise and inconsistent. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that the Browning automatic and repeating shot guns, for the killing of game in the Province of Ontario, be prohibited.

The use of steam yachts, sail boats and power launches should not be allowed in connection with the hunting and shooting of water fowl. The large increase in the number of power launches enable many duck hunters to have the ducks chased by these boats over the hides and submerged boats of these shooters. It is also alleged by the large number of sportsmen not able to indulge in the luxury of steam yachts or power launches that this system of harrassing the ducks drives them from the localities where such practices prevail. The use of these boats controlled by confederates acting in collusion with poachers enable the latter to escape when detected by our wardens.

Ducks have been as numerous as usual, but, owing to the prevailing mild weather during the open part of the open season and the early freezing of the marshes later on, the shooting on preserves was far from satisfactory. Those shooting in open waters, and market hunters, as a rule, had a successful season.

Ruffed Grouse, or Partridge, have been abundant in the backwoods, but are becoming scarce in the older settled portions of the province. This is to some extent due to the woods being depleted, destroying both cover and food, so essential to these valuable game birds.

Quail—It will require a strong and united effort of all interested in these beautiful and useful little birds to overcome the disastrous effects of wet breeding seasons and severe winters. It will be of no avail for the Government and private parties to import these birds for propagating and restocking the somewhat depleted quail grounds unless the sportsmen in general practise self-denial and be satisfied with three or four brace per day instead of twelve or fifteen brace until the quail again become as numerous in the province as they were a few years ago.

The improved system of farming that is making such rapid progress in the western counties and the substituting of wire fences for the old-time

rail and pine stump fences has destroyed both food and cover so necessary for them during long and severe winters.

With the intention to some extent of meeting and overcoming these changed conditions, I respectfully request the active co-operation of all local sportsmen in the quail district in perfecting some plan by which the quail may to some extent be fed and protected during severe winters. I feel sure in making this appeal to the large-hearted genuine sportsmen who realize the necessity for concerted action, it will not be made in vain. The object of all true sportsmen should be to perpetuate, not exterminate, so that we may again have the pleasure, so dear to the hearts of sportsmen, of hearing the cheering call of "Bob-white" as frequently as of yore.

Snipe.—The somewhat difficult and exciting sport of snipe shooting was more satisfactory during the past open season than for many seasons preceding it, excellent sport having been reported from the various resorts of these elusive birds.

Woodcock.—I regret having to report that each successive year brings less of these grand game birds to the province. The extermination of these the most valued of all American game birds can only be prevented by the contemplated action of the U. S. Federal Government, which, it is rumored, is to make an attempt to do what single states have failed to accomplish. Unless prompt action is taken to prevent the present unwise and unrestricted slaughter in their winter home in the Southern States, the time is not long distant when the woodcock will be seen only in museums.

Deer and Moose.—The long and severe winter of 1903-1904, with the unprecedented fall of snow, covering a large portion of the northern districts of the province to a depth of four feet on the level, covering the usual winter food of the deer, also making it impossible for them to leave the yards in search of food, had a disastrous effect upon large numbers of yearlings, causing them to succumb to this unfortunate combination. Many carcasses were found in the spring, but, fortunately, not nearly so many as anticipated. Large numbers were compelled, through being deprived of their usual food, to approach the lumber camps, where they were allowed to feed on the hay stored for the horses. Some of our deputy wardens made frequent trips to deer yards in their respective localities and cut down cedar and other trees for browse, large numbers of deer being saved by these methods.

Under such conditions it is surprising to learn that the number of deer killed during the last open season was little short of the number killed in the open season of 1903. The number carried by the express companies in 1903 was 3,366 and in 1904 3,040, a difference of 326. Heads of 73 moose were carried as baggage and by express companies, not as many as in 1903, no doubt owing to the elections taking place in the United States and Dominion during the open season. Some very fine moose heads were procured, Mr. John Hunter, of Hamilton, Ont., having one with a spread of horn 63 inches, the moose being killed near Sturgeon Falls.

Capercaillie.—From reports received from Mr. Bartlett, superintendent of Algonquin Park, where sixty of these imported birds were liberated, we have reasons for concluding that these, the largest of the grouse family, are here to stay and that the venture has been successful. They were liberated in the fall of 1903 and withstood the ensuing severe winter. A number of them were seen last spring forty miles from where they were released. During the summer two broods of young birds were seen in different localities many miles apart. The supposition is that these birds, being found so far from where released, is that they are retiring to the dense, uncut pine woods more suitable to their requirements.

Fur-bearing animals.—From reports received otter are not increasing to the desired extent, due to the value obtained for the skins, prices ranging from \$15 to \$20 per skin, prove to be a strong inducement to Indians and others to trap them.

Beaver are making satisfactory increase, being numerous in many localities suitable for their requirements. An extensive business in the more common variety of furs is done in all parts of the province.

Insectivorous Birds.—Fifty-six permits to take insectivorous birds and their eggs have been issued during the year. I regret having to state that large numbers of these summer visitors, that make the lawns and gardens so attractive in the cities and towns of the province, are illegally killed by boys. Police officers and constables in their respective municipalities should be instructed to do everything possible to stop such wanton destruction and have the offenders punished. It will be readily understood that it is impossible for the Government to appoint deputy wardens for every city, town and village to protect insectivorous birds.

Licenses.—5,238 deer licenses, 275 non-resident licenses, 132 moose licenses, and 2,692 settlers' permits have been issued during the year. These returns are not complete, several issuers having failed to send in their returns.

All of which is respectfully submitted by,

Your obedient servant,

E. TINSLEY,
Chief Game Warden.

BELLEVILLE, December 31st, 1904.

E. TINSLEY, Esq.,
Chief Warden.

SIR,—Herewith I beg to submit my annual report concerning the condition of game and fur-bearing animals in this district.

Regarding moose I have very little information, but such as I have would indicate that they are not increasing to any appreciable extent in this district, due, no doubt, to the advance of settlement and the lumbering operations, retiring to the greater solitudes of the forest farther north, where, from all accounts, they are exceedingly plentiful.

Owing to the severity of the last winter red deer were somewhat scarce on the most southerly ranges, but quite plentiful farther north, the annual kill being larger than anticipated, due in a large measure to the extension of the hunting season, on account of the Dominion elections being held during the first week, which privilege was greatly appreciated by the sportsmen generally.

Partridge were numerous in many localities, but I regret having to report that settlers, storekeepers and pedlars in the back country have little or no regard for the law forbidding the sale and exportation of game, large quantities having been seized in course of transportation and confiscated, resulting in the prosecution of the shippers when known, many, however, escaping on account of our not being able to find out who the shippers were, no names being given in many cases and assumed ones in others, thus rendering prosecution impossible. I may say, however, that the different express and carrying companies have given us every assistance possible in our efforts to enforce the law.

Ducks seem to be about in the same condition as in past years, but the early freezing up of the marshes in this district curtailed the shooting to a large extent.

Regarding the fur-bearing animals I may say that while muskrats are fairly numerous, beaver and otter show no signs of increasing, notwithstanding the protection given them for the past 12 years, Indians and trappers evidently thinking them their peculiar prey wherever they can get them, and encouraged by the buyers, who buy the pelts under all circumstances, and ship them in trunks and valises, and, in fact, by every other method one could think of, in order to get them out of the reach of the officers. Some heavy fines lately imposed, however, may have the effect of assisting them to make up their minds to observe the law better in the future.

As the continuous close season for beaver and otter will expire on the 31st of October, 1905, I would strongly recommend that the taking of them be prohibited for a further term of five years; otherwise without doubt, they will be exterminated in the older portions of the province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. K. SMITH.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,

BEAUMARIS, 31st Dec., 1904.

Chief Game Warden, Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting my annual report in respect to game in that portion of the Province over which I have charge.

Not having received any return from the express or transportation companies, it is difficult to estimate the number of deer which were taken out during the past open season, but from personal observation there is a great falling off in places where a few years ago deer were numerous, and I think the closing off of certain sections for two or three years would be a means of restocking these almost depleted sections. I would suggest that portion of territory south of the Canada Atlantic Railway, with the exception of the District of Haliburton, in the northern portions of which deer are still numerous.

The severe weather experienced during the last winter proved most disastrous to thousands of deer. I have no hesitation in stating that more perished than would be killed in two or even three years' hunt. I had no idea of the numbers which died until recently when on a trip through Commanda, Loring, Restoul, etc., on making enquiry and hearing from reliable sources, of different parties finding such and such a number of dead deer within such and such a distance, and in reckoning that these conditions existed over the greater part of our deer country, I do not consider the above estimate excessive. I am however pleased to report that in the neighborhood above named, there are still any number of deer, the roads in places having more the appearance of sheep yards than public highways, from the way in which they were padded down by the deer.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the privileges enjoyed by residents of unorganized townships are in many cases much abused, and would strongly recommend that section 32 of the Act be expunged. This provision in favor of such settlers north of say the C. P. Ry. line may be all right, but south of this line in many cases the settlers in the unorganized portions are far better off than many in the organized townships, and still enjoy privileges denied to the latter. At all events

they should be forbidden to kill deer between the 1st January and the 15th July, during which time neither the meat or hide is good for anything.

The construction of the James Bay Railway is about to open out the best deer ground in Canada; in fact, I may say in the world, and I would beg to point out the absolute necessity of having a special man on the construction north of Byng Inlet, and another south of that place, as should this be neglected, I am afraid our game will suffer from the hundreds of employees now engaged on the work.

It is most gratifying to note the abundance of partridges in most places this fall. The absence of a crust on the snow last winter is no doubt a factor to this end. The laws have been well observed, the prosecutions being mainly for hunting out of season, illegal possession of game, etc.

I am pleased to report that the beaver in many places are on the increase.

There has been a marked scarcity of the red squirrel this fall. I am afraid the severity of last winter proved disastrous to many of these pretty little animals.

Wolves have been numerous in places and I am afraid that much of our fur-bearing animals are destroyed through eating the poisoned baits set out for these pests; principally marten, mink, etc. Our thanks are due to the general public for the increased interest they evince in our game, and their valuable assistance in seeing that the laws are observed, and I would mention in particular the humane manner in which many lumbermen behaved last winter; even feeding some of the poor starving deer on hay which in many cases was difficult to procure and transport even for their own purposes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WILLMOTT,
Game Warden.

DUNNVILLE, Dec. 30th, 1904.

E. TINSLEY, Esq.,

Chief Game Warden, Toronto, Ont.

SIR:—I have again the honor of submitting to you my annual report concerning the state of the game animals and birds within the five counties of the south-eastern part of Ontario, under my charge during the year 1904.

Ducks on the whole have been in fair supply, those breeding in the woods and lowlands were found to be not fully matured on the first opening of the season, but later on attained good condition and offered fine sport. It is a great pity the open season could not be changed to the fifteenth at least in this portion of Ontario. The majority of sportsmen ask me to point out the advisability of this. The greatly increasing number of young sportsmen and boys who are annually taking to gunning at this time of the year makes the above named change imperative, if the game is to be kept even up to its present supply.

Partridges I have found less numerous than last year, which I think is owing to the severity of the past winter, but all that have been taken were found in good condition.

Quail have been almost exterminated by the very deep snow, severe storms and drifting, which were almost continuous last winter, and their

natural shelters are decreasing very quickly in this district. Being an easy bird to hunt it is difficult to protect them properly. I find the opinion is general in this district that they should be put on the closed list for five years if possible.

Wild geese continue to hold their own, in large numbers this year. Many fine specimens have been taken.

Woodcock are not seen as much now as in the past. This bird can only be found in two small sections of this district.

Plover have been scarce this year in the centre of this district, being found in only two places in numbers at all worth hunting.

Snipe have been in fair numbers in a few localities:

Squirrels, black and gray, have been much less in evidence than last year. I fear they have reached the turning point and are gradually about to retire from their old haunts. The reason I think is the increasing number of boys or very young men who hunt them closely each season. Also their natural food and shelter, nuts and forest, are gradually disappearing.

Wood, cotton hare continue quite plentiful, but not destructive as some claim. I have failed to find a single fruit tree destroyed by cotton hare in their wild state during ten years' search in this district, but I have found hundreds of good trees destroyed by field mice. The cotton hare is badly libelled in this respect. The Canadian white hare are still very scarce.

Muskrats are in as good supply as ever with no sign of growing scarcity.

The game laws in this district have been most carefully observed, it being hard to find many breaches capable of proof. Much more so than usual.

Thanking you, Sir, for past advice, instructions and courtesies during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. GILL,
Game Warden.

WINDSOR, Dec. 31, 1904.

MR. EDWIN TINSLEY,
Chief Game Warden, Toronto.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to submit my annual report as warden of the western district for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1904.

Quail.

In some portions of Essex, Kent and Lambton largely due to the close season of 1904, there is a number of quail left for next season's crop. In other portions of these counties there is very few left. The action of resident sportsmen and farmers cannot be too highly commended. Many of them at considerable expense and trouble fed the quail during the long and severe winter of 1903-1904. A large number of quail were imported and liberated last spring by the western sportsmen, which in some measure accounts for the number of birds left in certain localities.

Duck Shooting.

Ducks at the different resorts in my district have been as abundant as in past seasons. But owing to the long continued fine weather during the greater part of the open season not near so many ducks were killed as in other seasons. The dividing line on the Detroit River between the Province and the State of Michigan should be more clearly defined to enable me to convict a certain class of poachers who have so far escaped by falsely swearing they were in American waters.

Fur-bearing Animals.

Muskrats and mink are numerous as usual, large numbers of both being killed in the marshes and low lands of the western counties. It has been necessary for some of the townships to have the muskrats destroyed during the close season, to protect the numerous drainage works constructed in these counties.

Swans and Geese.

These game birds were very plentiful last spring and fall, large numbers of both species being killed. Some of the farmers make a business of breeding wild geese for the purpose of selling and using them for decoys.

Wood Hares

Known as cotton-tails are found in large numbers on the shores of Lake Erie, and are blamed in many cases for the damage done by field mice. Some fine orchards were completely destroyed by the mice last winter, while little damage was done by the so-called cotton-tail rabbits.

Deer in Essex.

It is claimed that the deer are not increasing to the extent they should have done from the number of years they have been protected. However I will make a number of trips to the large woods they inhabit during the winter and will let you know the result.

Partridge

Have been fairly plentiful in the portions of my district where the woods have not been cut down, some very good bags having been made.

The game laws with but few exceptions have been well observed during the past year.

I have received all possible assistance from the customs officials and provincial officers in the discharge of my duties, for which I extend to them my sincere thanks.

Trusting this will be satisfactory,

I am your obedient servant,

CHARLES QUALLINS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the 2nd September, 1904.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works the Committee of Council advise that the killing or capture of Quail in the Province of Ontario be prohibited until the 1st day of November, 1905.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the 2nd September, 1904.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works the Committee of Council advise that in pursuance of the provisions of section 18 of *The Ontario Game Protection Act*, the hunting, taking or killing of deer on the Bruce Peninsula, with the exception of Cove Island, be prohibited for a period of three years from the 1st day of November next.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1904.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. H. S. Osler, K. C., of Toronto, and Mr. W. B. Wells of Chatham, whose term of office on the Ontario Game Commission expired on the 1st day of April, 1904, be re-appointed members of the Ontario Game Commission for another term.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1904.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that pursuant to the provisions of section 7, sub-section 1 of the *Ontario Game Protection Act*, the open season for Moose, Reindeer or Caribou and Red Deer in all that portion of the Province lying to the north and west of French River, Lake Nipissing and Mattawa River be extended to the twentieth day of November in the year 1904 only.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

LIST OF ISSUERS OF HUNTING LICENSES, 1904.

- J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris.
 J. B. McWilliams, Peterboro.
 J. H. Brickwood, Kingston.
 A. H. Taylor, Ottawa.
 W. A. Quibell, Sault Ste. Marie.
 J. J. Bampffield, Niagara Falls.
 B. J. Gilligan, Mattawa.
 F. C. Quallins, Windsor.
 H. K. Smith, Belleville.
 R. K. Johns, Gravenhurst.
 Thomas Kennedy, Parry Sound.
 Arthur Monteith, Rosseau.
 John Hines, Barrie.
 J. A. Orr, Sudbury.
 S. A. Huntington, North Bay.
 W. G. Armstrong, New Liskeard.
 John A. Gill, Dunnville.
 C. J. Hollands, Fort Frances.
 L. H. Timmins, Mattawa.
 W. J. Harris, Day Mills.
 Neil McDougall, Port Arthur.
 S. C. Mcllwain, French River.
 William Kirk, Bracebridge.
 James Sharpe, Burk's Falls.
 William Climie, Listowel.
 John Nott, Port Perry.
 William Fielding, Minden.
 George Eady, Renfrew.
 Thomas Beasley, Hamilton.
 A. G. Brown, Stouffville.
 William Prust, Haliburton.
 J. D. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls.
 Richard Barrett, Powassan.
 W. J. Leatherdale, Coldwater.
 John Short, Lindsay.
 A. D. Carley, King.
 J. Y. Hammond, St. Thomas.
 George Packham, Alliston.
 James McLeod, Almonte.
 G. M. Beecher, Brockville.
 Henry Taylor, Perth.
 A. E. Sarvis, Sarnia.
 James Martin, Hillsdale.
 G. A. Pollock, Aurora.
 A. McDonald, Sundridge.
 Richard Cole, South River.
 James Tedford, Dundalk.
 P. K. Newton, Tweed.
 S. G. Best, Magnetawan.
 D. McFarlane, Midland.
 W. J. Taylor, Woodstock.
 J. S. Rogers, Toronto.
 Karl Harttung, Berlin.
 John Stark, Hespeler.
 William Panton, Milton.
 Patrick Howard, Collingwood.
 John Regan, Orillia.
 A. McFadyen, Huntsville.
 Charles Pringle, Baldwin.
 John Allard, Sault Ste. Marie.
 W. P. Hinton, Ottawa.
 Lincoln Hutton, Bolton.
 S. L. Doolittle, Berlin.
 W. H. Stafford, Deseronto.
 F. Motheral, Plattsville.
 William Watters, Drumbo.
 R. H. Menzies, Burk's Falls.
 William Higgins, Thessalon.
 J. A. Skelding, Shelburne.
 John F. Russell, Loring.
 Andrew Crawford, Penetang.
 C. O. Beam, St. Catharines.
 Robert Jordan, Byng Inlet.
 R. M. Effrick, Niagara Falls.
 Nathaniel Shunk, Maple.
 William Smeaton, Inglewood.
 W. A. Brodie, Unionville.
 John George, Eganville.
 T. LaChapelle, Embrun.
 H. E. Snell, Toronto Junction.
 L. Loughrin, Temagami.
 Thomas Sullivan, Bruce Mines.
 A. W. Cohoe, So Woodslee.
 James Henderson, Warren.
 J. A. Johnson, Parry Sound.
 W. H. Lawson, Park Head.
 William Matheson, Havelock.
 S. M. Johnston, Arnprior.
 F. J. Moore, Lakefield.
 Thomas Fraser, Norwood.
 B. O'Hara, Madoc.
 J. T. Robinson, Bobcaygeon.
 Col. T. H. Lloyd, Newmarket.
 T. G. Eastland, Apsley.
 W. A. Field, Lanark.
 Austin Moran, Dacre.
 Peter Munshaw, Eugenia.
 Fred. Long, Kolapere.
 E. Mosgrave, Kirkfield.
 John H. Ramer, Markham.
 J. D. Rowe, Trenton.
 Stephen Lake, Westlake.
 B. C. Hubbell, Marmora.
 H. W. Huff, Napanee.
 Marshall, Maybee, Madoc.
 Samuel Harryett, Bancroft.
 Charles Hart, Barrie.
 A. R. Ewing, Waterford.
 Esli Terrill, Wooler.
 J. F. Gillespie, Picton.
 D. Woodward, Cannington.
 D. McMillan, Beaverton.
 J. E. Gould, Uxbridge.
 A. Leach, Millbrook.
 E. J. Breen, Uxbridge.
 H. B. Harrison, Owen Sound.
 O. Bascom, Kemptville.
 John Wright, Flesherton.
 N. D. McCallum, Carleton Place.
 David Williams, Gooderham.
 John Hill, Bradford.
 A. H. Brandon, Kinmount.
 Peter Stewart, South Indian.
 J. B. Sanche, Mayerville.
 Hugh Rankin, Prescott.
 Thomas Upton, Sprucedale.
 Andrew Hunter, Moorewood.
 W. R. Craig, Russell.
 B. B. Miller, Wiarton.
 F. Iveson, Metcalf.
 F. N. Macfie, Dunchurch.
 J. P. LaBrash, Maple Island.

LIST OF ISSUERS OF HUNTING LICENSES, 1904.—*Continued.*

G. G. Thrasher, Stirling.
 William Dafoe, Avon.
 James Packham, Brampton.
 George Bilton, Newboro.
 M. W. McEwen, Brantford.
 W. H. Blair, Arthur.
 C. E. Clancey, Enterprise.
 W. H. Johnston, Havelock.
 P. D. McKercher, L'Orignal.
 T. W. Jackson, Orono.
 J. B. Shrigley, Dorset.
 R. McConkey, Kearney.
 George Morrison, Callander.
 Edmund Molloy, Fournier.
 Chris Nixon, Elmvale.
 R. H. McKay, Wingham.
 J. R. Gibson, Mallorytown.
 J. C. Gilchrist, Woodville.
 Nap Longtin, The Brook.
 William Martyn, Mitchell.
 Harvey Rogers, Cambray.
 C. C. Gilbert, Seeley's Bay.
 W. C. VanLoon, Hagersville.
 W. G. Otto, Vars.
 Walker Unwin, Bannockburn.
 E. A. Garnham, Straffordville.
 B. S. O'Loughlin, Yarker.
 A. Montgomery, Sebright.
 C. W. Davidson, Mount Albert.
 H. P. Dwight, Toronto.
 John Gerald, Sharbot Lake.
 Harry Johnston, Coe Hill Mines.
 F. J. Barber, Georgetown.
 J. H. Lewis, Smith's Falls.
 J. A. Ellis, Fenelon Falls.
 R. A. Arksey, Port Carling.
 James Wamsley, Wiarton.
 C. S. Gillespie, Campbellford.
 E. R. Emery, Eden Grove.
 Gus McKay, Carp.
 A. Ronald, Minesing.
 E. M. York, Verona.
 William Whetstone, Lakeside.
 James Myers, Orchard.
 R. E. Hamilton, Grand Valley.
 Hiram Hales, Bridgden.
 W. D. Black, Parham.
 W. F. Gibson, Grimsby.
 E. Bell, Marmora.
 George Hogg, Barrie.
 W. J. Gallagher, Frankford.
 George W. Hare, Tillsonburg.
 Thomas Nichols, Hall's Bridge.
 Isaac Allen, Mississippi Station.
 F. M. Seiveright, Burk's Falls.
 S. R. McKewen, Tehkummah.
 John Malone, Brechin.
 John Hewitt, Brussels.
 D. Somerville, Stayner.
 E. T. Palmer, Guelph.
 A. J. Cross, Vankleek Hill.
 J. A. Boadway, Norland.
 Arthur, Quantz, Langstaff.
 G. T. McKague, Bexley.
 Thomas White, Calabogie.
 A. Almas, Folden's Corners.
 John P. Evans, London.
 Warrington Scott, Wooler.
 E. G. Mitchell, Pembroke.
 John A. Newton, Dead Creek.
 C. T. Smith, Maxville.
 J. A. Anderson, Seaford.
 William McKay, Madawaska.
 H. J. Snider, Harrowsmith.
 Junius Bradley, Aylmer.
 J. A. Sykes, Oshawa.
 J. Chanonhouse, Eganville.
 William Brill, Sand Point.
 Alex. Fraser, New Hamburg.
 O. E. Bagshaw, Vallentyne.
 J. N. Stong, Woodbridge.
 John Lunn, Galt.
 A. W. Shields, Angus.
 W. H. C. Roblin, Ameliasburg.
 J. D. Maitland, Elora.
 O. V. Goulette, Gananoque.
 H. Bingham, Crysler.
 A. W. Wood, Plevna.
 C. T. Cleland, Osgoode Station.
 P. McHugh, Eganville.
 E. C. Bennett, Ahmic Harbor.
 W. L. Tyson, Thornbury.
 J. E. H. Miller, Combermere.
 Harry Ketchum, Ottawa.
 F. T. Pattison, Bridgeburg.
 Edward Lynch, Hastings.
 T. H. Smith, Restoule.
 T. A. Gourlay, Killaloe Station.
 J. H. Armstrong, Kinloss.
 William Leavitt, Temiskaming.
 J. J. Hadley, Hadlington.
 C. E. E. Usher, Montreal.
 G. E. Holmes, Clinton.
 J. A. Devenny, Whitney.
 Alfred Leader, Meaford.
 James Lochore, Blind River.
 E. F. Cowan, Novar.
 Newton Wilson, New Lowell.
 A. C. Pratt, Toronto.
 J. T. Ireland, Harriston.
 L. J. Bennett, Strathtay.
 Michael Corkery, Trout Creek.
 C. A. Richards, Tara.
 G. A. Dawson, Richmond.
 E. C. Trinn, Atikokan.
 L. D. Barchfield, Beamsville.
 J. E. Armstrong, Biscotasing.
 M. T. Keeley, Spragge.
 Neil Currie, Thessalon.
 Andrew Black, Richard's Landing.
 A. Bronillard, Port Severn.
 Moses Lessard, Flinton.
 J. J. McGowan, Burridge.
 Thomas Flesher, Cutler.
 J. D. McIntosh, Point Au Baril.
 James Reeves, Eganville.
 John Critchley, Harlowe.
 W. P. Bender, Long Lake.

LIST OF ISSUERS OF HUNTING LICENSES, 1904.—*Concluded.*

A. E. Storie, Webbwood.
H. Todd, Randolph.
F. W. Lyons, Toronto.
H. D. Merewether, Guelph.

Dr Walters, East Toronto.
John Gardiner, Wahnapiatae.
F. W. Dunn, Barry's Bay.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1904.

D. Robertson, Montreal.	Fred. Sheffler, Bradner, O.
P. McKenzie, Montreal.	W. B. Dickerman, New York.
C. Meredith, Montreal.	Spencer Kellogg, Buffalo, N.Y.
F. L. Wanklyn, Montreal.	Howard Kellogg, Buffalo, N.Y.
A. J. Dawes, Montreal.	G. R. Pisek, New York.
John Nichols, Montreal.	W. Z. King, Elwood, Ind.
H. W. Williams, Chippewa Bay, N.Y.	G. A. Bronder, New York
C. M. Englis, Chippewa Bay, N.Y.	W. P. Clement, New York.
J. T. Davies, Chippewa Bay, N.Y.	R. S. Rhoads.
John Doe, Chippewa Bay, N.Y.	A. H. Huston.
F. G. Bourne, Chippewa Bay, N.Y.	Major Tolman, Chicago, Ill.
Percy Chubb, New York.	Robert Stuart, Chicago, Ill.
E. J. Worst, Ashland, Ohio.	W. H. Nichols, New York.
I. W. Copeland, Ashland, Ohio.	H. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa.
F. W. Eddy, Detroit, Mich.	H. Wilson, Bethlehem, Pa.
E. P. Lord, Pittsburg, Pa.	E. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa.
C. P. L. Robinson, Pittsburg, Pa.	E. Boseley, Unionville, Mich.
E. T. Lord, Pittsburg, Pa.	E. Hoover, Unionville, Mich.
Capt. F. A. C. Hamilton, London, Eng.	B. F. Streeter, Unionville, Mich.
R. O. Carrell, Newport, R.I.	T. W. Atwood, Cairo, Mich.
R. H. Stevenson, Boston, Mass.	N. Strowbridge, Dayton, O.
Louis Cabot, Boston, Mass.	George Mead, Dayton, O.
C. A. Griscom, Philadelphia, Pa.	E. T. Platt, Dayton, O.
E. C. Knight, Philadelphia, Pa.	H. E. Talbot, Dayton, O.
E. L. Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.	John Waddell, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Henry M. Sage, Albany, N.Y.	R. Barnhart, Grand Rapids, Mich.
T. S. Hathaway, New Bedford, Mass.	John T. Byrne, Grand Rapids, Mich.
C. A. Matthews, Johnstown, Pa.	B. F. Hall, Belding, Mich.
B. F. Wendell, Johnstown, Pa.	L. E. Harring, Cedar Springs, Mich.
Dr. A. C. James, Springfield, Ill.	G. A. Cody, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
C. P. Scovill, Cleveland, O.	J. Shearer, Mendon, Mich.
S. F. Haserot, Cleveland, O.	J. C. Scheux, Buffalo, N.Y.
G. A. Farmer, Montreal.	Eric Kreiger, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
P. Hasbrouck, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.	H. Kaiser, Buffalo, N.Y.
G. S. Hasbrouck, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.	Wm. Roth, Buffalo, N.Y.
T. M. Nelson, Chambersburg, Pa.	Frank Killen, Buffalo, N.Y.
J. M. Barnett, Chambersburg, Pa.	Ed. Reinski, Buffalo, N.Y.
T. M. Nelson, jr., Chambersburg, Pa.	G. C. Hall, Buffalo, N.Y.
M. B. Chidester, Bowling Green, Ky.	D. Isaacs, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
F. H. Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.	A. W. Bayliss, Buffalo, N.Y.
A. J. Brown, Berea, O.	A. J. Squires, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. W. Nokes, Cleveland, O.	H. L. Ames, Buffalo, N.Y.
E. B. Brown, Cleveland, O.	W. G. Brownell, Rochester, N.Y.
Wm. M. Barnum, New York.	F. M. Beck, Buffalo, N.Y.
G. H. Richards, Boston, Mass.	V. H. Putman, Buffalo, N.Y.
F. M. Stephenson, Menominee, Mich.	L. Wickham, Buffalo, N.Y.
William Kent, Chicago, Ill.	S. M. Smith, Conneaut, Ohio.
C. H. Wickham, Bermuda.	H. J. Walrath, Conneaut, Ohio.
A. W. Gates, Chicago, Ill.	F. B. Blood, Conneaut, Ohio.
A. R. Gates, Chicago, Ill.	H. G. Smith, Tarentum, Pa.
M. R. McKinnon, Chicago, Ill.	C. W. Miller, Allegheny, Pa.
W. F. Leushner, Buffalo, N.Y.	J. H. Kinser, Allegheny, Pa.
E. T. Watson, Dayton, O.	C. W. Cochran, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. J. Heinold, Buffalo, N.Y.	W. H. Meyers, Tarentum, Pa.
A. J. Fawcett, Cleveland, O.	John Howker, Buffalo, N.Y.
G. C. Sheffler, Rising Sun, O.	Gen. W. M. Healey, New York.
J. P. Evans, Bradner, O.	William Gombert, La Salle, N.Y.
B. F. Huffman, Toledo, O.	James Thompson, Tonawanda, N.Y.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1904.—*Continued.*

H. McLean, Tonawanda, N.Y.	W. E. Haines, Medina, Ohio.
H. P. Dain, Peekskill, N.Y.	J. S. Warner, Medina, Ohio.
Frank Tower, Wilson, N.Y.	C. D. Freeman, Medina, Ohio.
H. Horton, Wilson, N.Y.	C. E. McDermott, Medina, Ohio.
N. Mead, Buffalo, N.Y.	J. W. Blakeslee, New York.
P. A. Hartman, Harrisburg, Pa.	Dr. G. Fuerth, Detroit, Mich.
C. S. Prince, Harrisburg, Pa.	Wm. J. Bott, Buffalo, N.Y.
R. Owslager, Harrisburg, Pa.	H. G. Schalker, Buffalo, N.Y.
W. S. Ray, Harrisburg, Pa.	N. B. Stein, Buffalo, N.Y.
J. N. Davidson, Harrisburg, Pa.	David Tice, Lockport, N.Y.
C. H. Voight, Harrisburg, Pa.	J. H. Wilson, Lockport, N.Y.
J. Witherspoon, Harrisburg, Pa.	A. C. Seffner, Marion, Ohio.
J. W. Grove, Harrisburg, Pa.	J. T. Hoyles, Marion, Ohio.
S. H. McKee, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	J. O. Curtis, Marion, Ohio.
A. W. Pollock, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	J. B. Fisher, Marion, Ohio.
James McAfee, Pittsburg, Pa.	John Frame, Marion, Ohio.
Hugh McAfee, Pittsburg, Pa.	Frank Switzer, Marion, Ohio.
Wm. Slocum, Wilson, N.Y.	John Hoffman, Venango, Pa.
L. Bigelow, Wilson, N.Y.	J. S. Sherred, Venango, Pa.
B. V. Cavert, Lockport, N.Y.	E. B. Blystine, Venango, Pa.
J. J. Marshall, Lockport, N.Y.	F. Myers, Buffalo, N.Y.
J. Sullivan, Dunkirk, N.Y.	L. H. Sutton, Buffalo, N.Y.
W. D. Hill, Pittsburg, Pa.	E. C. Sutton, Buffalo, N.Y.
F. B. Young, Pittsburg, Pa.	E. Striffler, New York.
John Pink, Pittsburg, Pa.	H. T. Wilson, Lewisburg, Ohio.
G. T. Bell, Williamsport, Pa.	J. W. Maines, Lynn, Ind.
G. Carson, Buffalo, N.Y.	D. W. Johnston, Lynn, Ind.
E. J. Murphy, New York.	H. F. Birkett, Fostoria, Ohio.
T. N. Thompson, New York.	W. C. Stull, Boston, Mass.
C. P. Blizard, Jeffersonville, Ind.	W. A. Rollins, Boston, Mass.
J. B. McKay, Detroit, Mich.	C. A. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.
M. M. Stanton, Detroit, Mich.	W. W. Wilt, Linesville, Pa.
M. L. Stanton, Detroit, Mich.	R. C. Jackson, Linesville, Pa.
W. J. Higman, Detroit, Mich.	A. B. Wilt, Franklin, Pa.
Jerome Bishop, sr., Detroit, Mich.	J. W. Shephard, Linesville, Pa.
Jerome Bishop, jr., Detroit, Mich.	J. B. Butler, Andover, Ohio.
R. L. Bailey, Detroit, Mich.	L. M. Howden, Hamburg, N.Y.
Arthur Clark, Wyandotte, Mich.	F. Preiss, Buffalo, N.Y.
Frank Mark, Wyandotte, Mich.	Louis Tries, Buffalo, N.Y.
T. Schmidt, Detroit, Mich.	C. Ortner, Buffalo, N.Y.
F. L. Smith, Detroit, Mich.	M. Lutz, Buffalo, N.Y.
J. A. Mercier, Detroit, Mich.	G. A. Floss, Buffalo, N.Y.
Joe Sears, St. Clair Flats, Mich.	G. R. Rannich, Buffalo, N.Y.
A. Humphrey, St. Clair Flats, Mich.	W. A. Rappich, Buffalo, N.Y.
Charles Kiddle, St. Clair Flats, Mich.	John Hilburger, Buffalo, N.Y.
Wm. Tristem, Detroit, Mich.	R. H. Potter, Buffalo, N.Y.
F. E. Beal, Detroit, Mich.	J. McP. Brownell, Rochester, N.Y.
H. G. Meredith, Detroit, Mich.	Morris D. Stepp, Cleveland, O.
S. Hendrie, Detroit, Mich.	C. J. Aldrich, Cleveland, O.
F. H. Walker, Detroit, Mich.	Alice E. Ely, jr., Schenectady, N.Y.
Theodore Sears, St. Clair Flats, Mich.	Wm. G. Ely, jr., Schenectady, N.Y.
S. L. Smith, Detroit, Mich.	C. D. Cooke, Paterson, N.J.
Gus. Baumler, Detroit, Mich.	A. N. Wirls, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. N. Rantoul, Boston, Mass.	Adam Wilbert, Rocky River, Ohio.
E. Wilbur, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.	H. W. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio.
S. G. Roach, New York.	W. E. Joiner, Wayne, Pa.
Belden Roach, New York.	F. B. Joiner, Wayne, Pa.
G. N. Smalley, Boston, Mass.	W. B. Harris, Rocky River, Ohio.
E. V. Stoddard, Rochester, N.Y.	Wm. Bryce, jr., New York.
C. Marshall, New York.	W. H. Merrill, Peperill, Mass.
E. S. Peck, Willow, Ohio.	A. F. Bowker, Wilson, N.Y.
J. E. Knenschell, Leechburg, Pa.	A. W. Kumler, Cleveland, Ohio.
Albert Hubbard, East Aurora, N.Y.	J. F. Palmer, Cleveland, O.
S. Hubbard, East Aurora, N.Y.	W. H. Harrison, Cleveland, O.
R. G. Holmes, Beaver Falls, Pa.	S. B. Palmer, Rochester, N.Y.
J. Beck, McKee's Rock, Pa.	C. C. Hall, North East, Pa.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1904.—*Concluded.*

Henry Ehlers, Chicago, Ill.
 D. F. Allan, New York.
 John F. Linz, Lockport, N.Y.
 J. M. Ritchie, Gasport, N.Y.
 W. E. Rice, Warren, Pa.
 Thomas Dugan, Indiana, Pa.
 A. Reihing, Toledo, Ohio.
 O. J. Carter, Toledo, Ohio.
 F. A. Cooper, Oakmont, Pa.
 T. A. Hunter, Oakmont, Pa.
 A. Lanabaugh, Oakmont, Pa.
 S. V. Thompson, Oakmont, Pa.
 W. C. Kletzley, Oakmont, Pa.
 J. M. Yocum, Mendon, Ohio.

F. E. Small, Mendon, Ohio.
 James Herod, Uniopolis, Ohio.
 C. E. Dingler, Wapakoneta, Ohio.
 E. Voke, Mendon, Ohio.
 C. Severns, Mendon, Ohio.
 W. A. Bedell, Mendon, Ohio.
 J. A. Dunham, Mendon, Ohio.
 J. N. Jarvis, Pittsburg, Pa.
 C. Harrison, Chicago, Ill.
 S. Avery, Port Huron, Mich.
 Dr. O. Stewart, Port Huron, Mich.
 H. H. Hunter, Oakmont, Pa.
 Frank Over, Pittsburg, Pa.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.

Algoma.

Allard, John, Sault Ste. Marie.
 Black, Andrew, Richard's Landing.
 Burgess, W. H., Cartier.
 Clarke, R. H., Hymers.
 Constantine, Endore, Blind River.
 Curran, T. J., Murillo.
 Emmons, Maurice, Rat Portage.
 Green, Thomas, Beaver Mills.
 Harris, W. J., jr. Day Mills.
 Kennelly, Daniel, Ft. William, West.
 Kydd, George, Emo.
 Mansfield, Walter, Carterton.
 Marzette, J. T., Stratton Station.

Morton, E. A., Fort William.
 McKewen, S. R., Tehkummah.
 McKirdy, William, Nepigon.
 Norquay, Thomas, Manitowaning.
 Piper, Thomas, Slate River.
 Reid, Alexander, Murillo.
 Rowan, William, Thompson.
 Rush, Robert, Echo Bay.
 Sim, John, Barwick.
 Travers, Charles, Worthington.
 Tripp, E. C., Atikokan.
 Whalen, James, Port Arthur.

Addington.

Clancey, C. E., Enterprise.

Bruce.

Amos, William, Dyer's Bay.
 Armstrong, Joseph, Kinloss.
 Henderson, James, Kincardine.
 Hogg, George, Paisley.
 McDonald, Donald, Ripley.

McFarland, D., Red Bay.
 McIver, John, McIver.
 McLeod, Kenneth, Tobermory.
 Pratt, John, Kincardine.
 Richards, C. A., Tara.

Brant.

Montgomery, C. A., Brantford.

Telfer, W., Paris.

Carleton.

Cleland, C. T., Osgoode Station.
 Dawson, Geo. A., Richmond, W.
 Loveday, E. T., Ottawa.

Milford, Robert, Carp.
 Taylor, A. H., Ottawa.

Dufferin.

Boomer, Robert, Peepabun.
 Hubbard, J. J., Orangeville.

Skelding, J. A., Shelburne.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.**Dundas.*

Barclay, J. C. W., Inkerman

Cameron, Lachlan, Iroquois.

Durham.

Hammond, Archibald, Orono.

Jackson, T. W., Orono.

Elgin.

Chute, E. A., Lakeview.

Hopkins, John, St. Thomas.

Dafoe, William, Avon.

Huffman, J. M., Aylmer.

Fairbrother, W. T., St. Thomas.

Miller, Robert, Lawrence Station.

Fowler, Jacob, Fingal.

Essex.

Banks, Anthony, Harrow.

Cornette, C. F., Belle River.

Gignac, Louis, Gordon.

Girardin, Francis, Leamington.

Hugill, William, Staples.

King, George, Ruthven.

Lindsay, William, Comber.

Price, J. E., Pike Creek.

White, J. H., Pelee Island.

Frontenac.

Brickwood, J. H., Kingston.

Woodman, W. G., Allen.

Dowker, William, Harrowsmith.

Walker, Nelson, Cataraqui.

Gates, George, Westbrook.

Grey.

Campbell, Malcolm, Hanover.

Carson, James, Durham.

Geddes, John, Camperdown.

Leader, Alfred, Meaford.

McKnight, Thomas, Dornoch.

Munshaw, Peter, Eugenia.

Myers, James, Orchard.

Seigmann, Louis, Neustadt.

Simmons, M. H., Oxenden.

Tedford, James, Dundalk.

Weber, John, Vandeleur.

Glengarry.

Clark, James, Dominionville.

McLean, John A., Lancaster.

Dickson, D. A., Williamstown.

Raymond, Israel, Bainsville.

Dunn, Ambrose, So Lancaster.

Ross, Gordon, Lancaster.

Grenville.

Dunlop, Thomas, Groveton.

Haldimand.

Farrell, John, Cayuga.

Thompson, Wellington, Port Maitland.

Haliburton.

Ashbaugh, Geo. A., Dorset.

Rose, Alonzo, Gooderham.

Halton.

Crawford, Murray, Campbellville.

Racey, C. S., Milton.

Panton, William, Milton.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.**Hastings.*

Brown, Harry, Belleville.
 Foster, Alexander, Egan Creek.
 Hubbell, B. C., Marmora.

Reid, George, Madoc.
 Unwin, Walker, Bannockburn.

Huron.

Anderson, J. A., Seaforth.
 Creech, James, Exeter.
 Currie, John, Goderich.
 Gill, John, Exeter.
 Hewitt, John, Brussels.
 McKay, Peter, Chiselhurst.

McKay, R. H., Wingham.
 Naftal, C. J. S., Goderich.
 Rider, Joseph, Clinton.
 Sands, John, Saltford.
 Scott, Alexander, Westfield.

Kent.

Boles, T. Gordon D., Chatham.
 Causgrave, Michael, Selton.
 Dagneau, David, Chatham.
 Dewar, R. G., Mitchell's Bay.
 Eberts, F. G., Chatham.
 Fisher, Byron, Wallaceburg.

Gardiner, Herbert, Morpeth.
 Johnston, W. J., Chatham.
 Kime, George, Big Point.
 MacGregor, J. D., Chatham.
 Smith W. T. Tilbury.
 Southgate R. M. Wallaceburg.

Lambton.

Chambers Thomas, Muir's Landing.
 Hales, Hiram, Bridgden.
 Kennedy, Joseph, Port Lambton.
 Meyers, S. H., Port Lambton.
 Mitchell, Frank, Sarnia.

Morris, T. P., Warwick.
 Sarvis, A. E., Sarnia.
 Smith, James, Camlachie.
 Taylor, J P., Watford.
 Witty, George H., Wyoming.

Lanark.

Farnall, William, Smith's Falls.
 Finlayson, William, Harper.
 Gardner, W., McDonald's Corners.

Mair, David, Lanark.
 Manhard, H. S., Smith's Falls.
 Patterson, J. E., Christy's Lake.

Leeds.

Bilton, George, Newboro.
 Bisnett, Henry F., Brockville.
 Gibson, John R., Mallorytown.
 Griffin, William, Sand Bay.

Mathen, Henry, Brockville.
 Murchie, Robert, Gananoque.
 Smith, Justus B., Charleston.

Lennox.

Huff, Hiram W., Napanee.

Lincoln.

Kemp, Wm. E., Beamsville.
 Kennedy, C. A., Smithville.
 McPherson, James, St. Ann's.

Fandall, W. L., Grimsby.
 Raynor, John, Niagara.

Middlesex.

Fifield, William A., Putnam.
 Gibson, John W., Strathroy.
 Jury, Robert E., London.

Paisley, Leonard, Ilderton.
 Sadler, William, London.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.**Muskoka.*

Armstrong, J. A., Morrison Lake.
Berry, William, Walker's Point.
Brooks, Edgar J., Huntsville.
Butler, C. T., Point Kaye.
Draycott, F. W., Aspdin.
Grenke, Gustav, Rosseau.
Killen, William, Port Carling.
Laforge, Peter, Muskoka Mills.
Leader, Arthur, Bracebridge.

Myles, William, Grassmere.
Owens' David, Mortimer's Point.
Smith, J. D., Morrison's Lake.
Stevens, George, Shannon Hall.
Stromberg, Nils, Torrance.
Thornton, Richard, Huntsville.
Traves, John, Fraserburg.
Walker, James, Huntsville.
Weir, David, Utterson.

Nipissing.

Armstrong, W. G., New Liskeard.
Cahill, Thomas, jr., North Bay.
Commanda, Alexander, Sturgeon Falls.
Currie, Neil, Thessalon.
Donlevy, Garvey, Warren.
Fraser, W. A., Mattawa.

Harpe, William, Markstay.
Huntington, S. A., North Bay.
Jodoin, Louis, Sturgeon Falls.
Lee, James B., Warren.
Maloney, Théophile, Sudbury.
Shortt, David, New Liskeard.

Norfolk.

Dowswell, John, Lynedoch.
Ewing, A. R., Waterford.

Kramer, Conrad, Delhi.
Lambert, P. N., Simcoe.

Northumberland.

Cock, Louis, Campbellford.
Diamond, Thomas, Cobourg.
Field, Cyrus W., Cobourg.

Merriam, H. N., Harwood.
Potts, George S., Campbellford.
Terrill, Esli, Wooler.

Ontario.

Donovan, Timothy, Longford Mills.
Frankish, F. M., Uxbridge.
Goodman, C. H., Cedardale.
Miller, Arthur, Seagrave.
Pettet, George W., Port Perry.

Schell, Samuel, Port Perry.
Steele, John, Uptergrove.
Sutcliffe, James, Prince Albert.
Whan, Frank, Longford Mills.

Oxford.

Almas, A., Folden's Corners.
Forman, J. J., Ingersoll.
Hill, F. S., Woodstock.

Huntingford, Henry, Woodstock.
Thornton, J. B., Woodstock.
Watters, William, Drumbo.

Parry Sound.

Blea, Daniel, Uplands.
Cummins, M. J., Sand Lake.
Floyd, John, Nipissing.
LaBrash, J. P., Maple Island.
LaBrash, W. E., Maple Island.
McAmmond, William, Dunchurch.
McDonald, A., Sundridge.
McGhie, Robert, Whitestone.

McRory, John, Starratt.
Mitchell, Robert, Cecebe.
Russell, John F., Loring.
Simpson, Joseph, Byng Inlet.
Welch, C. H., Sundridge.
White, Henry, Parry Sound.
Wraight, Henry C., Powassan.

Peel.

Rayburn, John, Caledon.

Smeaton, William, Inglewood.

Perth.

Climie, William, Listowel.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.**Peterboro.*

Boate, J. R., Fowler's Corners.
Moore, D. H., Keene.

Moore, F. J., Lakefield.
Nichols, Thomas, Hall's Bridge.

Prescott.

Barrett, John, Fournier.
Cross, A. J., Vankleek Hill.
Gordon, Samuel, Riceville.

Lefavre, Hercules, Lefavre.
LeRoy, Ralph, Vankleek Hill.

Renfrew.

Brill, William, Sand Point.
Dunn, F. W., Barry's Bay.
Ferneyhough, George, Pembroke.
Grier, William, Eganville.
Johnston, S. M., Arnprior.

Kennedy, John, Pembroke.
Schutt, Frank, Pembroke.
Stewart, Alexander, Sand Point.
Yuill, Walter, Calabogie.

Russell.

Casselman, Charles A., Casselman.
Longtin, Nap., The Brook.

Stewart, Peter, South Indian.

Simcoe.

Coombs, John, Lovering.
Crawford, Andrew, Penetang.
Doner, J. B., Creemore.
Hines, John, Barrie.
Hogg, George, Barrie.
Howard, Patrick, Collingwood.
Kean, Boulton R., Orillia.
King, John, jr., Penetang.
Loudon, H. J., Penetang.
McFarlane D., Midland.
Powell, John, Sebright.

Pratt, William, Penetang.
Primrose, Alexander, Apto.
Regan, John, Orillia.
Ronald, A., jr., Minesing.
Ross, Joseph, Cookstown.
Shields, A. W., Angus.
Somerville, D., Stayner.
Todd, H. G., Randolph.
West, W. F., Midland.
Wilson, Newton, New Lowell.

Victoria.

Campbell, John, Ragged Rapids.
Junkin, W. T., Fenelon Falls.

Robinson, Alexander, Kirkfield.

Waterloo.

Colvin, A. J., Galt.
Fraser, Alexander, New Hamburg.
Gress, Philip, Blair.
Hall, James, Hawksville.
Harttung, Karl, Berlin.
Lunn, John, Galt.

Menger, William, St. Jacob's.
McMaster, Thomas, Hespeler.
McVittie, John, Ayr.
Stark, John, Hespeler.
Whitehead, H. M., Berlin.

Welland.

Cook, B. A., Niagara Falls.
Effrick, R. M., Niagara Falls.
Griffin, Richard, Fort Erie.
Michener, C., Ridgeway.

Moore, D. N., Perry Station.
Neff, Peter, Marshville.
Nixon, J. C., Welland.
Thompson, Benjamin, Niagara Falls.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.---*Concluded.**Wellington*

Barber, R. H., Guelph.
Gourlay, Thomas, Damascus.
Hanson, John, Damascus.
Howes, Alonzo, Damascus.
Ireland, Dr. J. T., Harriston.
Landonie, Louis, Dracon.
McCulloch, W. H., Fergus

McCullough, Gordonville.
Palmer, E. T., Guelph.
Robertson, Colin, Hillsburg.
Smith, George, Eden Mills.
Stewart, Donald, Crieff.
Warden, Richard, Erin.

Wentworth.

Dilts, William, W., Attercliffe.
Fletcher, Robert, West Flamboro.
Graham, Harry, Hamilton.

Hazell, John, Hamilton Beach.
Morden, Eli L., Greensville.

York.

Brown, John T., Doncaster.
Brown, Henry F., Doncaster.
Nash, C. W., Toronto.
Rout, J. H., Holland Landing.

Smith, C. J., Toronto.
Tidsberry, J. L., Coleman.
Todd, T. R., Toronto.

Quebec.

(*) Crowley, E. B., Montreal.

(*) Finnie, Dr. J. T., Montreal.

(*) These men have been especially appointed to enforce the game laws on Lake St. Francis, which is partly in Ontario and partly in Quebec.

REPORT ON CASES

District or County	Name of Prosecutor.	Date. 1903.	Name of Offender.	Address	Offence Charged.
Algoma	Robert Rush	July 13	Frank Rothacot ..	Echo Bay	Illegal possession of moose hides
	John Allard	April 11	Frank Day	Sault Ste. Marie	Killing deer
	do	do, 11	John S. Kahill ..	"	Killing deer
	Andrew Black		Thomas White	St. Joe's Island.	Killing deer out of season
Bruce	J. H. Armstrong ...	May 21	A. B. Campbell ..	Pinkerton	Putting sawdust in river
	do	June 18	Wm. Graham	Glamis	Setting out poison...
Carleton	E. T. Loveday	April 26	Henry Cole	Ottawa	Illegal possession of beaver skins
	do	May 6	Neil Cameron	Killaloe	Illegal possession of beaver and otter skins
Essex	F. C. Quallins	March 27	Eugene Martin:...	Dover	Shooting on Sunday
	do	April 22	A. St. Pierre	"	Shooting quail
	do	Sept. 1	E. C. Shutfield ..	Wyandotte, Mich	Shooting without li- cense
	do	Nov. 22	Hugo Seloff	"	Shooting on Sunday
	do	do 22	H. Hurstmann	Delray, Mich.....	Shooting on Sunday
	do	do 25	John Marcum	Detroit, Mich. ...	Shooting without li- cense
Frontenac ...	J. H. Brickwood ...	Jan. 5	C. B. Coldrigé ...	Parham	Deal'g in partridge
	do	April 13	C. A. Moore	Hartington	Killing blue herons
Hastings	H. K. Smith	Jan. 16	A. Choinard	Fort Stewart	Hunting deer in close season
	do	do 16	L. D. Towns	"	Hunting deer in close season
	do	do 16	Lyon Whetmore ..	"	Hunting deer in close season
	do	do 16	Samuel Loney	"	Hunting deer in close season
	do	do 16	Peter Caverley ..	"	Hunting deer in close season
	do	do 16	William Ead	"	Hunting deer in close season
	do	do 16	Wm. E. Inwood ..	"	Hunting deer in close season
	do	do 16	J. Parkhurst	"	Hunting deer in close season
	do	do 16	E. T. Lumb	"	Having venison in possession
	do	do 16	A. McChesney	"	Hunting in close season
	do	do 23	Henry Boyle	Maynooth	Hunting in close season
	do	do 23	Wellington Boyle..	"	Hunting in close season
	do	d 23	Thomas Boyle	"	Hunting in close season
	do	do 23	William Riley ..	"	Having venison in possession
	do	do 23	Albert Riley	"	Hunting deer in close season
	do	Feb. 9	Wm. Haskins	Madawaska	Killing deer in close season
	do	do 9	Fred. Haskins	"	Killing deer in close season

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Arrested, or summoned	Where Tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of Case.	Firearms, Traps, Skins, etc., etc., se ized during year.
Arrested	Echo River.....	Alex. Findlay ...	Dismissed.	Seized two deer skins.
"	Sault Ste Marie..	W. A. Quibell ...	do	
"	"	"	Fined \$5	
Summoned ...	St. Joe's Island...	J. G. Reesor	do 20.00 & costs	
"	Glamis	J. Cunningham.	do 1.00 & costs	
"	"	"	do 8.00 & costs	
"	Ottawa	George O'Keefe..	do 50.00 & costs	
"	"	"	do 60.00 & costs	
"	Dover	William Grant...	do 10.00 & costs	
"	"	"	Dismissed.	
Arrested	Windsor	S. Bartlett	Fined \$10 & costs.	Seized 13 boxes partridges, 1 box hares, 1 box moose. 2 boxes caribou, 1 box veni- son & furs valued at \$600.
"	"	"	do 5 & costs.	
"	"	"	do 5 & costs.	
"	"	"	Dismissed.	
Appeared.....	Kingston	H. K. Smith	Fined \$10	
"	"	"	do 10.	
Summoned ...	Fort Stewart.....	S. Harryett.....	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	Maynooth.....	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	Madawaska.....	Willmott & Smith	do 20.	
"	"	"	do 20.	

REPORT ON CASES

District or County.	Name of Prosecutor.	Date, 1903.	Name of Offender.	Address.	Offence Charged.
Hastings.—Con	H. K. Smith.....	Feby. 9	John Haskins	Madawaska	Killing deer in close season
	do	do 9	Wesley Haskins ..	"	Killing deer in close season
	do	do 10	Ephraim Towns ..	Combermere ..	Killing deer in close season
	do	do 12	George Laycock ..	Arnprior	Illegal possession of beaver skins
	do	do 15	G. P. Hart	Carnarvon	Selling partridge ..
	do	March 25	Robt. Marshall ..	Cavendish	Selling venison
	do	June 24	J. R. Hayhurst ..	Killaloe.....	Hunting deer in close season
Kent.....	Walker Unwin....	Nov. 24	E. Edmunds	Malone	Killing deer in close season
	J. R. MacGregor..	Oct. 18	Albert Emery	Dover (West)....	Shooting ducks on Big Point Reserve
Lanark	Wm. Finlayson ..	Dec. 3	Harold James	Lanark, Twp. ...	Hunting deer out of season
	do ..	do 3	Alfred James	" ..	Hunting deer out of season
	do ..	do 3	Frances Lester ..	" ..	Hunting deer out of season
	do ..	do 3	Richard Tennant..	" ..	Hunting deer out of season
	do ..	do 3	Thos. Bolton ...	Drummond.....	Hunting deer out of season
	do ..	do 3	James Carberry ..	Lanark, Twp.....	Illegal possession of venison
	do ..	do 3	Robt. Ireton	"	"
	H. S. Manhard....	Nov. 20	L. Foote	Smith's Falls.....	Trapping muskrats in close season ...
Leeds	Wm. Griffin	April 1	Albert Vandoser..	Sand Bay.....	Breaking muskrat house
	do	do 8	T. Patience	"	Hunting on Lord's Day
Muskoka	R. Murchie	Oct. 12	Orin Lackey	Alex. Bay, N.Y..	Killing muskrats ..
	J. H. Willmott ..	Feby. 11	J. McGee	Parry Sound	Illegal possession of otter skin.....
	do ..	do 11	J. Holmstead	"	Illegal possession of otter skin.....
	do ..	do 16	R. Robinson	Burton Twp.....	Having venison in camp
	do ..	do 26	J. Keenan	Vespra	Hunting out of sea- son
	do ..	do 26	C. Kavanagh.....	"	Hunting out of sea- son
	do ..	do 26	A. McKee	"	Hunting out of sea- son
	do ..	do 26	J. Tomlinson	"	Hunting out of sea- son
	do ..	do 26	A. Tomlinson....	"	Hunting out of sea- son
	do ..	March 5	John Dale	Dorset.....	Illegal possession of venison
	do ..	do 5	F. Hungerford	"	Illegal possession of venison
	do ..	do 5	John Renny	"	Illegal possession of venison

FOR THE YEAR 1903—.—*Continued.*

Arrested or Summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of Case.	Firearms, Traps, Skins, etc., etc., seized during year.
Summoned....	Madawaska	Willmott & Smith.	Fined \$20.00.	
"	"	"	do 20.	
"	Combermere	H. K. Smith	do 20.	
"	Arnprior	John Tierney	do 20.	
"	Minden	Wm. Fielding	do 10.	
Settled		H. K. Smith	do 20.	
		"	do 20.	
Summoned	Madoc.....	A. F. Wood.....	do 40 & costs.	
"	Dover	William Grant...	do 5 & costs.	
"	Perth	Henry Taylor	Susp'ded sentence.	
"	"	"	Fined \$5 & costs.	
"	"	"	do 5 & costs.	
"	"	"	do 5 & costs.	
"	"	"	do 10 & costs.	
"	"	"	Susp'ded sentence.	
"	"	"	do	
"	Smith's Falls.....	G. H. McKinnie.	Fined \$5 & costs.	Seized two bags raw furs.
Appeared.....	Sand Bay	B. Herbison	do 5.	
Summoned	Lansdowne.....	H. Mulvagh	do 5.	
Appeared.....	Gananoque.....	Philip Heaslip...	do 10 & costs.	
Settled	Parry Sound.....	J. H. Willmott...	do 10.	
"	"	"	do 10.	
Summoned	Maple Island.....	"	do 60.	
"	Barrie.....	Smith, Willmott and P. M. Ross	Dismissed.	
"	"	"	do	
"	"	"	do	
"	"	"	Fined \$20.	
"	"	"	Susp'ded sentence.	
"	Dorset	Smith & Willmott	Fined \$80 & costs.	
"	"	"	do	
"	"	"	do	

REPORT OF CASES

District or County	Name of Prosecutor.	Date. 1903.	Name of Offender.	Address	Offence Charged.
Muskoka—Con.	J. H. Willmott	March 5	Richard Salmon ..	Dorset	Illegal possession of venison
	do ..	do 5	R. J. Crump	"	Illegal possession of venison
	do ..	do 5	Gideon Burk	"	Illegal possession of venison
	do ..	do 5	F. Cunningham	"	Illegal possession of venison
	do ..	do 5	William Burk	"	Illegal possession of venison
	do ..	do 28	Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co.	Sturgeon Falls..	Illegal possession of moose meat
	do ..	do 28	J. Soucie	"	Illegal possession of moose heads
	do ..	do 28	T. Quinn	Parry Sound.....	Killing more than 2 deer
	do ..	do 30	W. Webster, Jr ..	Orillia	Illegal possession of moose head
	do ..	May 13	W. C. Goffatt	"	Illegal possession of moose head
	James Weir				
Nipissing.....	S. A. Huntington..	Sept. 31	T. J. Greni	Newark, N.J.....	Illegally Kill. game
	do ..	do 31	D. J. Gilnon	"	
	do ..	do 31	N. Tempi	"	
	do ..	do 31	T. Corcoran	"	
	do ..	do 31	S. D. Hunter	"	
	do ..	do 31	Peter McLeod	Beaucage Bay ...	Run. dogs illegally
	do ..	do 31	Isaac Beaucage	"	
	do ..	do 31	Hugh Stephen	"	
	do ..	do 31	H. Kirvin	"	
	W. G. Armstrong..	Oct. 25	Angus Wabbie....	N. Temiscam'gue	Illegal possession of beaver skin
Parry Sound.	William Harpe ..				
	Jno. F. Russell ..	Jan. 16	Peddlar Brown ..	Ahmie Harbor..	Illegal possession of deer hides
	do ..	do 19	Anton Wagner.....		Illegal possession of deer hides
	J. P. LaBrash ..	Aug. ..	John Morgan	Unknown.....	Kill'g deer in close season
	do ..	Nov. 10	George Watt	"	Killing more than 2 deer
	H. C. Wraight....	Sep. 19	E. M. McDonald	Chisholm Twp...	Killing deer out of season
Peel	do ..	do 19	E. McConnell.....	"	Killing deer out of season
	Wm. Smeaton				
Rainy River..	John Rayburn ..	Dec. 1	Daniel McLeod	Belfountain	Killing muskrats ..
	Maurice Emmons..	Jan. 19	R. S. Robinson ..	Wabigoon.....	Ship. beaver skins in close season ..
	do ..	Dec. 22	C. H. Jewell	Rat Portage	Illegal possession of muskrat skins.....
Renfrew	F. W. Dunn	Feb. 25	Joseph Prince..	Barry's Bay	Setting poison
Victoria	Alex. Robinson ..	Sep. 22	Joe Bolwenzo	Kirkfield	Killing muskrat ..
York.....	E. Tinsley	Jan.	W. Hamilton	Spanish.....	Illegal possession of partridge
	do		Mr. Barker	Toronto.....	Illegal possession of partridge

FOR YEAR 1903—*Continued.*

Arrested, or Summoned	Where Tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of Case.	Firearms, Traps, Skins, etc., etc., seized during year.
Summoned....	Dorset	Smith & Willmott.	Fined \$80 and costs....	
" ..	"	"	do	
" ..	"	"	do	
" ..	"	"	do	
" ..	"	"	do	
" ..	Sturgeon Falls...	"	Fined \$80.	
Settled	"	"	do 40.	
" ..	Parry Sound.....	J. H. Willmott...	do 20.	
" ..	Orillia.....	Willmott & Smith	do 20.	
Summoned ...	"	Willmott, Smith and Booth	Dismissed.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Seized 6 otter, 3 beaver and 8 rat traps.
Arrested	North Bay	J. Loughrin, S.M.	Fined \$26.75.	
"	"	"	do 26.75.	
"	"	"	do 26.75.	
"	"	"	do 26.75.	
"	"	"	do 26.75.	
"	"	"	Susp'ded sentence.	Held as witnesses.
"	"	"	do	"
"	"	"	do	"
"	Callander.....	G. Morrison, J.P.	do	"
On View	New Liskeard ...	W. G. Armstrong	Fined \$5.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Seized two beaver traps.
Arrested	Settled out of Ct.	.....	Fined \$10.	
Summoned ...	Loring	A. W. Sinclair ...	do 10.	
" ..	Deer Lake	J. P. LaBrash ...	do 20.	
" ..	Maple Island.....	Wm. Robertson.	do 20.	
" ..	Chisholm.....	P. Bogue	Dismissed.	
" ..	"	"	do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Seized 9 beaver traps in Nip- issing.
Appeared.....	Belfountain	Mr. Brock	Fined \$5.	
Summoned ...	Wabigoon	William Young..	do 240.	Confiscated 12 beaver skins.
Arrested	Rat Portage	James Robinson	do 75.	Confiscated 700 rat skins.
Summoned ...	Barry's Bay	F. W. Dunn	do 25 and costs.	
" ..	Kirkfield	Mr. Folliot.....	do 2.	
" ..	Toronto.....	Col. G.T. Denison	do 25.	
" ..	"	E. Tinsley	do 25.	

REPORT ON CASES

District or County,	Name of Prosecutor.	Date. 1903.	Name of Offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
York	E. Tinsley.....	Jan.....	Mallon & Co....	Toronto	Illegal possession of partridge
	do		John Hallam	"	Illegal possession of partridge
	do	June 6	King Edward Hotel Co.	"	Illegal possession of quail
	do	Aug.	Thos. Macdonald..	"	Illeg'ly kill. plover
	do	do 28	Mine Centre Sup- ply Co.	Mine Centre	Illegally sell'g bea- ver skins
	do	do 28	R. Reid	Rainy River	Illegally sell'g bea- vor skin

FOR THE YEAR 1903.—*Concluded.*

Arrested or Summoned.	Where tried.	Name of of Magistrate.	Result of Case.	Firearms, Traps, Skins, etc., etc., seized during year.
Settled	Toronto	E. Tinsley.....	Fined \$12.50.	
"	"	"	do 25.	
"	"	"	do 50.	
Summoned ...	"	Col. G.T.Denison	do 5.	
Settled.....	"	E. Tinsley	do 115.	
"	"	"	do 20.	

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Jas. V. Baillie Jr.
June 3, 1931

from Mrs. C. G. Harbour

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

*Government
Publication*

OF THE

Department of Fisheries

OF THE

Province of Ontario

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO

Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1906

Seventh Annual Report

OF THE

Department of Fisheries

OF THE

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TORONTO.



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To His Honour
The Honourable WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario,
Etc., Etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,
Commisioner of Fisheries.

TORONTO, 28th March, 1906.

REPORT

OF THE

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries

FOR THE YEAR

1905

To the Honourable J. O. Reaume, Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario:

The undersigned has the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The season has on the whole been a fairly profitable one for the fishermen, though the lakes were this year again visited by frequent and violent wind storms, which caused many suspensions of their operations. Notwithstanding this, however, and that apparently fewer fish were caught than in 1904, prices were better, and from the fishermen's standpoint the outcome was nearly as good.

The total number of persons engaged in the industry in 1905, as reported by the overseers, was 3,247, as follows:

Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District, 140; Lake Superior, 184; Lake Huron and North Channel, 359; Georgian Bay, 315; Lake Huron (proper), 326; Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, 216; Thames River, 76; Lake Erie, 803; Lake Ontario, 516; Nipissing District, 44; inland waters, 276; 122 less than were employed in 1904.

The amount of capital invested was \$1,129,467, divided over the lakes as follows:

Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District, \$47,175; Lake Superior, \$86,775; Lake Huron and North Channel, \$153,460; Georgian Bay, \$295,628; Lake Huron (proper), \$103,762; Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, \$30,419; Thames River, \$955; Lake Erie, \$326,279; Lake Ontario, \$64,294; Nipissing District, \$24,000; inland waters, \$4,673.

There were in use 122 tugs valued at \$323,675 and 1,464 sail and other boats valued at \$299,498.

There were licensed 530 pound nets; 506 hoop nets; 27 fyke nets; 121 seines; 130 dip nets; 3 machines; 139 spears; 13,000 hooks, and 3,910,528 yards of gill nets, of a total value of \$1,130,800.

The total product of the fisheries amounted to 22,572,300 pounds, the estimated value of which is \$1,708,963.

The principal species taken, and the quantity and value (including salted) were:

Whitefish, 2,895,820 pounds, \$289,542; trout, 6,170,850 pounds, \$617,085; herring, 5,232,200 pounds, \$261,610; pickerel (dore), 3,236,940 pounds, \$323,694; pike (including blue pickerel), 1,479,900 pounds, \$59,196; sturgeon, 401,350 pounds, \$32,108; caviare, 17,100 pounds, \$11,970; bladders,

290 pounds, \$232; eels, 20,150 pounds, \$1,209; perch, 800,200 pounds, \$24,006; catfish, 370,450 pounds, \$29,636; coarse fish, 1,939,600 pounds, \$58,188; tullibee, 7,450 pounds, \$447.

The total catch shows a decrease of 1,437,670 pounds, and a decrease in value of \$84,561, as compared with that of 1904.

The waters showing a decrease are: Lake Huron, North Channel, 1,749,692 lbs.—there being a falling off in the quantity of every kind of fish taken; the Georgian Bay, 474,433 lbs.; Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River, 102,260 lbs.; Lake Ontario, 171,159 lbs.; and Nipissing District, 26,000 lbs. Those showing an increase are: The Lake of the Woods, 262,098 lbs.; Lake Superior, 149,348 lbs.; Lake Huron proper, 65,050 lbs.; and Lake Erie, 595,795 lbs., the catch of herring and yellow pickerel in Lake Erie showing an increase of 370,800 and 628,270 pounds respectively.

The total yield in the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District was 1,017,420 pounds, valued at \$91,707; Lake Superior, 2,647,820 pounds, valued at \$254,178; Lake Huron, N.C., 2,689,720 pounds, valued at \$259,668; Georgian Bay, 2,509,030 pounds, valued at \$239,503; Lake Huron (proper) 2,045,430 pounds, valued at \$173,211; Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, 740,190 pounds, valued at \$33,313; Thames River, 182,590 pounds, valued at \$8,256; Lake Erie, 7,318,230 pounds, valued at \$437,352; Lake Ontario, 2,796,360 pounds, valued at \$163,584; Nipissing District, 368,800 pounds, valued at \$34,740; inland waters, 256,710 pounds, valued at \$13,451.

A comparative statement of the fish taken in 1904 and 1905 arranged according to districts, and showing the increase or decrease in each species, as the case may be, will be found at page 78.

Other statements will be found showing:

1. A list of the overseers with the territory under the jurisdiction of each, page 46.
2. Implements of capture licensed in 1905 (p. 52);
2. The revenue derived from each division (p. 53);
3. Waters stocked 1901-1905, with number and kind of fish planted in each (p. 21);
4. The number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of fishing material, and the kinds and quantity of fish caught (pp. 56-75);
5. The gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division in 1904 and 1905, and the increase or decrease (p. 78);
6. The total quantity of each kind of fish taken, as compared with the quantity taken in 1904, and the increase or decrease (p. 80);
7. The value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 81);
8. The number of tugs, men, boats, etc., engaged in the industry, the quantity of nets licensed, and the value thereof (p. 82);
9. The value of the Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1905, inclusive, (p. 81); and
10. The quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since Confederation (p. 82).

PROTECTION SERVICE.

One hundred and eighty-five overseers are employed, of whom 156 are paid salaries varying from \$25 to \$400 per annum, according to the extent and importance of the duties to be performed. Although the number of salaried overseers exceeds by twenty-five the number employed in 1904,

the total amount paid for salaries and expenses in 1905 (\$15,875.73) is \$2,381.81 less than was paid in 1904 (\$18,257.54). In the re-organization of the staff which took place early in the year, two or more overseers were appointed for some of the divisions for which theretofore there had been but one overseer, with a view to better and more economical service; and a few additional appointments were deemed necessary in consequence of the abolition of the district overseers, it being considered that the amount paid to these officers on account of salaries and expenses, which in 1904 came to \$4,125, may be better expended in the payment of salaries of additional local overseers, and in increasing the efficiency of the patrol service. In a number of instances where it had been customary to employ guardians for short periods, permanent overseers have now been appointed; so that as against 22 guardians in 1904 there were only 8 in 1905. The Department started in 1899 with a staff of 99 overseers and eleven guardians, but additions were from time to time made until in 1904 the number had been increased to 131 overseers and 22 guardians. It is believed that where the duty is chiefly that of supervision, the plan of having overseers scattered liberally over the country at small salaries is, having regard to its numerous water ways, better for this Province than that of having fewer overseers at larger salaries. Much of the duty formerly performed by the district overseers is now performed by officers from the Department, an arrangement which is found to work quite satisfactorily.

The Gilphie and Maud upon the Georgian Bay, and the Eva Bell upon the Rideau, have maintained their usual patrol. A gasoline launch was similarly engaged upon the St. Lawrence between Prescott and Kingston, and a steam yacht was placed upon Lake Temagami in view of the large number of visitors to that lake during the summer months. The patrol craft has been increased by the addition of a gasoline launch 52 feet long and very fast, being equipped with an 18 horse power engine, and it is to be placed upon the Detroit River and Lake Erie, and Lake and River St. Clair, where the need of such a boat has long been felt.

It is a matter for thoughtful consideration whether the Gilphie, which last year cost \$4,310.27 to run, has not outlived its usefulness upon the Georgian Bay, and whether some other system of patrol and supervision should not now be adopted. Since a patrol boat was first placed upon the Georgian Bay by the Dominion Government, the conditions have materially changed. The islands and shores between Penetang and the Bustards, which a few years ago were practically uninhabited, are now swarming with tourists and summer visitors, and it is here also that much illegal fishing with trap and other nets is carried on. It is impossible for the Gilphie to enter the shallow waters and reach the points where these people locate, and where this illegal fishing is done, and a thorough patrol cannot be made with sufficient expedition by the crew in rowboats, having regard to the extent of territory to be covered. It is believed that with gasoline or smaller steam craft of lesser draught, a much more efficient as well as more economical patrol could be maintained, and the matter of the substitution of such service is therefore recommended for your favorable consideration. The overseer on the North Channel reports that the sailboat Maud is leaking badly, and will have to be rebuilt before she can be used much more. It has been impossible for the overseer with this boat to cover his territory as rapidly as is required in view of the amount of illegal fishing which has for years been carried on in this district, and the substitution of a steam or gasoline yacht for the sailboat for patrol purposes would, it is believed, be in the public interest, and is also recommended for your consideration.

During the season 10 pound nets, 45 trap nets, 9 seines, 106 gill nets, 3 hoop nets, 1 tug, 1 sailboat, 1 rowboat, 1 skiff, 7 boxes of carp, 6 boxes of pike, 1 box perch and 2,570 lbs. of other kinds of fish, illegally used or taken, were confiscated; 77 persons were prosecuted for offences against the fishery laws; 76 convictions were made; and \$1,453 were imposed in fines.

The saying that "A laborer is worthy of his hire" cannot be applied more appropriately than to a fishery overseer who fearlessly and honestly performs his duty. He practically gets no assistance from a too unsympathizing public, and if violations occur which escape his attention, he is vigorously criticised for a dereliction of duty. All efforts to establish lines of confidential communication seem to be unavailing, the usual reply being, "You are paid to do your duty, do it. I am not going to incur the ill-will of my neighbors by becoming an informer." In addition to his salary, the overseer receives his necessary travelling expenses, and mileage at the rate of five cents per mile where he uses his own horse or boat. But it is daily becoming of vital importance that the operations of the Great Lake fishermen should be subjected to a closer oversight, and in order that this may be done a greater number of overseers, or more of the time of those already appointed, must necessarily be required, and an allowance commensurate with the services to be performed provided. Under existing conditions it is believed that the overseers are performing their duties as efficiently as can be reasonably expected—in fact have been, with few exceptions, extremely faithful.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

It is encouraging to note that there is a growing sentiment in favor of the preservation of our inland fisheries, and the best evidence of this is the fact that protective associations are being organized in many parts of the Province with a view to co-operating with the Department in carrying on the important work of protection. Perhaps no country on the face of the globe has been more liberally endowed with beautiful lakes and rivers, teeming with their various kinds of fish, than has Ontario, and the perpetuation of this endowment to future generations depends upon the promotion and establishment of a sentiment which will secure the strict enforcement of the regulations. With such a result, the riches of these lakes may be assured indefinitely, and without curtailing or in any way diminishing the legitimate sport and pleasure which all may rightfully enjoy. The Department looks for, and has the right to expect, the hearty co-operation of every public spirited person to this end; otherwise the day may be nearer at hand than we may think when they may be depleted of their contents and robbed of their charm. The increasing money value to communities in the vicinity of lakes where good fishing may be had is being appreciated more and more, and especially in those parts of the Province where the lands are poorly adapted for agricultural purposes. Many of the farmers are making provision for the accommodation of guests, and in this way a ready, convenient, and paying market is found for their produce, for which formerly there was practically no outlet. So that from a selfish standpoint, if from no other, it behooves every one to make it his duty to see that there shall be no violation of our fishery laws. Indeed, so great are the pecuniary benefits derived by municipalities in which good fishing is to be had that they might properly volunteer to share the expense of protecting these fisheries from spoilation. Greater effort on the part of their officers might at least be required. The people of the Province have been slow to recognize what a valuable heritage they have in their inland fisheries, and so great is this now regarded that even further restric-

tions as to the number of fish which may be taken in a day, and the size under which none shall be taken, are urged as additional steps towards their conservation.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

A good many people appear to lose sight of the fact that the fisheries are not the property of any particular class or individual, but that they are the property of the people of the Province as a whole, subject of course to the regulations which have been enacted for their preservation and perpetuation; and it ought to be borne in mind that the laws for the protection of this valuable asset from poachers and others who would despoil it are as binding upon the morals of the individual as are laws for the protection of his cash or property upon those who would acquire it dishonestly; and therefore it follows that it is as wrong legally and morally to steal or destroy the public's property as it is that of the individual. The dealer or fish buyer who, with a greed and desire for personal gain, will buy illegally taken fish, is much more guilty than the man who takes these fish in an illegal manner, for if a market were not provided for his catch there would be no incentive for the fishermen to break the law. A number of heavy fines were imposed during the season upon dealers for offences of this character, and it is to be hoped that they will serve as wholesome examples to others who may have been doing likewise, and who so far have escaped punishment. The mandate of the Department is that our overseers shall do their duty regardless of persons, and that the man of position or influence shall be made to suffer for his misdeeds the same as his less fortunate or less prominent neighbor. All alike must be taught to respect the law by paying the penalties provided for its violation. In the discharge of their duty, we desire our overseers to use the iron hand, but with the velvet glove.

STOCKING.

As the possibility of securing bass from the public waters to carry on stocking operations is yearly becoming more uncertain, the subject of breeding ponds is again referred to, and the matter of the advisability of their erection submitted for your consideration. Pond culture has now passed the experimental stage, and is being successfully carried on in a number of the States, and the Province would benefit by their years of experimenting. If care were exercised in selecting a location for the ponds with natural advantages, the work of construction need not be formidable nor costly. It is believed that no similar expenditure of public moneys is bearing a more bountiful return, or benefitting so large a number of our people, as that which has been expended for restoring and maintaining the fishing in our inland lakes and rivers, and that any further expenditure on that account would meet with the public's most hearty approval.

CATFISH FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATERS.

It is said that the popularity of the catfish for stocking public and private waters has become so great in the United States that the Bureau of Fisheries with its present facilities for providing fry is unable to meet the demands therefor, and Congress has been asked to authorize the establishment of a station where it shall be the principal species cultivated. The catfish is a hardy and prolific fish; there is always a ready market for it; its meat is excellent; but for stocking purposes in this Province it is safe to say

that the king of the waters, the gamey black bass, will satisfy all demands for some time. The catfish is not protected by a close season in Ontario, but by a condition of the license it cannot be netted between the 15th April and the 1st October, which affords ample protection for both increase and growth.

ANGLING PERMITS.

In the opinion of the undersigned the time has arrived when the Province should charge non-residents a rod license for angling in the waters of the Province. Heretofore free angling has been afforded all non-residents who stayed at Canadian hotels and boarding houses and employed Canadian boatmen; but the number of visitors has so largely increased within the last few years, that the drain upon our game fish has been very great. In fact it is alleged that in many cases no regard whatever has been paid to the regulation as to the size and number of fish which may be taken. So that additional supervision of our angling waters during the tourist season is absolutely necessary; and it seems but proper that visitors to the Province, who bear no part of the cost of maintaining our institutions, should contribute their fair share to this expense, and this can only be done by requiring an angling fee. It is not believed that any one will be discouraged from coming to the Province on this account, as the entertainment provided him when he comes is perhaps not to be equalled anywhere upon the continent.

THE GREAT LAKE FISHERIES.

The correspondence inaugurated by this Province with the several States bordering upon the great lakes, and which had for its object the promotion of uniform laws and regulations, and a uniform policy governing the great lake fisheries, has been continued during the year, and it is believed with some effect. The difficulty has heretofore been that the State Legislatures have been unable, owing to the opposition of fishermen of one State to laws which might be passed in another State, to agree upon a code that would be satisfactory to all alike; and, finding this to be the case, and recognizing the disaster which must inevitably result from further delay, there is now an agitation by some if not all of the States for federal control of interstate waters. Secretary Root is manifesting commendable activity in the matter, and is, it is understood, negotiating with the Dominion Government with a view to a joint commission. So soon as the Federal Government of the United States can obtain the control of the lake fisheries on their side of the line, so soon may we expect something to be accomplished in the direction of what is desired to be attained, but not until then. Canada has always been ready to negotiate, but, for the reason mentioned, recognized the futility of any action with individual States. But while the arguments in favor of Federal control so far as the State Great Lake fisheries are concerned are indisputable, with a view to a more speedy and satisfactory conference with the Canadian Government, it does not of course follow that it is essential to such a result that the power to license as well as to regulate on this side of the line should be vested in the Dominion Government, for on the one hand eight jurisdictions with separate legislative powers are now concerned, namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, while on the other hand there is but one, namely, Ontario. And there is no reason to suppose that less respect on the part of Ontario fishermen for any policy and regulations agreed upon between the two Federal powers would be required by the Province,—whose property is at present jeopardized for the want of such policy and regula-

tions,—than would be required if the control were vested in the Dominion Government. Every possible step for a speedy conference should be taken. The business interests of the great lakes may be valued at several millions of dollars annually; but what is of vastly greater importance, this valuable source of food supply is steadily and rapidly declining. Improved fishing apparatus is being introduced, more powerful tugs are being employed, gas engines are being installed in sailboats which multiply their effectiveness, the fishermen are acquiring greater skill in setting their nets and better knowledge of the habits of fish,—all with a view to increasing the returns to the fishermen. To meet this increased attack, radical measures must at once be adopted—artificial propagation must be increased, the taking of gravid and immature fish must be stopped, a size limit must be specified, and a close season during which no fishing of any kind is to be carried on must be established, or the lakes will be depleted beyond restitution.

It has recently been suggested that as an important step towards restitution, lake trout should be permitted to attain a weight of eight pounds before being taken. But one can hardly imagine anything that would be more fruitful of disaster to the fisheries than that such a thing should happen. No fish is more voracious, and none more destructive of other fish, than the lake trout. A whitefish of two pounds in weight would make a mere luncheon for an eight pound trout, and he would require half a dozen ordinary sized pickerel or herring to appease his appetite.

SUPPLYING THE HOME MARKET.

The circular letter which in 1904 was addressed to every licensed fisherman in the Province notifying him that he must make arrangements for supplying the local demand for fish does not appear to have received that attention and respect which was hoped and expected, if one can judge by the complaints which have been raised in almost every part of the Province that it is impossible to obtain fish, and the Department is now urged to take such action as will compel the fishermen to recognize the home market as entitled to consideration before a foreign market is supplied, even to the extent of taking steps to prohibit the exportation of fish to the United States. A survey of the Province with its increasing population would lead one to believe that a home market could be obtained for a very considerable portion, if not all, of the catch if a systematic and earnest effort were made to establish such a market. But the fishermen are not usually magnanimously inclined, and are not influenced by patriotic or sentimental considerations, and particularly when a change of conditions may entail upon them extra labor and expense as well as possible loss. They are now able to dispose of their whole catch for cash, and at prices higher perhaps than could be obtained in the home market, on delivery of the same at the express office, and they will not adopt other and less convenient and perhaps less profitable methods of doing business unless obliged to do so. Whether it is a libel upon the fish dealers and pedlars of the Province or not, we are unable to say, but the replies of the fishermen to the letter sent to them would indicate that there are a good many dishonest and unbusiness-like men amongst the dealers and buyers. The fishermen state that it would be impossible to sell in the home market the coarse fish (of which 1,939,600 pounds were taken this year), and that in order to sell them in the American market they must be accompanied by the better kinds. But the fishermen also say that they are prepared and always have been prepared to supply the home market when reasonable notice is given, and that if applicants

have been refused it has been because this notice was not received, or that the fish were at the time packed and ready for shipment and less than a full box was required. The Department has during the year insisted upon a pedlar being supplied where he was ready to pay, though there seemed to be some friction between him and the fisherman, and though the latter preferred not to have business dealings with him, and the Department is prepared to intervene in all such cases where its attention is called to the subject. And it might go still further. It might, if asked to do so, offer to see that dealers in towns and cities are regularly supplied where they are prepared to make with the fishermen satisfactory arrangements as to payment. But this would appear to be all in that connection that the Department could at present properly do. Then the Department might ask the Dominion to consider whether the fishermen should not be required to find a home market for all of their whitefish. There would be no doubt that this could readily be found, and at prices as advantageous as those obtained in the United States. The total catch this year of whitefish was 2,817,420 pounds. This would relieve the situation very considerably, and would not prejudice their sales of the coarse fish in the American market. The time will no doubt come when there will be a home market for the whole catch, but that time is not yet; so that total prohibition is for the present out of the question. And the same may be said of Government ownership, which has also been suggested as a solution of the problem of home supply and cheaper fish.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

It would appear to the undersigned that a commission might properly issue to enquire into the personnel of the fishermen of the Province, and as to the ownership of the gear—tugs, boats, nets, etc.—which is being operated by them. This Department found, upon assuming the administration of the fisheries in 1898, that the fishing industry of the Great Lakes was largely controlled by American companies, though the licenses appeared to have been applied for and issued in the names of Canadians; and it is believed that, notwithstanding the policy of this Department has since been to issue licenses to British subjects only, such a condition exists at the present time. The fact could only be ascertained positively by a commissioner taking evidence under oath. It might be found that the number of Canadian license holders is so small that, if future licenses were confined to Canadians, it would require all the catch to supply the home market. In that case, the Canadians who are operating American plants would have no difficulty in obtaining equally lucrative employment in other fields of labor.

POLLUTIONS.

Great mortality among the fish in a stream emptying into the Grand River was reported during the early summer. It was said that the fish died by hundreds, and that the stench arising therefrom was a menace to the health of the people in the neighborhood. Two reasons were assigned as to the cause of the mortality, one being that it was occasioned by the alkali from a neighboring starch factory, which was allowed to enter the race, and the other that the sudden lowering of the water when the fish were in the shallows left many of them stranded in small pools, where they died in consequence of being unable again to reach the deeper water. The undersigned personally visited the starch works, and after a careful inspection of the premises suggested a remedy, which was to prevent the liquid from entering

the raceway and to divert it into a lake in the near vicinity. The suggestion was promptly acted upon, and it is believed the cause of the trouble, if it originated in that quarter, has been removed.

Some minor complaints of parties allowing sawdust to enter the water were reported and investigated, and were found not to be of a serious character.

FISHING IN THE INLAND LAKES.

A number of applications have been received for licenses to net in the inland lakes of New Ontario. Before, however, a policy of granting licenses in such lakes is approved, it would appear to the undersigned to be important that a competent person should be deputed to inspect the lakes in certain districts and make a report thereon and upon the lands in the vicinity of such lakes. Licenses should not, in the opinion of the undersigned, be issued for lakes containing speckled trout or other game fish, and lakes surrounded by agricultural lands should not be depleted of their contents in advance of settlement. But an investigation would probably demonstrate that there are many lakes to which these restrictions would not apply, and in which licenses might properly be issued and a revenue derived therefrom. But until such an investigation and report are made, it would be better that all licenses should be withheld, except in regard to lakes as to which there can be no question as to what under all the circumstances may properly be done, and where the local needs cannot otherwise conveniently be supplied.

FERTILIZING LAKE TROUT EGGS.

In a former report the enormous loss of spawn of the lake trout by the taking of those fish at the spawning period was referred to, and it was recommended that steps be taken to prevent a portion at any rate of the serious waste. It was pointed out that the State of Wisconsin had enacted that the fishermen should during the spawning period "take the eggs from the female trout while alive, and the milt from the male trout while alive, and after mixing them together in a pail or pan immediately cast them into the water from whence such fish were taken;" and it was suggested that our fishermen might in their own interests readily adopt this means of assisting in maintaining the fish supply. The practice has been followed for some years in Wisconsin, and with, it is reported, very satisfactory results. Indeed, it was believed that the planting of eggs in this manner was of more benefit than the close season, and that as large a percentage of them would hatch as in the hatcheries. This is the opinion of one at least of the best fish culturists in the United States. We would commend the matter to the favorable consideration of the Dominion Department, as having sole charge of the work of artificial propagation. The expense of placing a few experienced men upon the tugs of fishermen operating in Lake Superior, where the trout spawn nearly if not quite a month before the season closes, would not be great, and there is no reason why a plan which has yielded such gratifying results in Wisconsin should not be equally successful here. The fishermen would no doubt be glad to afford every facility for carrying on the work. It is also the plan adopted by some of the States for securing ova for their hatcheries,—that is by sending men to accompany the tugs, and it has proved to be a much less costly and troublesome means than that of operating nets on their own behalf for the purpose. With only three hatcheries in the Province, everything possible to be done to supplement their good work should of course be done.

THE WORK OF CAPTURING AND DESTROYING COARSE FISH IN THE NEPIGON.

The work of capturing and destroying coarse fish in the River Nepigon was again prosecuted; 7,632 pike, 2,282 suckers, 228 pickerel (or dore), and 145 whitefish were destroyed and otherwise disposed of. The work was all done within a period of six weeks, which gives an idea of the extent to which these fish have multiplied in the Nepigon, and what a menace they are becoming to the trout of that famous river.

THE CARP.

The popular prejudice against the carp—a prejudice which has arisen because of its injury to other and finer species of fish, their spawn and young, and to the feeding grounds of the wild duck, increases as its destructiveness and depredations become more generally and widely known.

It is in the waters of Lakes Erie and St. Clair that it has multiplied and grown most rapidly, and is to be found in greatest numbers in this Province. But it is by no means confined to these lakes, for we find it in considerable numbers in the cold, deep waters of the Georgian Bay, the North Channel and Lake Huron, Lake Superior seeming not yet to have been invaded.

As an example of the prolificness of the carp, it may be said that one weighing 4 or 5 lbs. will contain on an average from 400,000 to 500,000 ova; one of 9 lbs. 600,000; and from one of 16½ lbs. the amazing number of 2,059,750 eggs have been taken. A genius for mathematics has figured it out thus: If from the eggs of a carp weighing 4 or 5 lbs. two fish survive, from one million carp (half of them being females) the increase the first year would be one million fish; for the first five years (on the compound interest system) 64 million; for ten years 2,048,000,000; for fifteen years 18,384,000,000; and for twenty years 1,181,276,000,000.

The carp is a marvel of longevity. The New International Encyclopædia (1902) states that it "may reach an age of 200 years;" and as for its vitality, Norris, in "The American Angler's Book," new edition, (a work of 700 pages) in the chapter "General Remarks on Fish" makes the almost incredible statement (page 48) that "it is an established fact that in draining carp ponds in Germany to cultivate the soil which had been flooded and made a fish pond of for the purpose of enriching it, the spawn of the carp left after drawing off the water does not lose its vitality though exposed for two or three years to the heat of summer and frost of winter; and that when the field is again converted into a pond there is no necessity for restocking it with carp, but the ova remaining beneath the surface of the ground produces a stock of carp, thus keeping up an alternation of crops—fish and vegetables."

The editor of Forest and Stream in a recent article said: "In the Great Lakes it is in the very nature of the case a matter of international concern, and it is a concern which every year is becoming more serious, as the fish multiplies in its old haunts and finds its way into new waters. . . . The carp is here, and it is here to stay. To extirpate it from connecting water courses is something which may safely be counted as beyond the ingenuity of man."

In Illinois there is a small lake into which the carp had found its way. The lake had once been famous for its game fish, and the work of ridding it of these "scavengers" was begun, but after more than 40,000 pounds had been taken the effort was abandoned as hopeless.

While therefore it would appear to be impossible to exterminate the carp from waters in which it has already become established, it is not too



Cross Rapids, Nepigon River.

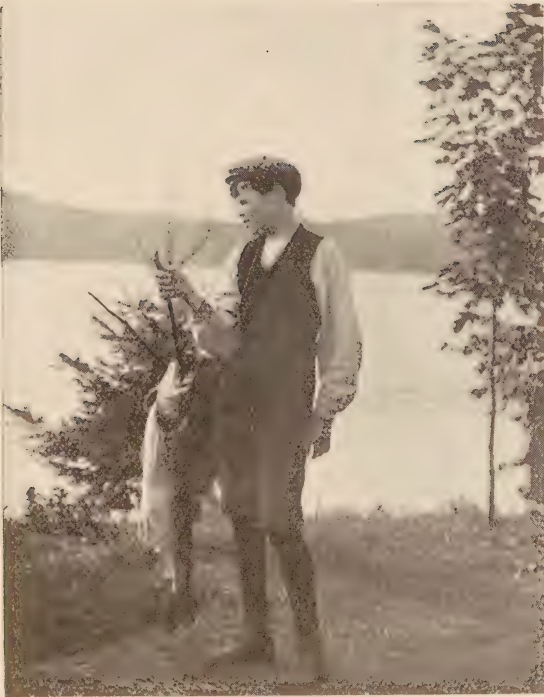
Courtesy of Wm. McKirdy, Nepigon.



A Day's Catch at Rose Point, Georgian Bay.



Highlands of Ontario—A Day's Catch on the Moon River.



Salmon Trout taken in Algonquin National Park.



Speckled Trout Fishing—Algonquin National Park.

late to protect therefrom the more or less isolated waters which have not yet become invaded by it. Our law prohibits the taking of fish in any manner from Provincial waters for the purpose of stocking, artificial breeding, or for scientific purposes, without the authority of the Department in writing; so that unless carp are illegally deposited therein, these waters are safeguarded to that extent. And in this connection let a word of warning be sounded, and that is in regard to the erection of fishways, which are constantly being recommended and asked for in dams throughout the Province. In many cases these dams are now so many fortresses guarding our inland lakes from the enemy, while, if fishways were erected, facility would be afforded for the enemy to enter, and it would be but a short time before it would drive out and supplant all other fish. Much better would it be to discourage the fishway and stock the waters by the introduction of bass, trout or other game or desirable and suitable fish.

It is uncertain when the carp was first introduced into American waters. From an authentic source we find that in the years 1831 and 1832 an enterprising New Yorker brought "from France" some six or seven dozen which he put into his ponds, and from these ponds he made frequent plantings into the Hudson River, where they are said to have "thrived wonderfully." The introduction by the United States Fish Commission was begun in 1877. The first lot brought over consisted of 345 fish, of which 227 were mirror, and 118 scale carp. These were planted in ponds, and in 1879 their progeny, amounting to some 12,265, were distributed to over 300 persons in 25 States and territories. From 22 applicants for carp in 1877, these had increased to 2,000 in 1880. In 1882 over 7,000 applications were received by the Commission, of which 5,758 were granted, 143,696 fish being distributed, some of which "were sent to Canada." In 1883, 260,000 were distributed in 1,478 counties, and to nearly 10,000 applicants. The distribution was carried on until 1897, when it was discontinued. So that from these plantings the public waters of this continent during the short period of about 25 years are now literally overrun with this fish. In 1883 the fishermen of Lake Erie began to take them in their nets. They did not know what they were, and they were kept on exhibition in tubs as curiosities.

When the question of the introduction of carp into the United States was being considered by the Fish Commission, Prof. Baird, the then Commissioner, in his report for 1873-4 enumerated the good qualities of the carp which made it "a desirable species for cultural purposes," as follows:

1. Fecundity and adaptability to the process of artificial propagation.
2. Living largely on a vegetable diet.
3. Hardy in all stages of growth.
4. Adaptability to conditions unfavorable to any equally palatable American fish, and to varied climates.
5. Rapid growth.
6. Harmlessness in its relation to other fishes.
7. Ability to populate waters to their greatest extent.
8. Good edible qualities.

It has certainly been demonstrated beyond peradventure that it is "hardy" and "rapid" of growth, and has "ability to populate waters to their greatest extent;" but it is doubtful if any considerable number of persons could be found to testify as to its being "harmless in its relation to other fishes," and as to its "good edible qualities."

It would be a waste of time to discuss the unwisdom of the introduction of the carp, but that a great mistake was made there surely can be no differ-

ence of opinion. But "it is here to stay," and we must make the best of it. It has been shown that efforts for its extermination have been abortive. Some have suggested that the Government should offer a bounty to induce more people to fish for it. But the best bounty that can be offered is the increasing demand for it in the market. The demand that will make fishing for carp a profitable business will provide the necessary incentive for its capture, and there seems to be an increasing demand in all large American cities where there is a mixed population, and where the better kinds of fish even for the wealthy are becoming a luxury. In such cities it will fill a large and increasing want; but it will be some time before the people of Canada, who have been accustomed to our native fish, will cultivate a taste for the alien. The Department should afford every facility for carrying on the work of capture that it is proper to afford, and authorize for that purpose the use of every implement, the operation of which will not be a detriment to or assist in the destruction of better species. When treating of the subject some years ago, we held the view that nothing short of concerted action on the part of the several jurisdictions surrounding the Great Lakes would have an appreciable effect towards permanently reducing its numbers. But this was before it had become to the same extent a mercantile product. The prices are increasing, and in the wholesale market of New York four or five cents a pound has been the average paid during the year, which would indicate a good profit to the fishermen. At certain periods of the year, however, prices are still higher, and by a small outlay provision may be made to retain the take until such time as it can be more profitably disposed of. A simple and effective enclosure could be provided to accommodate almost any number of fish by selecting some sheltered spot or bay and running from the shore a picket fence (that which is manufactured and rolled in coils with wire if closely woven would suit the purpose) in a square or semi-circular form, the shore forming one side, the pickets being driven firmly into the ground, and supported at regular intervals by stakes or posts driven more deeply. A woven wire netting may where necessary be added to the top of the enclosure to prevent the fish from jumping out, and with a view to reducing the cost. It is not necessary to suggest that care must be taken to select a place for the pen where the bottom is free from stones and snags so that the fish when required to be marketed may be seined out; and it would afford greater immunity from damage to the enclosure from seas or floating debris if a boom were strung around the enclosure ten or twenty feet therefrom.

The net with which the carp may be taken most successfully is the seine. The gill net, however, has its advocates, and may always be used to advantage where the carp has entered some place where the net may be set across its one means of escape, or where it may be driven into the net. And it can also be used in many places where it would be quite impossible, from the nature of the ground, to use a seine. A fisherman of experience with gill nets offers the suggestion that No. 35 thread is of the proper strength, that a six inch mesh is the most profitable size to fish with, and that in making up the net it should be hung five in three—an expression which practical fishermen will understand. If taut, the fish will not enter the net, but will turn from it, it being very wary, "wise, knowing and cunning."

LAKE MANITOU LEASE.

The company which has a lease of this lake, reports the operations at their hatchery to be as follows: "In the spring of 1905 we deposited in Lake Manitou two million fry, pickerel. Last year we placed in the hatchery six million trout eggs, and twenty-four million whitefish eggs. The latter eggs are now in process of hatching."

THE BIOLOGICAL STATION IN THE GEORGIAN BAY.

The Department is indebted to Dr. B. E. Bensley, the officer in charge of the station, for a short but comprehensive and instructive report outlining some of the work which has been done at the station during the season. The Department has facilitated the work carried on by granting such privileges for netting, etc., as have been desired. Dr. Bensley says: "The laboratory was occupied from June 1st to September 15th, with the following gentlemen in attendance: Mr. A. G. Huntsman, B.A., Laboratory Assistant in Biology, Mr. I. R. Bell, and Mr. J. R. G. Murray, students of the University of Toronto.

"The month of June was devoted to hatching experiments on the eggs of the black bass. Studies on the habits, growth and food of the recently hatched young were made during this month and were continued on the advanced young during the balance of the season. In this connection Mr. Bell made a preliminary study of the microscopic life of the water, and Mr. Murray, a series of illustrations of representative forms. During the greater part of the season periodic visits were made with the fishermen to the whitefish grounds, and statistics and material bearing on the natural history of the food-fishes taken in gill-nets were collected.

"In view of the increasing sentiment in favor of the preservation of the game-fishes, and of the interest already taken by the Provincial Government in restocking operations, will you allow me to refer to the need of a hatchery in the southern section of Georgian Bay. The northeastern shore and the islands embrace large sections at present undisposed of by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, which are only valuable for fishing and tourist purposes. According to the general opinions expressed, the supply both of food and game fishes is being rapidly depleted. It seems therefore advisable that the efforts of the Government in preventing the capture by irresponsible persons of game fishes during the breeding season by seines and traps should be supplemented by constructive efforts towards increasing the supply through hatching operations. In this region bass and whitefish hatching could be profitably combined."

Further inquiry by the undersigned respecting the artificial hatching of the bass elicited the following observations:

"Regarding your inquiry about bass propagation, the pond method is the one which has been generally adopted. There could be no mistake in establishing bass hatching ponds in various parts of the Province. The experiments which we made in hatching bass in the laboratory were successful, but there are three points which are uncertain. first, whether stripping, which we have as yet been unable to try, would be feasible; secondly, whether or not the young bass would live when returned to the water; and, finally, whether the experiment can be converted into practice on a paying basis. Our trials have been incomplete so far, on account of not having large enclosures to keep parent fish in.

"My suggestion regarding a hatchery for bass is not to operate with them independently, but to set off a portion of a whitefish hatchery, which I thought might be established in the lower part of the Georgian Bay, and try the artificial method under fair conditions and on a considerable scale. My opinion regarding artificial hatching of bass is that it has not been given a fair trial. Whitefish and trout eggs are readily hatched, simply on account of the fact that they will stand a fair amount of abuse which the bass eggs will not. If it is possible to hatch bass eggs artificially, there is a great advantage in doing so, on account of the very large number of them attacked by fungus. I think that the reputation the bass has of looking

after its eggs should be discounted fifty per cent. He is so nervous, and spends so much time looking for trouble or entertainment fifteen or twenty feet away from the nest, that the eggs apparently do not get necessary ventilation, and frequently I have seen under these conditions hosts of minnows disporting themselves in the nest and consuming the eggs. I have found also several instances in which minnow eggs have been deposited in bass nests.

"I notice that I was reported the other day as suggesting to the Georgian Bay Commission, the extension of the close season to July 15th. If anyone should mention the matter, this was not the case. I made the suggestion that it should extend to July 1st, saying that bass were to be found on the nests as late as July 15th; also that it is unreasonable to have a uniform close season for a large area of country inasmuch as the spawning time is determined by temperature condition, which vary according to particular locality.

"I am very anxious to see the bass hatching experiments carried further."

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The gross revenue for the year from all sources has been \$47,755.03, and the expenditure, \$31,137.36, leaving a surplus of \$16,617.67. (Details of the expenditure, including salaries of departmental officers and of the outside service, will be found in the Public Accounts.)

REPORTS.

The report of the captain of the "Gilphie," which gives an account of her season's work, will be found at p. 41. She began the season the 9th May, and finished on the 8th December.

The reports of the overseers deal with the condition of the fisheries in their respective divisions, state what disposition was made of the catch, how the laws were observed, assign reasons for an increase or decrease in the quantity of fish taken, and contain other information of value and interest not to be found in the tables which follow. The statistical information which is to be found elsewhere, has been collected and prepared with the usual care.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The department desires to once more express its thanks to the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies for the loan of electros from which a number of the photo engravings which appear in the report, and which contribute so materially to its value and interest, have been made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. T. BASTEDO,
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Fisheries,
Toronto, 31st December, 1905.

FISHERY LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The following is an extract from the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday, 11th June, 1904:

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
Monday, the 30th day of May, 1904.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of *The Fisheries Act*, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, to order that the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, shall be and the same are hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:—

9. No one shall fish for, catch or kill in any of the waters of the Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number than eight small or large-mouthed black bass, four maskinonge, twelve pickerel (doré), or four lake trout.

10. No one shall fish for, catch or kill, in any of the waters of the Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number of speckled trout or brook trout than in the aggregate shall weigh more than ten pounds, and no greater number than thirty speckled trout or brook trout, though said number weigh less than ten pounds.

No small or large-mouthed black bass less than ten inches in length; no speckled trout less than six inches in length; no pickerel (doré) less than fifteen inches in length, or no maskinonge less than twenty-four inches in shall be retained or kept out of the water, sold, offered or exposed for sale or had in possession; but anyone who takes or catches any of the fish mentioned of less than the minimum measurement named,—which measurement shall be from the point of the nose to the centre of the tail,—shall immediately return such fish to the water from which it was taken, alive and uninjured.

12. The sale and export of speckled trout, black bass and maskinonge, is hereby prohibited for a period of five years from the date of this Order in Council, provided, however, that any person from a foreign country, fishing in the waters of the Province, and applying and paying for an angler's permit, may, upon leaving the Province, when the same are accompanied by him, take with him the lawful catch of two days' fishing.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to order that any previous Orders in Council which are in conflict with these regulations, be rescinded in so far as the Province of Ontario is affected.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1905, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH.

Waters stocked.	1901.	
	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,205
Lake Rosseau	Bass	700
Lake Joseph	Bass	1,070
Fairy and Vernon Lakes	Bass	244
Lake of Bays	Bass	693

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1905.—*Continued.*

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	225
Thames River at Woodstock	Bass	225
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	396
Thames River at Dorchester	Bass	696
Lake Couchiching	Bass	436
Stoney Lake	Bass	751
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Pt.	Bass	603
Holland River	Bass	387
Golden Lake	Bass	372
Severn River	Bass	526
Grand River at Cayuga	Bass	400
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	274
Kempenfeldt Bay	Bass	300

9,481

1902.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	246
Lake Joseph	Bass	256
Lake Rosseau	Bass	227
Lake Couchiching	Bass	285
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	395
Stony Lake	Bass	330
Huntsville Lakes	Bass	265
Winnipeg River	Brook trout	55

2,059

1903.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	926
Lake Rosseau	Bass	1,130
Lake Joseph	Bass	500
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,002
Lake of Bays	Bass	371
Sparrow Lake	Bass	650
Lake Couchiching	Bass	258
Long Lake at Rat Portage	Bass	460
Golden Lake	Bass	100
Mink Lake	Bass	85
Clear Lake	Bass	85
White Lake	Bass	100
Lynn River at Lake Simcoe	Bass	355
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	425
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	75
Thames River at London	Bass	200
Thames River at St. Marys	Bass	205
Grand River at Fergus	Bass	100
Grand River at Grand Valley	Bass	70
Grand River at Paris	Bass	130
Musselmans Lake	Bass	200
Lake of Bays	Bass	500

7,927

1904.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Credit River	Bass	115
Lake Rosseau	Bass	380
Green Lake	Bass	135
Opinicon Forks	Bass	50
Lake near Barry's Bay	Bass	30
Barry's Bay	Bass	100

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1905.—*Continued.*

1904.		
Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Gorman Lake	Bass	75
Golden Lake	Bass	565
Mink Lake	Bass	60
White Lake	Bass	160
Clear Lake	Bass	50
Snell's Lake	Bass	100
Lake Joseph	Bass	725
Bass Lake	Bass	200
Lake Couchiching	Bass	230
Lake Joseph	Bass	415
Lake of Bays	Bass	530
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Pt.	Bass ..	785
Beaver River at Cannington	Bass ..	250
Balsam Lake	Bass	400
Lake of Bays	Bass Fingerlings	5,000
Oxbow River at Komoka	Bass Fingerlings	1,200
Lake Scugog	Bass Fingerlings	1,400
		12,955

1905.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Scugog	Bass	400
Stoney Lake	Bass	600
Muskoka Lake	Bass	500
Thames River at Stratford	Bass	250
Thames River at Mitchell	Bass	350
Lake Couchiching	Bass	500
Gull Lake (near Gravenhurst)	Bass	100
Lake of Bays	Bass	400
		3,100

OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Overseer Nash, Rat Portage, reports that the increased value of the catch over that of 1904 is \$7,381.00, while the value of the tugs, boats, nets, and fishing material has also increased, all of which goes to show that the industry is on a sound business footing.

The increases in the catches are large, being particularly so in white fish and sturgeon. The largest decrease is in that of bullheads, which is owing to the bays freezing up very early in the fall, thus preventing many of the fishermen from setting their nets. Had it not been for the very high winds which prevailed in his district during most of the fall fishing period he has no hesitancy in saying that the catch would have been a record one.

During the year he has been over his district several times and always found the fishermen observing the law. He has visited the smaller lakes which the Department stocked with trout and bass in 1902 and 1903, and is pleased to report that all indications were that the fish were thriving and the sportsman and Indian religiously avoiding them.

The fishing industry has become a substantial one in this district, and those engaged in it are most thoroughly satisfied with the catch of 1905.

LAKE NEPIGON.

Overseer Leitch, Nepigon, reports that the number of tourists visiting the Nepigon during 1905, was, he thinks, larger than for some years past. The receipts for permits issued amounted to \$1,375.00.

The fishing, while good, was not (according to the reports from tourists who have fished the river almost every season for the past fifteen or twenty years) up to what it used to be in the earlier years, claiming the average size of fish were smaller and not so numerous. They also report the river as being over-run by coarse fish, such as pike, suckers, etc., which are playing havoc with the speckled trout and will in time completely destroy the river as a good trout stream if measures are not adopted to keep the stream, at least as far as possible, free from such fish.

One man was employed for a period of six weeks, during the months of July and August, netting these coarse fish, during which time he destroyed 7,632 pike, 2,282 suckers, 228 doré and 145 white fish making a total of 10,287 fish destroyed by this means. Yet this hardly makes an impression on them, they being so numerous.

Temporary docks were erected at canoe landings on the various portages on the river early in the season, which have proved a great convenience and are appreciated by the tourists. A guardian was maintained on the river from June 9th until October 31st, it being necessary to protect the stream in this way after fishing season closes, owing to the fish spawning in the shallow waters, and the stream being used as a highway for voyagers to and from Lake Nepigon and the country tributary thereto.

With the locating of the Trans-Continental Railway along the north end of Lake Nepigon, this traffic has greatly increased, owing to the Nepigon River, Lake Nepigon and the streams flowing into Lake Nepigon from the north, north-east and north-west, affording easy access to over 200 miles of this line; and when construction work commences on the line, this traffic will be a serious menace to the fishing in these waters, unless more efficient means are adopted for their protection.

The camp grounds have been maintained in a sanitary condition.

A shipment of 500 trout, ranging from two inches in length to those weighing five pounds was made by the C. P. Ry. in a fish car (specially constructed) to the waters of the Kicking Horse River, west of Banff, with every success, there being only a few fish lost in transit, notwithstanding the extreme distance covered.

During the last few seasons, teams are used on the long portages on the river for transporting tourists' outfit over same, and with the constant traffic these portages have become badly cut up in many places, creating large mud holes, etc., which are impossible to be passed by foot passengers without wading in the mud up to their boot tops. Many of the other portages are in very bad shape with boulders, etc. The bridge over Fraser Creek on the Camp Alexander portage has fallen down through timbers becoming decayed. These places should receive attention and be repaired in the spring.

Quite a number of the tourists during the past season also took in fishing on parts of Lake Nepigon, and some of the streams north thereof, all of whom reported magnificent sport, with speckled trout, lake trout, pickerel, etc., many lake trout weighing from 15 to 20 pounds being taken, which gave exciting sport on a light rod. This lake is a most beautiful sheet of water with very picturesque shores and studded with many beautiful islands and is teeming with a variety of fish, such as lake trout, white fish, pickerel and sturgeon, also speckled trout at the mouths of the various streams entering into the lake. Many of the streams flowing into the lake are also well supplied with brook trout, making this lake a great spawning ground for the latter, but which are, I am sorry to say, being ruthlessly destroyed by the Indians living around the lake. In the fall of the year, when the brook trout are on the spawning grounds close to the shore,

the Indians are then laying in a winter supply of fish for dog feed, and, Indian nature like, they place their nets in the most convenient place, which is in shallow water close to the shore and at the mouth of streams, the result being they take an enormous quantity of brook trout. He knows of an instance a few years ago of one Indian alone having 2,000 brook trout, weighing from two to seven pounds each, in his possession for dog feed. During the summer months, large numbers of these Indians also congregate on the islands at Virgin Falls at the head of the river, which is practically part of the Nepigon River itself, or where it widens out before entering the lake proper, where it is studded with a beautiful group of islands, forming a number of narrow channels between the main shore and islands, the Indians setting their nets across these channels catching everything that passes, including a great many large speckled trout. Virgin Falls was noted for years as the best fishing grounds on the river for both large brook trout and their quantity, but of late very few large fish are to be had there, the cause being attributed to these Indians netting them just above the falls.

There is no occasion for such destruction of these fish by anyone, Lake Nepigon being so well supplied with other fish of fine quality that they can get more than sufficient to meet all their requirements by setting their nets away from those favorite places for brook trout, but Indian nature like, these people take that which comes most convenient for the time being, not realizing they are destroying the means of causing large numbers of them being employed as guides for tourists at very remunerative wages every season. Measures should be adopted to put a stop to this destruction, as there is only one Nepigon, and it would be too bad if it were allowed to be destroyed.

Each year they have more or less people who are making a trip around the world, etc., stop off here for a few days fishing, who have fished all the known streams of any consequence. These people have repeatedly stated that for fishing, the Nepigon has no equal, and for scenery they had seen nothing that could surpass it, except possibly some points in Switzerland.

To properly protect the Nepigon waters, it requires an officer, paid a proper salary and expenses, to enable him to devote his entire time to the duties and to have a few guardians placed at various points thereon. As the territory tributary to the Nepigon waters has been created into a forest reserve, and with the regulations for such reserves providing for a superintendent to supervise, with fire rangers at his disposal, he would recommend that the position of Fishery Overseer be combined with that of Superintendent of the Forest Reserve and make the fire rangers also fishery guardians.

He would also recommend that the guides be licensed, making them, by reason of their license, a guardian, and any infraction of the fishery regulations on the part of the guide or his party would be cause for cancelling his license.

The fee for license need only be a nominal sum, say \$1.00 per annum, and would have a tendency to prevent any infringement of the regulations by both anglers and guides. Under this arrangement, in time, the guides would become educated to the fact that the preservation of the fish meant remunerative employment for them each season.

He would also recommend that a bounty be paid for coarse fish caught in the river. The Indians would be glad to fish for them upon this basis and it would be the means of greatly reducing their number.

With such an arrangement, he has not the least doubt that the Nepigon waters can be protected efficiently, preserving to the country the best

fishing grounds to be found anywhere, and one of the best possible advertisements for attracting annually a large number of very wealthy tourists to the country, who, on such trips, not only spend large sums of money in the country, but are also incidentally the means of introduction of much foreign capital for the development of our resources, which we are in need of so much.

The construction of a railway from here to Lake Nepigon and the placing of a steamer on the lake itself would open up the greatest field for sportsmen the country possesses and would in a short time be the source of a large revenue to the Province.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie, reports that the fishermen in his division have had a fairly good season. The catch on the north shore of Lake Superior was not as large as that of 1904, but a much better class of fish was taken. In the North Channel of Lake Huron the catch will about compare with that of last season. The returns show an increase in the catch of whitefish of about 14,000 lbs., and a decrease in the catch of trout of about 45,000 lbs. This is attributed largely, the fishermen say, to the very calm weather in July and August, and the fishing was nearly all done in shallow waters where the better class of fish were caught.

All other kinds of fish will about compare with catch of last season.

With the exception of a few tons, the fish are exported to the United States.

The close seasons have been well observed, and no other violations of the regulations came to his knowledge.

LAKE HURON (N. CHANNEL).

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, Manitoulin Island, reports that he commenced operations on May 1st. He got the sailboat "Maud" at Point au Baril on May 24th, which he found in rather poor condition. He fitted her up and put her in commission, and has made a fair season considering the appliances that he had to work with, which in his opinion are not sufficient for the requirements of the fisheries. The fishermen have had a fair average catch throughout his division, some parts of it being rather better than last year, while other parts were not so good. Some pound net grounds did better, and the gill-net fishing at Cockburn and the Ducks Islands also showed an increased catch. The latter two are trout grounds, and the catch is principally trout. South Bay and Fitzwilliam Island were about the same as last year, the catch being principally trout. On Squaw Island the catch was lighter, being about 60 per cent. trout and 40 per cent. whitefish, the Bustard Islands being about the same. The pickerel catch along the north shore between Bad River and Killarney was considerably lighter than last year, although in the vicinity of Killarney it was about the same. The pound net catch in the North Channel east of Little Current was also about the same, while on the Manitoulin shore it was less. The prices paid by the dealers averaged about 5c. per pound. The game fish on the north shore in the vicinity of Killarney, Little Current, Spanish River, Cutler and Spragge are plentiful, there being good black bass and pickerel fishing and some maskinonge, and the tourists had good angling for those classes of fish. There was a good number of summer tourists through August and September, and he believes they were well satisfied with the angling. The weather through October and November was extremely rough, which

made the catch less than it would have been. He says he finds that the work cannot be done in his division with a sailboat, the division being so large, and there are so many stations in it that it is impossible to move from one to another and look after poachers with a sailboat. In his opinion there should be a steam launch about 30 feet long with a light draft and good power—a good seaworthy boat, and a small boat with her that could be towed or carried, which would require about three of a crew.

Overseer Hunter, Tehkummah, Manitoulin Island, reports that during the past summer the fishery laws have been fairly well observed, as no complaints to the contrary have been in circulation. The water in the fish streams was very low owing to the want of rain during the season. There were not as many tourists visiting the Island as usual in consequence of the destruction of the large hotel Manitou at Manitowaning by fire during the summer of 1904. The Manitou Fish Co., who have the lease of Lake Manitou waters, have been doing all they can with their hatchery at the outlet of the lake at a large expense to re-stock the lake with young fish.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Overseer Bettes, Waubauskene, reports that the catch of fish is about the same as last year, according to the report of the fishermen. Carp and dogfish are increasing, as carp are seen in larger quantities along the shores and are destroying the wild rice and consequently the feeding ground of wild duck. He would recommend that some action be taken to prevent the increase of carp in these waters, as they will eventually drive out the game fish.

About 75 per cent. of the amount of fish caught in this district are exported to the United States, 20 per cent. used in Canada, and 5 per cent. for home consumption.

The close seasons have been well observed, especially during November, which was very stormy throughout.

There has been no illegal fishing so far as he knows.

There is no mill refuse dumped in the waters of this district, as all the mills have burners to consume it.

A great number of tourists visited this section, and all were satisfied with the bass and lunge fishing.

Overseer Jermy, Wiarton, reports that the fishermen say that their catch of fish this season was not as large as last year, which they attribute to the exceedingly rough weather. Many of them were unable a great portion of the time to either set or lift their nets, and some lost nearly all the nets they had. The steam tugs that could stand bad weather made fairly good returns. He is of opinion that the waters of his district are not being depleted of fish, but believes the fish are as plentiful this year as in the past; but on account of bad weather and coming on to the shoals later in the season, the catch is less.

The law was pretty well observed up to the close season, but during that period he is certain considerable illegal fishing was carried on, notwithstanding all efforts he could make to prevent it.

He laid information against three persons, and secured convictions in each case, which action he trusts will result in good in the future.

LAKE HURON (PROPER).

Overseer Blunden, Sarnia, reports that the fishing season opened in a very irregular way, as a series of north winds during the latter part of April and the fore part of May hampered the fishermen in getting their pound nets set.

He says the pound net fishermen are continually complaining against the issue of gill net licenses between Blue Point on Lake Huron and the mouth of the St. Clair River, as there are 39 pound net licenses issued between those two points, a distance of about 18 miles, which seems specially adapted for pound net fishing; and besides, the initial cost, and also the working expense of a pound net are much more than of a gill net, and very often fish are caught in gill nets and after much struggling are able to extricate themselves and find their way into the pound nets in an injured condition not fit for food. He says he cannot properly watch the operations of the gill net fishermen without a proper boat to enable him to investigate these complaints and to see that the gill nets are kept the prescribed distance from shore. He had a very difficult task in getting some of the fishermen to send in their returns of the season's satch, as they seemed to think that it was entirely unnecessary for the Department to know the condition of the fisheries, although he tried to impress on them that they were obliged to according to their license.

The majority of the catch of fish in his district is exported to the United States.

He has heard no complaints of fishermen refusing to sell to hawkers or any person wanting fish, although some hawkers say the price of the better class of fish was too high; but the fishermen cannot be blamed for that, as the price is ruled by the export demand, the same as in all other classes of foods.

There was only one infraction of the law of which he was able to get sufficient evidence to prosecute.

Overseer McMurray, Bayfield, Lake Huron, reports that the catch of fish during the past season has been light, which may be accounted for in this way: A late start was made in the spring owing to ice and rough weather; storms set in early in the fall, and on August 19th a fishing boat and three men were lost off Bayfield in a severe storm, which accident almost stopped the fishing from this port.

The close season has been well observed. No illegal fishing has been brought to his notice.

There are no fishways in this district.

There are saw mills on some of the rivers, but no sawdust or refuse is thrown in the water.

Most of the fish caught are used for home consumption.

Overseer Robertson, Southampton, Lake Huron, reports that in his division the first three months the fishing was good, the best for some years, especially with the tugs.

The fall fishing was almost a failure on account of the storms; fish seemed to be plentiful, but the weather was so rough they could not be caught. All the fishermen lost some nets, and a good many lost all.

Five parties were fined \$10 each and costs, three of them for fishing in the division for which they had no license, and the other two for fishing without a license.

He found a net set in the Saugeen River, which he took out and destroyed, but he could not find out who set it. Otherwise the fishery laws were well observed.

There are no fish slides in his division.

There are eight saw mills, all of them taking good care of their sawdust and refuse that no harm come to the fishing interests.

Bass fishing was fair, better than for some years. Carp are getting plentiful, and no doubt destroy a quantity of the spawn of the bass.

About 70 per cent. of the fish was sold in Canada.

THAMES RIVER.

Overseer Boler, Byron, River Thames, reports that the catch of fish was small this season. The principal fish at this point caught were suckers and several pike.

No violations of the fishery laws have come under his personal observation.

The fishway on the north side of the river at Byron needs some new planks in it; he notified the tenant of the mill regarding the same.

Overseer Crotty, Bothwell, River Thames, reports that on account of there being no seine licenses issued for past year, he can come to no conclusion as to the increase or decrease in what the natural catch would be.

Of the catch for 1905, 50 per cent. was exported, the fishermen getting a price for the coarse fish that for home consumption would not be thought of, nor would they be used.

No abuses exist.

The close season was strictly observed, and no illegal fishing came to his knowledge, therefore there were no fines or confiscations.

There are no mills or dams now in his district, and the fish have a clear right of way.

LAKE ST. CLAIR.

Overseer Drouillard, Walkerville, reports that he is sorry to be obliged to say that the present season has been a disappointment so far as the catch of whitefish is concerned, but not altogether discouraging. He would consider the catch of other kinds quite favorable.

He is happy to state that no abuses have existed during the year in his division, and consequently no complaints of any violations have come to his knowledge against the fishermen, but, on the other hand, some of the fishermen owning pound nets in Lake St. Clair complained bitterly against the poachers coming from the United States in launches, and not only robbing the nets of what they contained, but destroying them in many instances, and under the existing circumstances it is impossible for him to offer the fishermen anything but sympathy, as he has no means of assisting to suppress such depredations.

DETROIT RIVER.

Overseer Laframboise, Canard River, reports that from what he can learn from the fishermen, the catch has been about the same as last year. There have been less whitefish taken and more carp and other kinds of fish. It is claimed that the constant blasting at the lime kiln crossing keeps the whitefish from coming up the Detroit River. He has been told by reliable people that they had picked up dead whitefish on the Bois Blanc Island shore that had been badly cut up by the said blasting. It is also claimed by some of the fishermen that the German carp are getting to be a valuable fish, as they have been sold this year for from two to five cents per pound.

There was about 80 per cent. of the catch exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption.

He has had but two complaints of infringement of the fishery laws for illegal fishing, but he did not find any one.

It is reported that American poachers come around Fighting Island with tremble nets, which they drop in a school of fish, and in a few minutes they pull out and go with their catch. and it is almost impossible for a man to reach them with a rowboat. He thinks that an overseer should be authorized to get

assistance to capture them if there was a chance. Outside of this, the fishery laws are fairly well observed by the fishermen.

There is one saw mill in his division, but no saw dust goes to the river.

LAKE ERIE.

Overseer Fitzpatrick, Wheatley, reports that, owing to the late spring, the fishermen were very late in getting in their nets, but they have done very well, as the prices they got for their fish were good. Pickerel has been on the increase for the last two or three years, while herring has been on the decrease. Where they used to catch tons of herring they do not catch hundreds of pounds now. The carp is getting more numerous in creeks and shallow water, but the fishermen never catch them in their pound nets to any extent. He thinks the gill nets ought to be done away with in his division, as it is one of the best pound net places on Lake Erie, and if the gill net men are allowed to get a foothold, the pound net men will have to go out of business. He thinks the best way to do away with the gill nets is to put a close season on all fish from the 15th November till the 1st May, for it is in the late fall and early spring that they do the most damage, when the fish are spawning, and if there is not something done to stop them from catching herring in the spawning season. Lake Erie herring will soon be a thing of the past. He says the pound net men in his division have invested about \$65,000, and he thinks they should be protected. They paid in last year about \$5,000, and one gill net tug that pays \$100 can do more harm than all the pound nets. He has been fishing on this shore for twenty years, and where formerly from 100,000 to 150,000 pounds were caught in three nets, 8,000 or 9,000 pounds are about the amount of the catch now.

The heavy gales the first part of October put a lot of the pound net men out of business, and the catch of herring and whitefish was a light one. The catch for his division was as follows: Herring, 180,454 lbs.; whitefish, 35,051 lbs.; yellow pickerel, 338,770 lbs.; blue pickerel, 911,624 lbs.; sturgeon, 15,493 lbs.; perch, 92,461 lbs.; catfish, 7,777 lbs.; coarse and mixed fish, 181,321 lbs., caviare, 490 lbs.

Overseer Henderson, Pelee Island, reports that a large decrease has occurred in the catch of fish in this district, the cause (which is apparent from his statistical report) being that the fishing has not been so vigorously prosecuted as in previous years, only thirteen pound nets being fished as against twenty-three in 1904: and, during the season of gill net fishing, five tugs were engaged in 1904, and only four in 1905; also during the gill net season the weather was very stormy, and unfavorable for fishing operations.

Practically all the fish caught were exported, there being no market here. The fishermen had no alternative but to sell the fish to the American buyer. Any persons on the Island wanting fish were accommodated at market price.

No abuses exist.

The several close seasons have been strictly observed, and no instances of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Kraft, Ridgeway, reports that the fishing season was very good considering the time the fishermen were fishing. Some did not fish at all.

The fish that were caught were mostly for home market, and about one-third was shipped to Buffalo. The pound nets were pulled out before the season was half over. He thinks the fish were not so plentiful this year, owing to the wind storms down Lake Erie.

The close season was well observed. He says he kept a close watch over his territory, and saw that the law was carried out

Overseer Lee, Lowbanks, reports that the early fishing was good, with a falling off later in the season, the storms in the fall damaging the pound nets very badly. From what information can be gathered from fishermen, the sturgeon were not as plentiful as in former years, and those taken were of a smaller size. The prices obtained for all kinds of fish and caviare were high.

After supplying for home consumption, the balance, fully 95 per cent., was exported to the United States.

The laws and regulations, and the several close seasons, were well observed.

He would advise that permits be granted to men who are reliable, in all inland waters, to catch carp, and that all means possible be used to rid the waters of this coarse and noxious fish, which is reported to be a destructive robber of all kinds of game fish.

Overseer McCall, Victoria, reports that on the whole the fisherman has had a prosperous season. The take of herring has been large on account of a greater number of tug gill net licenses being issued. There is practically no whitefish taken now in his district, as the tug men only try for them during the months of May and June. There was not the usual quantity of blue pickerel taken in November as in former years.

The seine fishermen of the Inner Long Point Bay have taken a large quantity of fish, and there is a falling off of all kinds but carp, of which there has been an increase.

There is each season more and more American tourists visiting the Long Point waters angling for bass. That bass are increasing is admitted by all familiar with the waters, and the regulations in regard to the taking of bass have been observed throughout the year better than he has ever known them to be. And as to the general observance of the fishery laws and regulations, they have also been observed better than in former years. He has only made three confiscations of fish, and one of gill nets at Long Point, the nets being fished for pike in Long Point County marsh.

Overseer Wigle, Leamington, reports that pound net fishermen are strongly opposed to any kind of gill net fishing except for perch in the spring, and he is strongly opposed to gill net fishing in the fall west of Point Pelee. The water is shallow, and there are so many expert gill net fishermen that they soon find out the direction the fish are going, and so completely surround them that it is almost impossible for many of them to escape. He saw many herring that were taken last fall, just ready to spawn. He is told that tug licenses were granted last fall on Pelee Island to fish gill nets west of the Point, and to his mind that was a great mistake. Herring decreased from 98,192 lbs. in 1904 to 84,973 in 1905; perch increased from 149,105 in 1904 to 177,114 in 1905; whitefish have decreased from 69,200 to 49,000; pickerel or dore have increased from 76,900 to 185,973. There is not much difference in other kinds. The pound net fishermen had a lot of damage done their nets in October by heavy winds, which made business dull, but later on did fairly well.

Nearly all of the fishing outfits are controlled by Americans, and the fish caught in this division go to Detroit and Sandusky, Ohio.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Overseer Brickwood, Kingston, reports that there have been very few violations of the fishery laws. The fishermen's reports compare favorably with other years. The bass fishing he finds not so good in the St. Lawrence as in the past, which he attributes to the many campers, bathers, boats, gaso-

line launches, etc., which keep the waters in almost a continual commotion. The bass fishing in Lake Ontario in his district has not been as good in years. A great number of black bass have been taken by anglers, who have been quite numerous, many of them being non-residents, who paid the fee of \$5. Two great sources of protection are the winds and waves, anglers not being as a rule able to stay out more than a few hours each day. But he finds it hard to enforce the law regarding the number allowed to be taken, as Americans have motor power in nearly all their skiffs now, and something faster is required than a rowboat to overhaul them.

The close season has been well observed, only two complaints having reached him, and of which he could get no proof.

Overseer Clark, Picton, reports that the catch of whitefish, salmon trout, and herring as well as coarse fish such as pike, catfish, perch, etc., has been well up to the standard during the season, and would have shown a marked increase had it not been that high winds prevailed to a very great extent during the greater part of the fall fishing season, which interfered materially with fishing operations, more particularly in respect to the whitefish and herring catch, which at best were not so plentiful as during the season of 1903 and 1904, by far the greater portion of all the fish caught in these waters are exported to the United States markets, probably less than twenty per cent. being used for home consumption.

The fishery laws with few exceptions, were on the whole never better observed than during the past season. He had occasion to make some seizures of nets which he is of opinion were being fished illicitly by irresponsible persons, the regular fishermen in every case so far as he could ascertain, fished clearly within their rights, and observed the law. He had an increased number of fishermen under license in his district, which was more extended than in former years, having included Weller's Bay and Lake Ontario waters adjacent thereto. Some considerable confusion must always exist while the Townships of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg, bordering on the Bay of Quinte, are under outside jurisdiction. Late in the season illicit fishing prevails to a considerable extent, without any apparent check in these waters, the result being to give a bad name to Prince Edward County fishermen generally while the fact remains that local farmers with the daring Buccaneers fished all kinds of contrivances in season and out of season, regardless of law or order. Persons do not inform until after the season is over and too late to stop this kind of work, which is to say the least very unfair to regular fishermen whose interests are clearly identified with a strict observance of the close seasons in order to protect the fish during the spawning season, and thus perpetuate the supply.

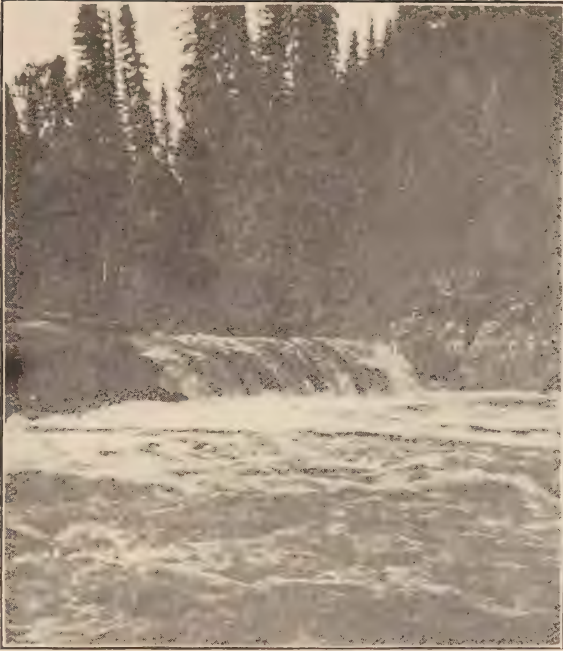
For some years anglers have complained that the net fishing in that section of the Bay of Quinte has depleted the waters of the game fish which formerly frequented this locality in abundance. From close observation, and a proper analysis of the facts, he is satisfied that if more attention were paid to an observance of the laws by the anglers themselves instead of their fishing in vast numbers from dawn until dark during seven days in the week while there is a possibility of catching bass irrespective of size and regardless of number taken, not to speak of the countless thousands of minnows, comprising shoals of fish fry deposited by the Government hatcheries for stocking purposes which are annually destroyed for bait to supply these alien anglers there would be no cause for complaint. The catch of bass is invariably shipped illicitly out of the country to close dealers in the bordering American cities at enormous profit from the high prices these fish command. Regular net fishermen are particularly interested in the protection of game fish in order to avoid a clash with the anglers' interests.



On the Montreal River, Temagami District.



Bass Fishing—Lady Evelyn Falls—Temagami District.



Near the French River—Famous Bass Water.



The French River—Famous for its Bass and Maskinonge fishing.



Running Hell or Long Rapids, Miassanabie River.



Canoe on Magpie River, near Missanabie.



On the Missanabie—Speckled Trout Water.

They fully realize the commercial value of the privilege they enjoy, taking fish from the waters of the Bay of Quinte, and while as a class they are generally adverse to informing on either anglers or net fishermen who fish in open violation of the law they are becoming very much alive to their own interests and are awaking to a strong sense of self-protection which must have a salutary effect in a better observance of the law in coming seasons.

The stocking of these waters from the Government hatcheries with fish fry is greatly appreciated by the fishermen and is yearly showing increased benefits to them.

This country from every view point, is clearly the premier spot for an angler's paradise. Taking Picton as a centre, tourists have easy access within an hour's drive or a half hour's run by rail to some of the finest fishing reserves on the continent, including Weller's Bay, with fine hotel accommodation at Consecon on the Bay—west and east lakes with first-class hotel accommodation at Wellington on West Lake and Lake Ontario, and at the famous Sand Banks hotel—while from Picton the whole scope of the Bay of Quinte, Smith's Bay and South Bay, are easily accessible by skiff, sail boat or steam craft, and in each of these waters pickerel, pike, bass and maskinonge are to be had for the catching.

Overseer Kerr, Hamilton, reports that whitefish show an increase of 10,320 pounds over last year's catch, and without doubt they are becoming more numerous in this part of Lake Ontario. Trout shows a decrease of 1,807 pounds in the catch compared with last year. The catch of herring shows a decrease of 120,547 pounds as compared with last year's returns. Owing to the frequent gales and rough stormy weather in November the shore fishing for herring on Burlington Beach was a complete failure. The lake was so dirty with moss, leaves, etc., near shore that the nets were choked up shortly after being set and became useless, and the fishermen had to give up fishing altogether on shore. The herring were there, but could not be caught owing to the stormy condition of the lake, rough weather, etc. etc.

The fishermen observed the law very well in Lake Ontario.

He thinks the uniform size for herring gill nets should be two and a half inches extension measure, and no net under this size should be permitted to be fished in these waters.

In Burlington Bay he seized several nets on different occasions, but he could not detect the offenders. The nets were confiscated. He also seized several spears from offenders who were violating by spearing eels with jack-lights. He seized the spears on each occasion, and in one case the boat, etc., etc., and fined the offender five dollars on the spot, which he paid. The other offenders were let off with a warning.

He also observed that Sunday fishing with hook and line and by trolling hook and line was carried on extensively all the summer in every part of Burlington Bay by the rich and the poor, which looked bad in a Christian land like our beloved Canada. He would suggest and recommend that an Order-in-Council be passed that fishing or the catching of fish with rod and line, trolling line and spoon hook, be prohibited on Sunday in the waters of the Province of Ontario, and bring this fishing under the control of the Fishery Department.

The carp are getting plentiful in Burlington Bay, and he would suggest and recommend that such means be taken by the Department as will destroy this worthless fish.

A few night lines were permitted under license in Burlington Bay, as returns show.

The trolling for pike was never known to be so good in the history of the Bay. One man caught 46 good-sized pike in one day, and thousands were taken out weekly during August and September.

The cause of this unusual catch is hard to explain. Some say the carp destroyed the feeding grounds of the pike, others say the shad were scarce (pike food), and they took the spoon instead, but he believes the carp chased them off their usual haunts.

Overseer Sargent, Bronte, reports that the herring have been more plentiful than in 1904. During January and February the fishermen lost a large number of their nets, and consequently had very little net to begin their fall fishing. If they had had the same amount as in former years, the industry would have shown an increase. He says there have been some very fine specimens of ciscoes taken, much the same as were caught in former years. He is strongly of opinion that they will be as numerous as ever in a few years, if they increase as they have the last two years.

He still holds the same view with regard to the close seasons during the months of January and February.

He is pleased to report that the trout are still increasing, and had the fishermen fished with the same vigor as for herring the report would have shown an increase. They use nothing but six and seven inch mesh, finding it pays much better than the smaller mesh.

Angling has been very good in the Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creek, and all fish were disposed of in the home market.

The laws and regulations have all been well observed.

Overseer Walker, Port Credit, reports that the law has been well observed amongst the fishermen. The whitefish and trout have not increased in quantity, but the price per pound was firmer. In the angling bass has fallen off, but the rest remained about normal and he thinks there should be some way or means whereby the carp could be got rid of, and would recommend a trap net, so that in case any other fish got caught it could be returned alive and uninjured to the water.

Overseer Willis, Port Whitby, reports that during the year 1905, only two licenses were applied for in his district, and as they were issued late in the season the quantity of fish caught is far below last season. Both of these fishermen's reports show white fish to have been more plentiful than last season, and herring about the same, while pike in Whitby and Pickering Harbours were much more plentiful than they have been for years, as much as 100 lbs. being taken by one angler in an afternoon. Perch and other small fish were scarce owing it is generally believed to the presence of carp in the bays, through carp were not caught in as large numbers as last year. The close seasons were well kept, and the law very well obeyed.

Overseer Wood, Toronto, reports that the conditions in this district remain much the same as last year, the catch continuing poor. It would not, however, be safe to assume that the quantity of fish taken shows the condition of the lake here. The season opened with a short catch, and as other employment was easy to get, fishermen did not feel like taking the risk of setting nets when good wages could be obtained without chance of loss. And again, although eighteen licenses were issued here, only a few devote their whole time to fishing, the majority leaving it as a "side line." The herring catch towards the end of the season was good, and if heavy weather had not set in the whole catch would have been much better.

The close season was thoroughly observed, the fishermen devoting this time to repairing their nets. The only violations of the law were by men and boys setting nets in prohibited waters. Four nets were seized for this

offence and also one boat. Three consignments of fish that had been illegally caught were confiscated.

BAY OF QUINTE.

Overseer Murdoch, Bath, reports that the catch for 1905, as far as he can make out from last year's report, is over 30 per cent larger, showing that the fish are still plentiful in Lake Ontario. Some ten or twelve years ago they seem to have left these waters, but they are coming back. The fish this year were somewhat later coming in from the lake than they were last year, but came in larger numbers. All kinds of fish are plentiful. The anglers were well satisfied with the fishing this year, and are also delighted with the bay and its surroundings. They say that the bass are as plentiful here now as they were twenty years ago. They enjoy the limpid water of Lake Ontario as it passes clear and pure around Amherst Island.

As far as he knows the law has been well observed.

There is no strife here between the gill net men and the anglers, all fishing harmoniously together.

Some fine specimens of black bass were taken from these waters this year, also some fine pike (or, as the American calls them, pickerel) were taken by the anglers, some of them weighing as high as 15 lbs. The fishermen are delighted over the return of the fish.

About 90 per cent. of the fish were exported, and the remainder used for home consumption.

There have been no abuses of the law, and the fishermen have well observed the close seasons.

There are no mills in his district, and no fishways.

INLAND COUNTIES.

Overseer Covell, Lombardy, County Leeds, reports that the fishery laws were very well observed. No instances of illegal fishing having come to his notice. The season's catch of fish is satisfactory, but there are many complaints of the increase of ling, which is very destructive to both Bass and Otter Lakes, and he says that unless some steps are taken to rid the waters of those pests, they will soon destroy all game fish, as the ling are increasing and devouring them very fast.

He thinks if there could be hoop nets granted for the waters where those fish are predominating over the game fish fry and eggs of same, it would increase the game fish more than all the illegal fishing that would take place. There is one saw mill in his division. The dust is not allowed to enter the stream but it is consumed as fuel.

Overseer Donaldson, Donaldson's Mills, County Addington, reports that the fishery laws were fairly well observed throughout his district. There have been no fishing licenses granted except for domestic use.

As there were no complaints he did not deem it necessary to visit any of the waters in his district during the year.

Overseer Hull, of Newboro', Rideau waters, Leeds County, reports that the coarse fish are decreasing on account of so many pike being caught by residents and sold. There has been a good season for salmon and bass, and the laws have been well observed. He believes the permits have been the means of preventing so many being taken out of the Province by the Americans.

Whitefish are increasing in the Rideau waters. He thinks there should be a short time given by paying a license as some parties will get them if they inform against each other afterwards. The catch of herring was small on account of the season being a little early. There is a great number of them but smaller than usual.

There were numbers of tourists, and all were satisfied with the regulations.

Overseer Knight, Sunbury, Frontenac County, reports that he has had very little trouble with the fishermen and tourists, that there has been a large number of Americans over in his district during the year, and they all acted like gentlemen, not one of them having violated the law. The fishermen and tourists say the fish have been as plentiful in 1905 as in 1904, but the catch was not so large owing to so much cool weather, but they were all well satisfied.

He says it is reported there that some of the people are trying to have the Americans stopped from fishing there with hook and line, but he thinks it would be a mistake to stop them altogether. They leave a lot of money in the district, and besides he collected \$39.00 for shipping permits. He thinks the best thing to do would be to shorten the season for them to fish, say two months, from 15th June to 15th August, then this would give the fish a long season to increase. The Americans come over there not just for the purpose of fishing, but for the pleasure there is in it as well. He reports the season for 1905 as good.

Overseer Loveday, Ottawa, reports that he believes on the whole the laws have been observed. He has seized five nets, and two night lines that were illegally set, besides the dip net reported to the department as being used, as deputy game warden, he has seized somewhere about \$1,800.00 worth of illegal fur, beaver, otter, and muskrat. Also a box of trout and one of pickerel.

He is sorry to have to report that saw-dust and mill refuse are still being dumped, (or allowed to go) into the Ottawa River. He thinks some steps should be taken in the spring to stop mill owners depositing refuse in the rivers. He has prosecuted one mill owner on Kazubazua Creek, P. Q., for this crime. This part was convicted and fined. He cannot say that fish are increasing in his district, he thinks the saw-dust is mostly to blame. The fish have no where to spawn. The spawn gets covered with the saw-dust, etc.

Overseer Phillips, Smith's Falls, Rideau waters, reports that the season was short, owing to unforeseen difficulties arising, but the "Eva Bell" was in readiness by the latter part of June, and from then until October 28th she patrolled the waters between Smith's Falls and Brewer's Mills, when an early frost set in and froze up the cuts along the canal and he deemed it advisable to finish the season's operations with the rowboat. The "Eva Bell" was then laid up in first-class shape for the winter.

The weather during the past summer on the waters of his division was for the greater part rough, which made it unpleasant, but by no means deterred from their sport the large number of anglers in that district. The large increase in summer campers and tourists speaks favorably for the health resort, which the Rideau is known to be. The fishing was reported very good, especially the bass. Already there are a large number of cottages and summer resorts along the lake shore, and this season twelve new cottages were erected, and next year will see as many more, which will consequently increase the influx of people there, and also increase the salmon fishing.

In the Rideau, salmon are decreasing both in size and number. This no doubt is largely due to the poaching that has been going on, for he has

seized and confiscated twenty-five gill nets, which he destroyed, during the past season. There were also eight convictions. Tourists say "the salmon are not biting to-day," but they are not there to bite. The poaching can be easily stopped in a short time, but he would strongly recommend that Rideau Lake receive a fresh supply of salmon fry, also of bass, for although bass fishing was reported good, he does not see how the lakes can hold out, with the immense quantities of bass that are taken out each season.

He finds that the lake is swarming with whitefish, and thinks a revenue might be raised from licenses to catch such while they are running, if the close season for salmon were a month earlier. The salmon run this season was from October 17 to November 1st. The people would consider it a great boon to be allowed to get even enough whitefish for their own use for winter. The bullhead catch, he says, has greatly diminished in the Rideau, the lake being fished out, but ling is steadily increasing, and something should be done quickly to rid the waters of this destructive fish.

The several close seasons have been well observed everywhere, except in the big Rideau, where we had to stay to enforce them. Those holding licenses have strictly complied with the fishery laws; no other abuses have come to his knowledge.

Overseer Taylor, Westmeath, Ottawa River, reports that the past season has been a very successful one. All those who enjoy angling and have visited this part of the Ottawa (known as Allumette Lake, or Petoba, and Pacquet's Rapids) were well repaid for their enjoyable time. The catch of pike and bass especially has been good, and he has never seen so many fine pike taken. There are large lakes lying north of these on Black River and Dunoine teeming with those fish, and his opinion is that the Ottawa is fed from these large lakes. On these tributaries of the Ottawa there is probably no finer climate and scenery in all Canada. The famous Laurentian Mountains, beautiful islands, natural woods or forests, and splendid water all go to make this spot an ideal one for fishermen. The catch was probably a little greater than last season, being over 30,000 pounds (purely for home consumption) of all kinds.

There has been nothing done as yet *re* fishways in his territory on Indian River, Black River or other streams running to the Ottawa.

Overseer Bradshaw, Lindsay, Scugog Lake and River, Victoria County, reports that during the season of 1905 the fishery laws and regulations have been well kept in that section, no breaches of the law having come to his notice.

The changes in the length of maskinonge from 30 to 24 inches gives great satisfaction to fishermen and others. The stopping of all fishing in Scugog and the re-stocking of the waters were much needed and seem to fully satisfy the public. Mill overseers and others have lived up to the fishery regulations and have not given cause for complaint.

There is only one fishway in this division. The one in the dam at Lindsay, and it seems to work all right when the water is high in spring, as this is the time when the fish are running. The fishway answers a good purpose; it allows them to ascend to the spawning grounds above the dam.

Overseer Brown, Rockdale, County of Peterborough, reports that the catch of fish has not been so large in number this year as last, but in some lakes and rivers the game fish have been larger in size. 500,000 pickerel fry put in Round Lake, 1904. 900,000 pickerel fry put in Round Lake, 1905. 900,000 pickerel fry put in Belmont Lake, 1905. 1904 pickerel fry from 8 to 9 inches long were caught in Round Lake waters in November last, and in Belmont Lake pickerel fry were caught from 5 to 7 inches long in the same month. The fishing laws were fairly well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having been brought to his notice this year.

Overseer Clarkson, Lakehurst, County Peterborough, reports that the catch of bass and maskinonge in Buckhorn, Pigeon and Sandy Lakes was up to the average, but the catch of bass in Chemong was a little below on account of high water. The number of tourists that visited the above place was about the average.

The fishery regulations and close seasons were well observed. There are no fishways in his division, and the mill owners have observed the law fairly well.

The salmon trout fishing in Catchacoma Lake the fishermen report to be up to the average.

Overseer Johnson, Harwood, Rice Lake, reports that the close season was observed much better than the previous year. One case of illegal fishing came to his notice, and was dealt with as mentioned in his monthly report.

Angling was good and some very fine fish were caught. The latter part of the season, however, was not good owing to the high winds which kept the waters in a state not favorable for fishing, and which caused tourists to leave before the season was over. More tourists visited Rice Lake this year than for a number of years previously. He would recommend that foreigners pay the fee before putting a line in the water, and not wait until leaving to get permits.

Overseer Merriam, Harwood, Rice Lake, reports that the fish during the spawning season were as plentiful as usual. Only one violation came to his notice during the close season. The fishing was good and every one was satisfied when the weather would permit them to fish. There were a good many tourists here and most of them went away well pleased and expressing their intention of coming again next year. In regard to the fee of one dollar for American tourists he thinks it would only be fair to make each and every one pay a fee of one dollar before putting a line in the water, and if they were caught fishing before taking out a permit to charge them two dollars or enforce a penalty. It would make it so much easier for the Overseer, as they would then look him up or write to him. But as it is now they will stand him off till they are going home and slip out with their fish.

He also thinks that one dollar charged each and every man and woman who fished there in our waters would bring a greater revenue than to charge them five dollars, as a great many of the Americans who come over are working men who can only stop a week or ten days at most, and some of the time it will blow so hard they cannot go on the water. A great many more would come and the revenue to the Department would be greater and the fee would be in reach of every one.

Overseer Purcell, Colebrook, Addington County, reports that there has been very little netting done in his district, and the angling and trolling in the sporting lakes are not nearly as good as they should be or as they were formerly, on account of hoop netting, which in those lakes should not be allowed. In his opinion every foreigner who holds a line in any way should be made to pay \$2, and if they take the two days' catch, \$2.50 for an angling permit. There have been a great many Americans over there each year, and have taken large quantities of fish home with them. They generally stop where there is an ice house, keep two or three weeks' fish there on ice, and then take them home. They have been in the habit of doing this for some years, until he got after a few and made them pay for angling permits. Some twenty escaped him as he had no book of permits. (Book sent him August 9.) He also notified all the station agents along the Bay of Quinte Railway to allow no fish to leave the station without a coupon on package.

He is satisfied that if netting were disallowed in our sporting lakes, there would be better fishing, and the Government would make three times as much money out of angling permits. Just in one lake, he knows of seventeen Americans who took their whole catch of some weeks, and we got nothing. The only parties who make any money out of them are the boarding houses and hotels.

There have not been many violations. He found one old gill net in Salmon River near Roblin, and another in Varty Lake, both of which he destroyed. He thinks there is some poaching on the sly, but it appears to be hard to catch the poachers, and the parties living around most of the lakes are afraid to give the names of the offenders. He got a complaint that hunters were camped across Norway Lake. They were fishing as well as fixing to hunt, so he patrolled the lake, but found nothing; the parties had gone, camps and all. He was sure they had gone to Bear Lake, so he went there the next day and found nothing. He found where they had camped over night, so followed their waggon track expecting to find them at Curzel Lake, but they had gone on further north out of his district.

Overseer Shewen, Mount Julian, Peterborough County, reports that since making his last report another successful season has closed which has given keen enjoyment to many sportsmen of the rod who camped and visited his district in the summer and autumn months. There was a great number of American visitors, and the catch was fairly up to last year.

All fish caught were used for home consumption.

If the influx of visitors increases, he thinks the Department will have to consider some means of re-stocking the lakes with fish. If a hatchery were constructed at Burleigh Falls, it would be an untold benefit to this district, and would be the means of keeping all the lakes for a considerable area fully supplied with game fish. He would like to call the attention of the Department to the place mentioned as being a natural spot for such an institution, and hopes that the Department will look at the matter in a serious light, with the object of constructing the hatchery at an early date for the preservation of the fishing grounds in the Kawartha Lakes.

He patrolled his district at intervals, and found everything correct, no illegal fishing having come under his notice.

No damage has been done by dumping mill refuse in the streams.

There are no fishways in his district.

He would like to again draw the Department's attention to the placing of fish (black bass and salmon trout) in the lakes now devoid of fish in his district, notably Wolf and Crab Lakes, in the Township of Anstruther. By placing fish in these lakes it would be a great help for the settlers, and would also supply a wider field for tourists, who are gradually getting farther back to avoid the crowd.

MUSKOKA.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst, Muskoka Lakes, reports that the supply of fish in the waters in his district during the past season, owing to the absence of netting, and the care and attention expended, has in his opinion been greatly improved.

There has been no violation of the Fisheries Act brought to his notice during the year 1905, and he attributes the same to the better observance of the fishery laws in his district.

He made several visits to the tourists during the season and found they gave more care and attention both to the number and size than in any former season. Occasionally, through ignorance of the law, they retain fish under

size, but this practice is fast disappearing, and it is most gratifying to note the eagerness with which every one endeavours to have the law respected.

The close seasons have been well observed, and illegal netting has practically ceased. Great care has been taken by the saw mill owners in disposing of all refuse to prevent the pollution of the waters.

Overseer Willmott, Beaumaris, Lake Muskoka, reports that during the past season sportsmen have met with good success in portions of his district, while in other places there have been complaints of a falling off as compared with previous years. He is afraid much waste of fish exists among camping parties, especially in new sections of the country where fish are abundant. Many such parties do not seem to know when they have enough, and even if acting within their rights as regards numbers, frequently have far more fish than they can possibly use, and the surplus is wasted.

The action of the Government in re-stocking some of our northern lakes with bass from Lake Erie meets with the highest approbation from both tourists and residents. He mentions that it is not advisable to send any shipments for Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau or Joseph after the beginning of July, as the navigation company's steamers are then placed on their summer routes, and it is impossible to get satisfactory transportation. He would again suggest the advisability of having water courses blasted out around small inaccessible falls, which occur between the outlet of Muskoka Lake and the Georgian Bay. This would give these lakes a constant supply from the latter place, and would also introduce maskinonge to these waters, which would be most acceptable. It might be necessary to place fish ladders in a few places, such as Bala, etc., but he thinks that when practicable water ways would be preferable, as these would not be subject to injury by freshets or other causes, but would last for ever.

There have been very few infractions of the laws. Mill owners and others are as a rule particular as to allowing sawdust and other rubbish to escape into the public waters.

LAKE SIMCOE.

Overseer Myers, Orchard, Counties Grey and Wellington, reports that the chief fish in his district are speckled trout, and he believes there is no change from last year in the catch. No trout are sold, all are used at home and caught for sport.

The close season was well observed, no fishing out of season that he could hear of. No illegal fishing, only some boys taking small trout, who were promptly stopped. The mill owners in his district were all careful about observing the law regarding sawdust and mill refuse. There are three fishways in his district in fairly good order; one was out of order and he put it in order himself.

Overseer Tillett, Roache's Point, Holland River and Lake Simcoe, reports that on May 9th he started to watch Cook's Bay as there was some illegal fishing going on, but he was not fortunate enough to discover the guilty parties. But taking it on the whole there was very little fishing done in the spring of 1905, owing to the high winds.

There is a decrease in the number of black bass and maskinonge caught this year as compared with last year. The summer tourists observe the law very well. On October 25th, he went to the Georgian Island, and got one gill net which he confiscated. On November 10th he grappled up a net at Fox Island, but could not catch the owner. He says there do not seem to be so many illegal fishermen as in former days. The laws and regulations are very well observed under his supervision.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN OF CRUISER GILPHIE.

S. T. BASTEDO, Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the work done by the fisheries protection steamer Gilphie during the season of 1905.

On the 10th of April we began to prepare the vessel for service, but owing to the delay of repairing the boiler she was not ready for sea before the 9th of May when we left for Collingwood, where we found that some of the fishermen had left for their fishing stations. We were delayed two days at Collingwood getting the feed pump repaired. We left for Christian Islands on the 11th and patrolled through Beckwith, Hope and the Giant's Tomb. When at the Giant's Tomb the pump again gave out, but we managed to work the vessel into Penetang, where we had to take out the pump and get it bored out at the foundry. We left Penetang on the 16th, went to Midland and got a boat from Overseer Pratt. We then went to Muskoka Mills after searching through the Islands, but found no fishing going on. We left Muskoka Mills on the 17th with the sail boat in tow for Overseer Oliver; we encountered a large quantity of floating ice in the inside channel and arrived at Point au Baril at 6 p.m., when a very heavy storm came off the lake. We left the sail boat at Point au Baril for Overseer Oliver. On the 18th we went down Sturgeon Bay and searched all around the Islands and bays, but we did not get any nets. We then went through Shawanaga Bay and captured two trap nets which we burnt. We put in the next day searching through the islands, but found nothing irregular. We then went down to Minks Islands and through the Shebashekong Campbell's Rock and into Parry Sound; did not see any fishing as the channels were full of floating ice. On the 20th we left Parry Sound and after working our way through the ice at Sans Soucie, Copper Head, and Minnicognashene Islands, arrived at Penetang at 5 p.m., Saturday evening, having found nothing out of the way. On Monday we searched around Giant's Tomb and Christian Islands but found no fishing going on. We then went over to Collingwood, where we arrived at 7 p.m. We coaled up on Tuesday morning and left for up the lake. When we were off Meaford the pump would not work, so we had to work the vessel into Meaford, arriving there at 8.45 p.m. Wednesday being a holiday we worked at the pump and got it to work. Thursday we went over to Griffith's Island, White Cloud and Hay Island, but found no nets of any kind. Went into Cape Croker Bay and around the point when it was blowing so hard we had to go into Lion's Head for shelter. Friday 26th, we left Lion's Head for Killarney where we arrived at 8 p.m. on Saturday 27th. We searched all through the bays for seines; did not see any seineing or any illegal fishing of any kind. Left for Little Current at 5 p.m., saw Overseer Oliver who told me he had got the boat all right. Tuesday the 30th, we left Little Current and went down to Killarney where I was told the Indians were fishing seines. After searching all around in the vicinity of Killarney for two days we did not find any illegal fishing. We then went down to the Bustards Islands and searched around Toad Island and Grondine Point, but did not see any fishing done. Thursday, June 1st, we went to French River, where we had to stay owing to the heavy gale blowing. On Friday, 2nd, we left French River and when we got part of the way down we got into a heavy sea and found that the vessel was leaking badly, but we managed to get to Parry Sound where we made temporary repairs. We took on some soft coal and went to Depot Harbor, where we captured a seine. We left for Penetang and after searching through the

islands we arrived at Penetang at 8 p.m. Saturday, June 3rd. Monday, 5th, got a telegram from the Department to go to Owen Sound and put the boat on the dry dock. We put on some coal and left for Owen Sound on Tuesday, June 6th at 6 a.m. We arrived there at 4.30 p.m., put the boat on the dry dock where we had her caulked all over and did not get her off till the 15th. On Friday, 16th, we left for Meaford. There was a dense fog which delayed us somewhat. We arrived there at 2 p.m., and remained there all night. Saturday, 17th, we left Meaford for Collingwood where we arrived at 1 p.m. We lay in Collingwood over Sunday. Tuesday, 20th, went over to Penetang where we arrived at 3 p.m., and did some painting. On the 21st we got orders to wait in Penetang for Mr. Webster of the Department. We left on the 22nd and went up to Point au Baril. After a very rough passage we arrived at Killarney on the 23rd, and Mr. Webster fined the Woolverine Fish Company \$50 for buying illegal fish. On the 24th he seized six nets, also tug Camilla and fined the Dominion Fish Company \$50 for having illegal fish. We then went to Little Current and Mr. Webster seized fourteen nets and tied up the tug "Glyn" for illegal fishing. On the 26th left Little Current and went to Shequendah where he seized the tug Ethel and ten pound nets. We then went to Manitowaning, where we got one seine which we burnt. On the 27th we went back to Little Current where I got orders to go to Cutler, where we arrived at 7.30 p.m., and remained there all night. On the 28th I received message to wait at Cutler as the Hon. Dr. Reaume would meet me there, so I waited and coaled up. On the 29th the Minister came on the train and we left for Blind River where we lay all night. On the 30th we left Blind River with the Minister on board for the Soo where we arrived at 3 p.m. and stayed all day July 1st. On Sunday, July 2nd, we left the Soo and arrived at Gore Bay at 9.30 p.m. On the 3rd we left Gore Bay after looking over some nets and arrived at Little Current at 12.30 p.m. Got instructions to go to French River and measure nets. July 4th went down to Killarney and searched all through the Island and Badgley Channel. We had to stay at Killarney for two days owing to the gale of wind that was blowing. On the 6th we went to the Bustard Islands and into French River, where I examined Mr. Gauthier's hoop nets and fyke nets; found them the same as the other nets, only they were covered. On the 7th we went down to Point au Baril and searched through the channel, but found no illegal fishing. We arrived at Copper Head at 8.30 p.m. On the 8th we left Copper Head for Penetang after patrolling around Sans Soucie, Split Rock and Whalan's Island. We arrived at Penetang at 2 p.m., when we had to go to Collingwood for coal; remained there over Sunday and coaled up on Monday. Mr. Webster came up on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday we left for Penetang. After searching around the Christian Islands we arrived at Penetang at 6 p.m. On Thursday 13th, we went to Victoria Harbor where we took an application for a gill net license, then went to Honey Harbor and searched all around the channels but did not find any illegal fishing. On the 14th we tried to go to Giant's Tomb, but it was blowing too hard, so we searched for trap nets. We found one and one gill net which we burnt. On the 15th we patrolled through Minnicogeneshene and around McKenzie Islands. We did not find any nets so after searching all day we ran into Penetang where we remained over Sunday. Monday 17th, cleaned out our boiler and 18th we went out to Giant's Tomb where we got four trap nets in the water and one on the rock drying, all of which we burnt. On the 19th it was blowing so hard that we could not work our boats, so we had a general clean up after the

storm the previous night. On the 20th we went up to Parry Sound and through the Shebeschekong Channel, but did not see anyone fishing. On the 21st we went to French River and looked over Mr. Gauthier's nets. We then left for Killarney, arriving there at 4 p.m. We got two seines and one trap net. We then went to Little Current where we arrived at 8 p.m. on July 22nd. Monday, 24th, we went to Manitowaning as Mr. Webster wanted to look over the hatchery at Manitou Lake. Tuesday 25th, we drove over to the hatchery and Mr. Webster examined it and all things in connection with us. On the 26th we left Manitowaning for Killarney, where Mr. Webster seized 300 pounds of small whitefish. On the 27th went down to Point au Baril and he tied up a tug for fishing without a license. On the 28th while going through the channel we picked up a steam yacht that was disabled and towed her into Penetang. On the 29th we cleaned out the boiler and had a general clean up. Monday 31st, coaled up and went out to Giant's Tomb and found two seines which we destroyed. August 1st, still blowing hard and Wednesday 2nd we patrolled around Thunder Bay and Tiny Beach and Nottawasaga River and got one seine, then went to Collingwood to see Overseer Hawks. Thursday 3rd, blowing too hard to go to sea so we did some cleaning up. On Friday and Saturday we patrolled around Giant's Tomb, Minicog and Honey Harbor and got one gill net. Monday, 7th and 8th, were spent in searching through the Islands. On the 9th we went up to Split Rock, where we got three trap nets. Thursday we got two more and on the 11th three more nets, all of which we burnt. Saturday 12th, we went down to Victoria Harbor where we got one net. After searching all around we did not find any more so we went to Penetang and spent Sunday. On the 14th went up to Little Current to take Overseer Oliver over his Division. Left Penetang on the 15th, but it was blowing so hard we went to McRae's Lake where we found three trap nets. We then left for Point au Baril where we arrived at 12.30, August 19th. Sunday blowing hard. Monday, 21st, could not go outside as it was blowing a gale so we searched through the Islands where we got two trap nets. Tuesday blowing hard. Wednesday, 23rd, left for Killarney, but we had to go into Byng Inlet for shelter. Thursday, 24th, left for Little Current at 7 a.m., arriving there at 7 p.m. Friday, 25th, left with Overseer Oliver and the whole week was spent in going over the district, getting back to Little Current Friday, Sept. 1st. Saturday, Sept. 2nd, we left Little Current for the Bustards, but when we got to Killarney we could not go out for the sea was so heavy, and all day Sunday it was blowing hard. Monday, 4th, went down to the Bustards after getting a good shaking up; too much sea to go into Bad River, so we searched around and got one trap net which we burnt. Tuesday and Wednesday it was blowing hard. Thursday, 7th, we went to Collingwood for coal and when we got there we had to do some repairs after the rough weather. We left for up the shore on the 11th. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were spent searching, but we did not find any illegal fishing. On the 14th we went out to Giant's Tomb where we captured four trap nets, which we destroyed. The next two days were spent in searching through Honey Harbor, but we did not get any nets. We then went to Midland, where we stayed over Sunday. Monday, 18th, cleaned up generally, being foggy. We left Midland on the 18th and spent the next three days searching all through the Islands, but did not find anything. On the 21st we went to Depot Harbor. Friday, 22nd, went over to Parry Sound where we had to stay for two days owing to the heavy gale. On the 25th we left and went up the Shebeschekong Channel. Tuesday, 26th, we were

out to McCoy's Island where we captured three trap nets and a lot of outfit and burnt them. The rest of the week was spent in searching, but without success, so on Saturday, the 30th, we left for Collingwood for coal and to clean the boiler. Monday, 2nd October, cleaned out the boiler. Tuesday we coaled up. Wednesday, 4th, left for Owen Sound, but it started to blow so hard we had to go into Meaford for shelter. October 6th we got to Owen Sound and on Saturday, 7th we did some repairs to the iron railing. Monday, 9th, we went to Wiarton where we saw Overseer Jermyn. Tuesday, blowing so hard we could not go out so we did some repairs to the pall post. Wednesday, 11th, we left Wiarton with Overseer Jermyn for Tobormory, but had to go into Lion's Head for shelter where we had to stay till the 13th when we left and went to Tobermory, leaving Overseer Jermyn there. We left on the 14th for Killarney, but we were forced into Rattlesnake Harbor for shelter, where we had to stay till Tuesday, the 17th, when we left for Killarney, where we arrived at 11 a.m., capturing on a seine. Wednesday, 18th, went out patrolling, found part of a trap net and part of a seine. No Indians fishing here this fall. Thursday, 19th, we went to the Bustards where we captured a new seine and one trap net. The fishing is poor owing to the rough weather. Had to stay at Bustards Friday and Saturday. On Sunday, October 22nd, we left for Copper Head and arrived there at 6 p.m., snowing and blowing hard. Monday, 23rd, went to Penetang as our fuel was getting short. On the 24th coaled up; blowing and snowing. On the 25th repaired our boat which was damaged going after a seine. Thursday 26th, Thanksgiving day, we scrubbed out all the rooms and cleaned up. Friday, Saturday and Sunday it was blowing so we could not go out. Monday 30th, we left for Moon River and arrived there at 2.30 p.m. Tuesday 31st, we got two small trap nets and one piece of a gill net. Wednesday, Nov. 1st, blowing and snowing, lay tied up to the rocks. Thursday 2nd, left for Point au Baril and after searching around Sans Soucie and Copper Head, we arrived at the Point at 5.30 p.m., chased a boat but she did not have any fish or nets. On the 3rd it was blowing and snowing so hard the fishermen could not go out to get their nets. On the 4th we went down Sturgeon Bay, but did not find any nets. Sunday 5th, the tugs went out to get their nets. On the 6th blowing and snowing very hard to-day. On the 7th we went down Shebeschekong Channel and Shawanaga where we captured two trap nets which we burnt. On the 8th we tried to get to the Minks Islands, but it was blowing and snowing so hard we could not get out there, so we went to Parry Sound. Thursday 9th, we left Parry Sound for Point au Baril to get a statement of the fish caught. Most of the fishermen had left. On the 10th we left Point au Baril and after searching all through Shawanaga, Shebeschekong and Parry Sound Channel we arrived at Depot Harbor at 6 p.m. Saturday, 11th, we went out to the Minks Island, but it was blowing so hard we could not do anything there, so we went down to Campbell's Rock and Sans Soucie where we got two trap nets. We destroyed them and got back to Farley's Dock at 6 p.m., where we had to stay Sunday and Monday owing to the heavy gale and snow storm. Tuesday, 14th, we came down to Whalen's Island, tried to get out to Giant's Tomb but could not, so we went around Beckwith Island and Salt Harbor, but did not see any fishing done; went to Christian Island dock for the night. On the 15th we had to leave the dock as the wind changed so we went down to Thunder Bay, but could not stay there, blowing a gale and snowing, so we went to Penetang where we got instructions to go to the Bustards and Killarney. On the 16th we took on coal and supplies. On the 17th we left Penetang at 8 a.m., but it was snowing so hard when we got to Whalen's Island we could not see the channel so we tied up till the weather cleared up. On the 18th we left

for the Bustards. When we were off Palestine Island the engineer told me one of the feed pipes had broke so it would not feed the boiler, so we went into Parry Sound to get it fixed. Arrived at Parry Sound at 2 p.m., snowing very hard, got the pump fixed up, and left Parry Sound Sunday, November 19th, arriving at French River at 9 p.m. On Monday 20th, we went out to the Bustards and to Bad River, found that no spawn had been taken there this fall. The fishermen lost a great many nets this fall owing to so much rough weather. We then went up to Killarney, arriving there at 5.30 p.m. On the 21st I saw Lowe and Roque who told me that no spawn had been taken there this fall. Fishing all done here. On the 22nd we started for Point au Baril, but when we got outside there was too much sea so we had to go back and stay all day. On Thursday, the 23rd, we left Killarney for Point au Baril, but when we got to the Bustards there was so much sea that we had to go into the fish dock for shelter. Friday 24th, blowing a gale so we could not go out. Saturday 25th, we left the Bustards at 11 a.m., arriving at Point au Baril at 4 p.m.; snowing hard. We stayed there all night. On Sunday 26th, we went down to the Minks, but it was blowing and snowing so hard we went into Parry Sound for shelter. On Monday 27th, we left Parry Sound at 7 a.m. and arrived at Penetang at 3 p.m., where I got instructions to go out to Honey Harbor. Tuesday 28th, put on some coal; blowing a gale and snow. Wednesday 29th, we went out to Honey Harbor and searched all around the bays, and we found two small gill nets and we burnt them in the furnace. Thursday 30th, we went out with our boat but found all the bays frozen up so we could not get our boat through and after breaking three miles of ice we got back to Penetang at 4 p.m. December 1st, lay at Penetang all day waiting for orders, the bay being all frozen over and blowing and snowing very hard, looking as if the winter had set in. We got a telegram at 4 p.m. to lay the boat up at Collingwood. On Saturday, the 2nd, we left for Collingwood at 8 a.m., after breaking our way through the ice out to Whiskey Island. We arrived at Collingwood at 3 p.m., blowing and snowing hard. On Monday the 4th, we placed the boat in winter quarters and proceeded to lay her up. This work was completed by Friday, 8th December, and the crew dismissed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. HILL,

Captain.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Acton Nassau.....	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
Ashforth J. G.....	Port Arthur.....	District of Thunder Bay.
Barstow, J. D.....	Harrowsmith.....	Township of Portland, County Frontenac.
Bate, A. W.....	St. Catharines.....	County of Lincoln.
Blondin, J.....	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
Brickwood, J. H.....	Kingston	Waters fronting County Frontenac.
Blunden, H. A.....	Sarnia.....	Co. Lambton, exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
Bradshaw, A.....	Lindsay	Townships Mariposa and Ops, County Victoria,
Birch, W. J.....	Delta	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
Boyd, J. H.....	Merrickville	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on Co. of Grenville.
Boler, William....	Byron.....	River Thames, between London and boundary line between Townships Delaware and Westminster, County of Middlesex.
Bettes, A. L.....	Waubausheene.....	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka, also over Severn River.
Bourgon, J. B.....	Rockland.....	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Barrett, Patrick...	Calabogie.....	Calabogie Lake, County Renfrew.
Bowerman, J.....	Port Perry.....	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Baily, G. L.....	Callandar.....	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Brown, J.....	Rockdale	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Baechler, F.....	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Black, J. N.....	Killarney	Province of Ontario.
Brown, Elisha....	St. Marys.....	That part of the Thames and Avon Rivers and tributaries lying within the Townships of Downie, Fullerton and Blanshard.
Cryderman, J.....	Norham	Trent River and tributaries, County Northumberland, from Percy Boom to Campbellford Bridge.
Cassan, C. H.....	Campbellford.....	Trent River and tributaries, County Northumberland, from Campbellford to Trent Bridge.
Covell, John.....	Brighton.....	Lake Ontario, fronting Co. of Northumberland, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Cox, Matthew....	Howe Island.....	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Carlton, C. G.....	London.....	Province of Ontario.
Colter, Samuel....	Lefroy.....	Lake Simcoe, from the 10th concession, Tp. Innisfil, to the mouth of the Holland River.
Clarkson, William.	Lakehurst	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavindish, Co. Peterboro'.
Covell, H. N.....	Lombardy	Tp. South Elmsley, County Leeds.
Cartier, Alfred....	Sturgeon Falls	Dist. of Nipissing, North and West Tps. of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscaming and tributaries.
Campbell, John...	Sylvan	River Aux Sauble and tributaries.
Christink, I.....	Pembroke	County Renfrew.
Clunis, A.....	Claude	In and for the Twps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel.
Clark, Marshall...	Picton.....	Co. of Prince Edward exclusive of the Twps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
Crotty, J.....	Bothwell	River Thames between Village of Wardsville and easterly limits of County of Kent, in Co. Middlesex.
Corsant, A.....	Masonville.....	Co. Middlesex, east of boundary line between the Tps. of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
Cox, James.....	Hillsburg.....	Province of Ontario.
Drummond, Wm...	Keene.....	County of Peterborough.
Drouillard A.....	Walkerville.....	For Tps. of Sandwich East, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, Co. Essex.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Davis, J. W.	Sydenham.	Township Loughboro.
Drew, Henry	Long Lake.	Tps. Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, District of Addington.
Doolittle, H.	Hamlet.	Severn River and Sparrow Lake,
Donaldson, W. J. .	Donaldson.	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
Dickson, J.	Westwood.	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterborough.
Deacon, E.	Bolingbroke.	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Dodds, William. .	Barrie.	Tps. of Vespra, Co. of Simcoe.
Duff, T. A.	Toronto.	Province of Ontario.
Davieau, H.	Michipicoten Isl'd.	Michipicoten Island.
Esford, Henry	Barriefield.	Rideau Waters between St. Lawrence River and Brewers Mills.
Englehart, G. M. .	Inglewood.	Province of Ontario.
Elliott, Robert. .	Bayfield.	County of Huron.
Fitzpatrick, J.	Wheatley.	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said County tributary to Lake Erie.
Fleming, E.	Hastings.	Village of Hastings.
Fraser, J. A.	Prescott.	St. Lawrence River from the head of Cardinal Rapids west to Rockport.
Farrell, John	Cayuga.	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga, also for Tps. of Rainham and Walpole
Free, John	Byng Inlet.	Maganetawan River and waters of Georgian Bay lying between the said River and French River.
Forbes, Henry	Jeannette Creek. .	County of Kent.
Green, Adam	Diamond.	Townships Huntley and Fitzroy, County Carleton.
Glass, Irving	Trenton.	Bay of Quinte from City of Belleville west to the French River and for Trent River from its mouth to Chisholm's Rapids and for the tributaries thereto.
Godfrey, James. .	Pefferlaw.	Township of Georgina, County of York.
Gainsforth, Wm. .	Haliburton.	Townships Stanhope, Guildford, Harburn, Dudley, Dysart and Minden, District of Haliburton.
Green, John	Marmora.	Township of Marmora, County of Hastings.
Gault, T. G.	Deseronto.	Bay of Quinte, East Riding County of Hastings and for Moira River and other waters in said Riding.
Gillespie, James. .	Berkeley.	Electoral District of Centre Grey and for Township of Glenelg in South Grey.
Gibson, J. W.	Strathroy.	County of Middlesex.
Gibson, C. M.	St. Catharines.	County of Lincoln.
Huntington, S. A. .	North Bay.	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
Henderson, H. A. .	Pelee Island.	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the County of Essex.
Holliday, Henry. .	Wolfe Island.	Township of Wolfe Island and for the Islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Township of Wolfe Island.
Hess, James	Hastings.	Trent River and tributaries, in County Northumberland, from Trent Bridge to Rice Lake.
Hull, Charles	Newboro.	Township of North Crosby, in which lie a portion of Wolfe Lake, Sand Lake, Second Lake, Third Lake and Upper Rideau Lake. Township of South Burgess and South Elmsley, in which lies part of Lower Rideau Lake and waters as far as Smith's Falls, Bass Lake, Otter Lake and its tributaries, and that part of Township of South Crosby, in which lie Mud Lake, Loon Lake, Venton Lake, Clear Lake, Indian Lake and Mosquito Lake.
Hunter, Frank	Dorchester.	Thames River, easterly to the boundary line, between Oxford and Middlesex.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Hewitt, James	Honey Harbour...	Province of Ontario.
Hill, William.....	Collingwood	Province of Ontario.
Hayes, Henry	Murray.....	Bay of Quinte, as lies in front of the East Riding of Northumberland, for that portion of the River Trent, lying between the Township of Sidney, and the Bay of Quinte and for the inland waters of the Townships of Murray, Dryden and Cramahe and Haldimand.
Hembruff, Joseph.	Manitowaning	Lake Manitou on Manitoulin Island and the streams tributary thereto.
Huffman, E. M....	Hay Bay	Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in County Lennox and Addington.
Hunter, William..	Tehkummah.....	Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron.
Hughson, George .	South River	Township of Laurier.
Horton, Herbert..	Sand Bay.....	Province of Ontario.
Hastings, William.	Aurora	Wilcox Lake.
Irish, John	Vennachar.....	Townships of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abinger Counties Lennox and Addington.
Johnston, W. H...	Harwood	Rice Lake, in the Township of Hamilton and Alnwick, County Northumberland.
Jermyn, J. W....	Wiarton	Georgian Bay, County of Bruce, lying east and south of Tobermorey Harbour, but exclusive of the said Harbour.
Johnston, David ..	Peterborough	River Otonabee and tributaries, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the mouth of the River and Rice Lake Townships, South Monaghan.
Johnson, Henry ..	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Townships in County Brant and the Townships of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand County; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Kern over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Townships west of the Grand River.
Johnston, Thomas.	Royston	Townships of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
Laframboise, R....	Canard River	Detroit River, fronting Townships of Sandwich, West Anderdon and Malden, and also Canadian Islands in said River, County Essex.
Leitch, P. A. ....	.....	River and Lake Nepigon.
Lee, Edward	Lowbanks	Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet in the District of Monck and Lake Erie.
Langford, Newton.	Dorset.....	Townships Maclean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel, District of Muskoka, and Townships McClintock, Livingstonc, Sherbourne and Havelock, District of Haliburton.
Loveday, E. T....	Ottawa.	In and for the Townships of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said Townships, and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canal.
Little, Richard....	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, Co. Lambton.
Laughington, H'ry	Parry Sound	For the Tps. Shawanga, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger, in the District of Parry Sound.
Kinder, Joseph ...	Rockingham.....	Lake Charlotte, Township of Brudenell, Co. of Renfrew.



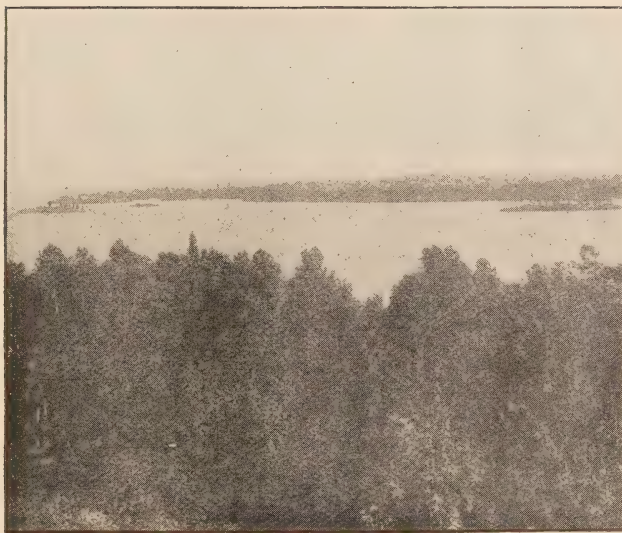
On Lake Rosseau.



Highlands of Ontario--Lake of Bays.



Looking Westward from Killaly Point, Desbarats.



Looking South from the Mouth of the Desbarats River.



Working Their Passage.



Indian Camp, near Dog River, Missanabic.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Kennedy, John...	Meaford	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
Knight, U. R....	Sunbury	Tp. of Storrington, including Rideau waters from Brewer's Mills to the easterly limit of the Township County of Frontenac.
Kerr, C. J.....	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.
Kraft, Samuel....	Ridgeway	In and for Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
Kern, Jacob.....	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Tps. of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
Knox, A. jr.....	Carleton Place	Tps. Fitzroy, Huntley and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton; and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Packham, Co. Lanark.
Kehoe, D.....	Millarton	That portion of Co. Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said county, south of Southampton.
McCall, G. D	Vittoria	County of Norfolk.
McAllister, J. R..	Gores Landing....	Rice Lake, between Jubilee Point and Lower Close's Point and the waters tributary thereto, in the Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. of Northumberland.
McPhee, Donald..	Uptergrove	Lake Simcoe, fronting on Tp. of Mara and the tributaries thereto, and for Mud Lake, in the Tps. of Mara and Carden.
McDonald, Hector.	Beaverton	Lake Simcoe and tributaries thereto fronting on Tp. of Thorah in County of Ontario.
McEwen, Archib'd	Aldboro	Townships of Southwold, Dunwich and Aldborough, exclusive of the River Thames, with jurisdiction over so much of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and tributaries thereto.
McClennan, Ken'th	Grovesend	Townships of Yarmouth, Malahide and Bayham, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and the tributaries thereto.
McGinn, William..	Orillia	Townships of Orillia and Oro, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of Shingle and Carthews Bays and Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe as lies in front of said townships and over River Severn.
McMurray, Robert.	Bayfield	County of Huron.
McNairn, James ..	Iroquois	River St. Lawrence, fronting County of Dundas.
McKelvey, Daniel.	New Liskeard.....	Lake Temiscaminque and tributaries.
McGuire, John....	Jones' Falls	Rideau River, fronting on the Township of South Crosby, County of Leeds.
McLaughlin, Sam'l	Bear Island, Temagami.	Lake Temagami and tributaries.
McIntyre, A.....	Keene	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
McLeod, Angus...	Credit Forks.....	Province of Ontario.
Merriam, Enoch ..	Harwood	Rice Lake, Townships Hamilton and Alnwick, between Close's Point and Rock Island and waters tributary thereto, County of Northumberland.
Macdonald, S. C..	Bear Island, Temagami.	Lake Temagami and tributaries.
Mayne, William ..	Cannington	Beaver River, Townships Thorah, Brock and Georgina, and tributaries thereto.
Macdonald, J. K..	Toronto	Lake Kagawong, on Manitoulin Island.
May, James C....	St. Catharines	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
Major, William ...	Woodlawn	Townships of March and Torbolton, County Carleton.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Mayor, Harry	Painswick	Lake Simcoe, from Lovers' Creek, near Barrie, on Kempenfeldt Bay, to concession 10 of the said Township of Innisfil.
Merriam, David....	Fenelon Falls.....	For the north end of Sturgeon Lake and Cameron Lake to Rosedale Locks, Burnt River and Rosedale River, County Victoria.
Morton, John.....	St. Ola	Townships Limerick, Tudor, Wollaston, Cashel Lake and Grimsthorp, County Hastings.
Murdock, John....	Bath	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
Munro, H. C.....	Ivy Lea	River St. Lawrence.
Moore, F. G.....	Lakefield	Tps. of Druro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
Myers, James.....	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby, Co. Grey and Tps. Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
Nash, John.....	Kenora.....	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Nicholls, Garner ..	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Verulam, Co. of Victoria, and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro'.
Osborne, Henry....	Dante	River Thames, between the Village of Lewisville and the easterly limits of Kent County.
Oliver, R. C.....	Little Current.....	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Paul, John	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Patterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
Peltier, Theodore..	Dover, South	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points; also the Tp. of Dover West. Co. Kent.
Phillips, H	Smith's Falls.....	County Frontenac lying north of the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburg, the Townships of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley, County of Leeds, and the County of Lanark.
Purcell, H. R.....	Colebrook	Townships Camden, Sheffield, Kaladar and Barrie.
Parsons, John	Maynooth	Townships Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, Co. Hastings.
Perry, John	Fort Francis	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
Pennassie, Simon..	Fort William	Pigeon River, District of Thunder Bay.
Robertson, David..	Southampton	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron, lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
Robinson, George..	Bradford	Holland River.
Rupert, Thomas ..	Springbrook	Tp. Rawdon, Co. Hastings.
Robertson, Colin..	Hillsburg	Tps. of Erin and West Garafraxa.
Robinson, T. W ..	Collingwood.....	Tps. Collingwood and Osprey, Co. of Grey, and the Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. of Simcoe.
Roddick, John....	Lyndhurst.....	Province of Ontario.
Shewen, P. W. C..	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. of Peterboro.
Sargent, W. J.....	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
Shillington, N....	Burr Ridge	Tp. of Bedford, Co. of Frontenac.
Stuart, David.....	Codrington	Trent River and tributaries, Co. of Northumberland, from Chisolm's Rapids to Percy Boom.
Switzer, W. H....	Gooderham.....	Tps. Snowden, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Cardiff and Harcourt, District of Haliburton.
Sinclair, Neil	Glenarm	Balsam Lake, County of Victoria.
Sweet, B. H.....	Bancroft.....	Tps. Faraday, Dungannon, Mayo, Herschel, Monteagle, and Carlow, Co. of Hastings.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
St. Charles, Charles Silverwood, Ham- mond	Madoc	Tps. Madoc and Huntington, Co. Hastings.
Stewart, James ...	Huntsville.....	Tps. of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair, and Brunel, District of Muskoka.
Smith, William ...	Lanark.	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, Co. Lanark.
Schell, S.	Gravenhurst	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
Shaver, Alexander	Port Perry.....	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge, and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
Slate, George	Odell.....	Tp. of Westminster, Co. of Middlesex.
Spence, William ..	Rockport.....	River St. Lawrence, between Jackstraw Light and Mal-lorytown Landing.
Small, John.....	Athens.....	Charleston Lake and its tributaries, Co. Leeds.
Thompson, Henry	Grand Valley.....	Tps. Melancton, Amaranth and East Luther, Co. Dufferin.
Timlin, Michael ..	Brechin	Lake Simcoe and tributaries fronting on Tp. of Mara.
Taylor, Charles. ...	Atherly	Lake Couchiching and tributaries fronting Tps. Mara and Rama.
Tillett, Robert....	Westmeath	Ottawa River from Des Joachim to Fort Coulogne.
Twamley, Christ'r.	Roaches Point....	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Townships.
Townsend, James.	Cavan.....	Townships Cavan and Manvers.
Toole, Ira.....	Long Point.....	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Taylor, H. C.....	Omeme.....	Township of Emily, County of Victoria.
Van Norman, R. M.	Gananoque.....	River St. Lawrence, between Rockport and Brothers Islands.
Walker, R. J.....	Sault Ste. Marie..	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Williams, J. T	Port Credit....	Lake Ontario, fronting County Peel, and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
Wigle, Lewis.....	Penetang	Townships of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, County of Simcoe and over Christian, Bethwick and Giants Tomb Islands.
Wigle, W. D.....	Leamington.....	Twps. of Malden, North Colchester, South Colchester, North Gosfield, South Gosfield and Mersea, in the County of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Watson, John.....	Ridgetown... ..	Province of Ontario.
Watt, John.....	Caesarea.....	Townships of Cartwright and Manvers, the waters of Lake Scugog fronting on said Townships and the waters tributary to said lake.
Wilson, Hugh.....	Peterborough	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the Village of Lakefield.
Weldon, James O.	Elphin	Townships of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, County of Lanark.
Willmott, J. W....	London.....	Province of Ontario.
Willis, J. M.....	Beaumaris.....	District of Muskoka.
Wood, W. R.....	Port Whitby.....	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Township of Reach.
Worden, Frank...	Toronto	Township of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, County of York.
West, William F.	Courtice.....	County of Durham.
Wood, John.....	Midland.....	Tadenac Club waters, Georgian Bay.
Younghusband, D.	Whitstone.....	Townships Mackenzie, Hagerman, Rurpee, Burton and Ferrie.
	South March.....	Townships March and Nepean, County Carleton.

ements of capture licensed during the year 1905.

	Pound Nets.	Seines.	Hoop Nets.	Dip Nets.
Lake of the Woods.....	12		31	
Thunder Bay.....	25			
Lower Lake Superior.....	10			
North Channel of Lake Huron and vicinity.....	71			
Georgian Bay.....	25			
Bruce County.....	2	1		
Huron do.....	11			
Lambton, including River St. Clair.....	64	17	1	
Lake St. Clair.....	9	39	107	
Thames River.....		15		43
Detroit and Canard Rivers.....		13	1	
Pelee Island.....	13		1	
Essex County.....	54	1		
Kent do.....	100	3		
Elgin do.....	51			
Norfolk do.....	11	24		
Haldimand and Grand River.....	24	5		49
Welland County.....	22			37
York do.....		1		
Northumberland County.....			10	
Trent River.....			42	
Prince Edward County.....		2	19	
Bay of Quinte.....			72	
Lennox and Napanee.....			54	
Frontenac County.....			78	
Leeds, Lanark and Addington Counties.....			80	
Russell, Prescott and Carleton do.....			10	1
Nipissing District.....	26			
Totals.....	530	121	506	130

Statement of Net Revenue received during the year ending 31st December, 1905.

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.	Guerard, Alex.....	30 00	
	Nash, John.....	1,099 00	
	Perry, John.....	5	
Lake Nepigon.....	Leitch, P. A.....		1,169 25
Lake Superior.....	McComber, Alex.....	1,655 00	1,375 00
	VanNorman, R. M.....	2,307 00	
			3,962 00
Lake Huron (North Channel)	Oliver, R. C.....	4,714 97	
Georgian Bay.....	Bettes, A. L.....	52 00	
	Free, John.....	517 00	
	Howard, Patrick.....	200 00	
	Jermyn, J. W.....	225 90	
	Johnson, J. A.....	280 00	
	Kennedy, John.....	456 30	
	Labatt, Felix.....	20 00	
	Laughington, Hy.....	5 00	
	Logan, Alex.....	65 00	
	Miller, B. B.....	110 00	
	Pratt, William.....	11 00	
	Williams, J. T.....	55 00	
			1,997 20
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair	Blunden, H. A.....	3,513 00	
	Kehoe, Daniel.....	5 00	
	Robertson, David.....	742 55	
	Steed, James.....	5 00	
	Stewart, Neil.....	81 00	
	Yates, James.....	694 00	
			5,040 55
Lake St. Clair, Thames River and Detroit River.	Allan, Orlando.....	130 00	
	Corsant, Arthur.....	20 00	
	Cousineau, J. B.....	415 00	
	Crotty, John.....	13 50	
	Dewar, George.....	168 00	
	Drouillard, Arsas.....	617 00	
	Laframboise, Remi.....	124 00	
	Little, Richard.....	255 00	
	McRitchie, James.....	13 00	
	Osborne, Henry.....	33 00	
	Peltier, Theodore.....	158 00	
	Stephens, J. E.....	261 50	
			2,208 00
Lake Erie and Grand River.....	Couper, A.....	1,162 00	
	Ellis, Joseph.....	301 00	
	Farrell, John.....	1,727 00	
	Fitzpatrick, Jerome.....	5,135 00	
	Henderson, H. A.....	1,491 00	
	Johnston, Henry.....	15 00	
	Kraft, Samuel.....	128 00	
	Laird, J. K.....	100 00	
	Lamarsh, Peter.....	425 00	
	Lee, Edward.....	24 00	
	McCall, George D.....	1,736 48	
	McClennan, Kenneth....	2,100 00	
	McEwen, Archibald.....	2,800 00	
	Piersall, T. H.....	4 00	
	Wigle, Lewis.....	1,525 00	
	Wonnacott, C. W.....	625 00	
			19,298 48

Statement of Net Revenue received during the year ending 31st December, 1905.—*Continued.*

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte	Brickwood, J. H.	413 00	3,538 18
	Cattanach, Donald	170 00	
	Clark, Marshall.	344 50	
	Covell, John.	70 00	
	Freeman, Sylvanus.	45 00	
	Gault, Thomas.	421 00	
	Godwin, W. H.	9 00	
	Hadgraft, R. W.	67 00	
	Hayes, H. W.	30 00	
	Holliday, Henry.	54 00	
	Huffman, E. M.	448 00	
	Kerr, C. J.	86 00	
	McCargar, J. K.	55 00	
	May, J. C.	290 00	
	Murdoch, John.	31 75	
	Ogg, Charles.	294 00	
	Rennie, John.	160 00	
	Roblin, W. D.	94 50	
	Sargent, William.	75 00	
	Walker, R. J.	45 00	
	Willis, J. M.	30 00	
	Wood, W. R.	305 43	
Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville.	Acton, Nassau.	80 00	1,099 25
	Barr, Henry.	13 00	
	Barstow, J. D.	17 00	
	Bilton, George.	41 00	
	Birch, W. J.	95 00	
	Bourgon, J. B.	47 00	
	Christink, Irwin.	9 00	
	Covell, H. N.	1 00	
	Craig, William.	75 00	
	Davis, J. W.	29 00	
	Donaldson, W. J.	2 00	
	Drew, Henry.	43 00	
	Duschene, Hertel.	20 00	
	Esford, Henry.	30 00	
	Flood, A. J.	1 00	
	Flynn, Robert.	15 00	
	Hull, Charles.	119 00	
	Knight, U. R.	54 00	
	Loveday, E. T.	9 00	
	McGuire, John.	45 00	
	Norris, T. B.	15 00	
	Phillips, Herbert.	66 00	
	Sears, J. L.	18 00	
	Shillington, N.	69 00	
	Smith, P. T.	1 00	
	Stewart, James.	5 00	
	Taylor, Charles.	9 00	
	Taylor, H. C.	11 00	
	Townsend, James.	150 00	
	Younghusband, D. E.	10 25	
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, and other inland counties.	Brady, Nicholas.	10 00	1,099 25
	Cassan, C. H.	99 00	
	Clarkson, William.	19 00	
	Cryderman, J. F.	35 00	
	Gillespie, C. S.	55 00	
	Green, John.	1 00	
	Hess, J. H.	27 00	
	Irish, John.	2 00	

Statement of Net Revenue received during the year ending 31st December, 1905.—*Concluded.*

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, and other inland counties.— <i>Continued.</i>	McAllister, J. R.	40 00	513 00
	Verriam, Enoch.	49 00	
	Moore, F. J.	66 00	
	Morton, J. W.	5 00	
	Nicholls, Garner.	58 00	
	Parsons, John	10 00	
	Purcell, H. R.	5 00	
	Sweet, B. H.	5 00	
	Watt, John.	27 00	
River St. Lawrence	Blondin, Isaac	6 75	61 75 9 00
	Cox, Mathew.	20 00	
	Fraser, J. A.	35 00	
Lake Simcoe.	Coulter, Samuel.		
Nipissing.	Cartier, Alfred.	500 00	2,724 00 44 40
	Huntington, S. A.	96 00	
	Legault, H. M.	2,100 00	
	McKelvie, Daniel.	28 00	
Unclassified.			47,755 03

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>			\$			\$		\$	
1	Lake of the Woods, etc....	5	165	8,500	14	43	7,775	86	55,200	9,255
2	Eagle Lake.....	1	25	500	2	7	1,395	14	14,000	2,050
3	Shoal “.....					4	1,050	9	8,000	1,275
4	Big Sandy Lake.....					1	150	2	2,000	275
5	Wabigoon “.....					2	250	3	3,000	450
6	Manitou “.....					1	125	2	2,000	275
7	Vermillion “.....					1	125	2	2,000	275
8	Big Stone “.....					1	200	2	2,000	275
9	Obadicon “.....					1	250	2		
10	Lulu “.....					1	200	2		
	Totals.....	6	190	9,000	16	62	11,520	124	88,200	14,130

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>							
1	Lake of the Woods.....			206,000	25,100		130,650	71,300
2	Eagle Lake.....			90,820	4,500		113,030	21,500
3	Shoal “.....			51,250	12,100		35,460	17,200
4	Big Sandy Lake.....			10,000	6,000			2,400
5	Wabigon “.....			13,000	5,500			2,600
6	Manitou “.....			4,000			500	600
7	Vermillion “.....			3,000	2,500		300	750
8	Big Stone “.....			19,840			10,000	8,500
9	Obadicon “.....							
10	Lulu “.....							
	Totals.....			397,910	55,700		289,940	124,850
	Values.....			\$39,791	\$5,570		\$28,994	\$4,994

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1905.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
				\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
			12	3,500	31	3,725			6	3,700	2	600	1	
													2	
													3	
													4	
													5	
													6	
													7	
									2	250			8	
									2	250			9	
													10	
			12	3,500	31	3,725			10	4,200	2	600		

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibue.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavaire.	Bladders.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
	63,800				59,050		480	290	\$49,423	1
									21,695	2
									10,569	3
									1,696	4
									1,954	5
									474	6
									610	7
				3,500					3,534	8
					10,600				848	9
					11,300				904	10
	63,800			3,500	80,950		480	290		
	\$5,104			\$210	\$6,476		\$336	\$232	\$91,707	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.							
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards Value.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Thunder Bay.....	12	132	12,300	58	48	3,760	50	258,000 13,760
2	Point Mamainse.....	1	10	1,500	3	1	200	.....	34,000 2,000
3	Gros Cap .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	245	9	3,200 180
4	Otter Head .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	250	2	2,000 600
5	Michipicoten Island	1	15	3,000	7	5	980	5	52,200 4,025
6	Dog River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	2	500 20
7	Gargantua Harbour.....	2	30	16,000	20	2	75	2	48,400 3,220
8	Goulais Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	495	9	13,500 170
9	Lizzard Islands	2	25	10,500	10	1	150	2	26,000 315
10	Cariboo " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	2	5 000 400
11	Batchewana Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	3	6,000 500
	Totals	18	212	43,300	98	77	6,895	86	448,800 25,190

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>							
1	Thunder Bay.....	.....	176,800	274,900	1,058,750	.....	19,250	300
2	Point Mamainse.....	.....	.....	4,330	50,300	.....	.....	.....
3	Gros Cap .....	.....	5,200	4,400	6,800	.....	.....	.....
4	Otter Head .....	.....	.....	4,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....
5	Michipicoten Island .....	.....	.....	81,000	130,310	.....	.....	.....
6	Dog River .....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
7	Gargantua Bay .....	.....	.....	37,800	335,700	.....	.....	.....
8	Goulais Bay .....	.....	9,000	8,500	7,000	.....	.....	.....
9	Lizzard Islands .....	.....	.....	71,050	172,730	.....	.....	.....
10	Cariboo Island .....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....
11	Batchewana Bay .....	.....	.....	6,000	14,000	.....	.....	.....
	Totals .....	.....	191,000	491,980	1,845,590	.....	19,250	300
	Values .....	.....	\$9,550	\$49,198	\$184,559	.....	\$1,925	\$12

* No returns were received for the catch of 1905, and

FISHERIES

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	25	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,190	1	200	1
.....	2
.....	3
.....	5	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	5
.....	6
.....	7
.....	8
.....	5	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	10
.....	11
.....	35	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,190	1	200	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Brls.	Brls.	\$	
.....	*	2,500	691	158	152,707	1
.....	5,463	2
.....	1,380	3
.....	3,400	4
.....	2,800	.....	.....	21,200	5
.....	1,000	6
.....	7,200	.....	.....	37,566	7
.....	2,000	8
.....	2,800	.....	.....	24,462	9
.....	3,000	10
.....	2,000	11
.....	14,800	691	158	.....	.....
.....	\$444	\$6,910	\$1,580	\$254,178	.....

the figures given are the same as published for 1904.

ONTARIO

Return of the Number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron, (North Channel.)</i>			\$		\$			\$	
1	Tenby Bay					3	350	5	14,000	850
2	Marksville					3	425	6	16,000	450
3	Bruce Mines					7	1,450	16	18,000	800
4	Blind River	1	30	5,500	6	1	150	2	24,000	3,000
5	Cape Smith	1	25	2,000	5					
6	Fraser's Bay	1	12	4,000	6	2	250	6		
7	Haywood Island	1	12	4,000	6	2	250	6		
8	Manitowaning Bay	1	12	4,000	6	2	250	6		
9	Kagawong	1	15	2,000	5				24,000	2,000
10	Clapperton Island					1	25	2	6,000	150
11	Meldrum Bay	1	15	2,000	6				24,300	
12	Thessalon					1	150	2		
13	Cockburn Island	1	20	6,000	6	3	1,000	7	36,000	1,900
14	Narrow Island					1	50	4	1,500	100
15	Cutler					3	175	8	18,000	445
16	Fitzwilliam Island	1	12	800	4	14	1,040	26	104,000	4,775

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herrings, Salted.	Herrings, Fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel.)</i>							
1	Tenby Bay			800	550		500	7,800
2	Marksville	20		1,300	2,400			
3	Bruce Mines			23,250	21,600		38,150	5,850
4	Blind River			16,000	120,000		26,000	
5	Cape Smith			81,700	14,400		10,000	1,000
6	Fraser's Bay			12,800	7,200		18,600	2,500
7	Haywood Island			12,800	7,200		18,600	2,500
8	Manitowaning Bay			12,500	7,200		18,600	2,500
9	Kagawong			11,900	75,100		2,100	750
10	Clapperton Island	30						
11	Meldrum Bay			12,000	11,400			
12	Thessalon				28,000			
13	Cockburn Island			16,000	196,600			
14	Narrow Island	40						
15	Cutler	140						800
16	Fitzwilliam Island	25		60,200	149,200			

FISHERIES.

Boats, the quantity and value of all Fishing Materials, etc., for the year, 1905.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
						\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....			2	600	.....				.....				1
.....			2	600	.....				.....				2
.....			12	2,500	.....				.....				3
.....			6	1,200	.....				2	300	.....		4
.....			10	3,500	.....				1	250	.....		5
.....			5	1,500	.....				1	250	.....		6
.....			5	1,500	.....				1	250	.....		7
.....			5	1,500	.....				1	250	.....		8
.....								1	100	.....		9
.....						10
.....			4	100	.....						.....		11
.....			2	400	.....						.....		12
.....						13
.....						14
.....						15
.....						16

boats, the quantity and value of all Fishing Materials, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

[illegible]

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel)</i> <i>—Continued.</i>			\$			\$			\$
17	Squaw Island	3	70	12,000	18	4	300	8	52,000	6,700
18	Ducks Islands.....	1	15	3,000	5	5	450	10	54,000	3,000
19	South Bay Mouth.....	1	20	2,500	5	7	1,050	15	66,000	3,900
20	Killarney	1	15	2,000	6	21	1,450	42	150,000	7,500
21	Bustard Islands	3	62	13,000	16	27	5,000	54	234,000	13,300
22	Johns Island					5	250	11	30,000	1,000
23	Aird Island	1	10	4,000	5	1	75			
24	Providence Bay					1	50	2	6,000	200
25	Cape Robert.....	1	25	2,000	6	1	100	2		
26	Bedford Island.....	1	10	800	8					
27	Lake Penage								2,000	200
	Totals	21	380	69,600	119	115	14,290	240	879,800	50,270

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
17	Squaw Island			103,300	231,900		1,500	
18	Duck Islands	1		6,000	170,800			
19	South Bay Mouth			35,200	104,000			
20	Killarney	10		79,700	97,200		29,700	2,500
21	Bustard Islands	80		157,800	117,700		96,900	17,900
22	Johns Island	40						
23	Aird Island			1,800	7,100		151,200	
24	Providence Bay			2,000	1,000			
25	Cape Robert	8		6,900	6,200		38,600	1,200
26	Bedford Island			6,100	3,600		3,100	200
27	Lake Penage			80	300		100	
	Totals	394		660,430	1,380,650		453,650	45,500
	Values	\$3,940		\$66,043	\$138,065		\$45,365	\$1,820

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$						\$				
													17	
													18	
													19	
													20	
													21	
			8	700					1	200			22	
			5	1,500					2	600			23	
			5	1,500									24	
													25	
													26	
													27	
			71	17,100					10	2,200				

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavaire.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls.	brls.	\$	
									40	33,670	17
									17	18,090	18
	500								20	14,090	19
	5,900				400	1,000			33	21,100	20
										39,620	21
	3,500					20,400				400	22
										16,902	23
										300	24
	2,500									5,498	25
	1,000									1,368	26
										48	27
	24,100				400	31,400	90	27	120		
	\$1,928				\$32	\$942	\$63	\$270	\$1,200	\$259,668	

ONTARIO

urn of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.		Yards. Value.
	<i>Georgian Bay.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Parry Sound	5	9	15,725	35	13	1,835	23	.....	124,250 14,980
2	Waubauskene					13	2,165	23	.....	56,500 1,740
3	Penetanguishene					14	500	25	.....	46,750 1,045
4	Collingwood	1	25	3,500	6	21	2,030	42	.....	156,000 6,100
5	Meaford	8	173	22,000	38	23	1,208	44	.....	317,000 15,140
6	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory	2	40	5,800	10	39	181,600	69	.....	163,700 7,210
	Totals	16	247	47,025	89	123	189,338	226	.....	863,100 46,215

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or doré.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	<i>Georgian Bay.</i>							
1	Parry Sound		35,520	187,240	246,420	.....	28,400	14,500
2	Waubauskene	5	3,900	30,050	26,300	.....	104,370	36,600
3	Penetanguishene	11	2,080	24,370	25,800	.....	8,000	4,000
4	Collingwood	22	25,300	79,250	135,810	.....	50	.....
5	Meaford			12,650	380,490	.....	
6	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory		7,000	60	137,970	.....	300	.....
	Totals	38	73,800	333,620	952,790	.....	141,120	55,100
	Values	\$380	\$3,690	\$33,362	\$95,279	.....	\$14,112	\$2,204



Abitibi River Bank, just above Buck Deer Rapid, Aurora Township.



Couchiching Falls, Abitibi River.



Couchiching Falls, Abitibi River, Upper Drop.





Indian Villagers of Lake Abitibi.

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and Ice-Houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$ c.		\$		\$		\$ c.		\$		
.....			25	3,500	.....		.....		5	2,550	.....		..
.....						4	1,950	3		..	
.....						5	4,050	1	100	..	
.....					
.....						1	1,000	.....		..
.....			25	3,500	.....		.....		15	9,550	4	100	..

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Salted trout.	Salted whitefish.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$	
.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	300	.....	.....	49,596	1
.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	450	31,200	.....	.....	.....	18,929	2
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	155	73	8,471	3
.....	15,250	.....	800	.....	2,600	1,400	.....	.....	.....	24,490	4
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	119	.....	40,504	5
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	7,900	433	97,513	6
.....	20,250	.....	800	.....	3,050	52,600	300	8,174	506	.....	..
.....	\$1,620	.....	\$24	.....	\$244	\$1,578	\$210	\$81,740	\$5,060	\$239,503	..

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.							
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Huron Proper.</i>						\$		\$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	11	225	31,000	47	41	4,810	87	525,300 38,808
2	Southampton to Goderich.	2	44	4,400	12	4	500	8	79,200 935
3	County Huron including Grand Bend	1	25	2,500	6	11	1,705	55	59,480 1,689
4	County Lambton including St. Clair River.....	2	3	3,800	6	71	4,860	105	64,000 2,300
	Totals.....	16	297	41,700	71	127	11,875	255	727,980 23,732

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickereel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron Proper.</i>							
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	820	45,900	51,300	769,570	.....	100	1,000
2	Southampton to Goderich..	10	300	4,820	14,800	.....	.....	.....
3	County Huron including Grand Bend .....	.....	56,800	11,300	105,050	.....	20,600	.....
4	County Lambton including St. Clair River .....	.....	134,600	11,560	79,330	.....	387,950	3,600.
	Totals	830	237,600	78,980	968,750	.....	408,650	4,600
	Values	\$8,300	\$11,880	\$7,898	\$96,875	.....	\$40,865	\$184

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
1	800	55	2	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10,600	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	11	2,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	600	.....	.....	3
17	675	575	64	10,750	1	20	300	.....	3	1,050	.....	.....	4
.....	
18	1,475	630	77	13,375	1	20	300	.....	23	12,450	.....	.....	.....

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Cattfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	
.....	1,300	.....	4,500	.....	.....	2,200	.....	92,937	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,077	2
.....	3,200	.....	1,600	.....	300	4,900	1,250	17,885	3
.....	13,300	.....	7,700	200	700	139,700	.....	60,312	4
.....
.....	17,800	.....	13,800	200	1,000	146,800	1,250	.....	.....
.....	\$1,424	.....	\$414	\$12	\$80	\$4,404	\$875	\$173,211	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- age.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake St. Clair.			\$		\$				\$	
1	Thames River					17	395	76	*39	50	.....
2	Lake St. Clair and De- troit River.....					122	3,807	216	.....		.....
	Totals.....					139	4,202	292	*39	50	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs.

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River Thames.....						37,890	3,850
2	Lake St. Clair and De- troit River.....		1,400	30,800			82,590	38,200
	Totals		1,400	30,800			120,480	42,050
	Values.....		70	3,080			12,048	1,682

* Dip nets.

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1905.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
15	1,350	560											1	
52	5,197	1,860	9	1,800	107	4,185	1,900	505	11	10,325	15	4,600	2	
67	6,547	2,420	9	1,800	107	4,185	1,900	505	11	10,325	15	4,600		

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	.....	.....	200	500	1,450	138,700	8,256 00	1
.....	24,700	.....	37,700	3,000	28,700	493,100	33,313 00	2
.....	24,700	.....	37,900	3,500	30,150	631,800	.....
.....	1,976	.....	1,137	210	2,412	18,954	41,569 00	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Peelee Island	4	123	20,000	42	7	675	11	24,000	1,460
2	Essex County.....	1	117	8,000	7	34	7,760	46	6,500	3,164
3	Kent do	4	232	13,500	21	75	11,230	110	8,000	1,865
4	Elgin do West.....	1	17	6,000	6	28	5,550	40	8,000	600
5	do do East.....	11	85	11,600	49	39	6,715	108	144,000	7,595
6	Houghton	5	.....	11,400	30	8	538	10	29,500	8,890
7	Walsingham	2	.....	4,500	12	24	530	52	24,000	2,000
8	Long Point	1	.....	4,000	6	5	175	6	3,800	1,015
9	Charlotteville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1,440	62	18,000	445
10	Inner Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	377	23	3,100	119
11	Haldimand County.....	7	94	16,700	31	26	905	44	71,000	8,500
12	Port Maitland to Port Col- borne	5	48	9,250	24	15	394	20	55,500	7,702
13	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	708	43	.....	.....
	Totals	41	716	104,950	228	331	36,997	575	395,400	43,355

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>							
1	Peelee Island		94,800	17,180			15,200	23,300
2	Essex County		94,000	62,300			202,400	168,100
3	Kent do		1,058,300	35,250			402,550	652,800
4	Elgin do West		140,600	24,000			317,300	
5	do do East		613,700	3,600			31,200	4,000
6	Houghton		334,000	6,400			55,530	
7	Walsingham		217,900	20,000	200		162,150	14,000
8	Long Point		48,600				59,300	
9	Charlotteville		2,300	20			25,390	5,900
10	Inner Bay							
11	Haldimand County		257,900	95,200			289,950	1,500
12	Port Maitland to Port Colborne		145,300	40,250			84,550	66,800
13	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls		7,900	200			46,500	
	Totals		3,015,300	304,400	200		1,692,020	935,900
	Values		\$150,765	\$30,440	\$20		\$169,202	\$37,436

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....			13	4,800	1	60						4,000	1
1	170	170	54	13,997					8	5,990			2
3	1,200	7,780	100	34,400					50	16,100			3
.....			51	18,050					12	7,350			4
.....			11	2,000					17	4,780			5
13	4,750	1,275							1	2,000			6
.....									2	1,500			7
11	4,110	945											8
.....							2,700	65	2	95			9
5	305	185	24	3,755	*45	90			11	4,200			10
.....			18	4,900	*4	12			10	2,000	4	150	11
.....			4	300			6,000	100					12
.....													13
33	10,535	10,355	275	82,202	1	60	8,700	165	113	44,015	4	4,150	

*Dip-nets.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, for the year 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	
.....	4,500	.....	6,700	.....	4,900	24,100	240	10,754	1
.....	9,900	.....	202,200	.....	3,150	126,000	750	49,309	2
.....	15,500	.....	92,500	.....	800	144,300	500	131,565	3
.....	6,200	.....	21,100	.....	1,450	15,600	70	42,922	4
.....	600	.....	23,500	.....	250	9,600	250	35,561	5
.....	1,900	.....	4,900	.....	550	1,800	50	23,325	6
.....		.....	68,900	.....	8,650	142,100	.....	36,712	7
.....	1,400	.....	200	.....		4,800	200	8,762	8
.....		.....	36,100	.....	1,100	94,800	.....	6,907	9
.....		.....		.....	14,300	18,600	.....	1,702	10
.....	6,200	.....	46,200	.....	100	64,400	.....	55,292	11
.....	13,300	.....	32,400	.....	800	51,600	1,400	27,025	12
.....	14,900	.....	18,000	.....		5,300	800	7,516	13
.....	74,400	.....	552,700	.....	36,050	703,000	4,260		
.....	\$5,952	.....	\$16,581	.....	\$2,884	\$21,090	\$2,982	\$437,352	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Lincoln County.....	1	47	.....	71	.....	5,021	.....	122,525	6,434
2	Wentworth.....			.....		16	2,680	25	48,000	2,400
3	Halton.....			.....		19	2,480	39	73,500	4,205
4	Peel.....			.....		2	800	4	8,000	550
5	York.....	1	.....	400	2	20	2,235	25	53,700	4,187
6	Ontario.....	1	3	600	.....	1	150	2	.....	150
7	Northumberland.....			.....		32	1,166	32	84,000	1,205
8	Rice Lake & Trent River.....			.....		12	214	22	.....	.....
9	Prince Edward County.....			.....		69	1,423	122	42,400	.....
10	Bay of Quinte.....		3	.....		37	905	76	36,000	790
11	Lennox & Napanee.....			.....		20	518	34	4,240	.....
12	Amherst Island.....		25	.....		44	1,399	59	24,875	665
13	Wolf Island & vicinity.....			.....		14	405	25	2,400	70
	Totals.....	3	78	1,000	73	274	19,182	443	499,640	20,756

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
		bbls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>							
1	Lincoln County.....		436,500	27,400	9,200	.....	31,070	2,000
2	Wentworth.....	2,567	50,940	30,200	6,800	.....	500	20,000
3	Halton.....		116,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....
4	Peel.....		7,000	4,300	3,300	.....	.....	.....
5	York.....		58,700	20,300	1,600	.....	500	1,100
6	Ontario.....		15,200	1,500	.....	.....	.....	450
7	Northumberland.....		29,500	7,570	24,850	.....	.....	64,800
8	Rice Lake & Trent River.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
9	Prince Edward Island.....	300	18,300	92,800	16,400	.....	1,500	30,300
10	Bay of Quinte.....	264	19,940	103,780	500	.....	7,830	30,950
11	Lennox & Napanee.....		3,800	7,600	.....	.....	.....	33,350
12	Amherst Island.....		8,360	167,260	3,050	.....	7,550	8,500
13	Wolf Island & vicinity.....		.....	10,060	1,400	.....	.....	12,700
	Totals.....	3,131	764,240	472,770	75,100	.....	48,950	203,950
	Values.....	\$31,310	\$38,212	\$47,277	\$7,510	.....	\$4,895	\$8,158

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and icehouses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
			*37	200	†3	81				3			1
			§139	600			700	20	3	500			2
										1,035			3
							100	50	1	100			4
1	100											950	5
													6
					10	187			1	20			7
					42	680			5	170			8
2	27,500				19	17,500			11	365			9
					72	770			4	40			10
					54	886			2	110			11
													12
					40	615							13
3	27,600			800	237	19,958	800	70	22	2,770		950	

* Dip-nets. † Machines. § Spears.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
	3,100		10,900	50	2,600	4,100	29,581	1
		2,650	2,500		500	900	33,068	2
						4,000	6,220	3
		50				500	1,628	4
	50		600		250	24,900	6,008	5
							928	6
			18,800		12,900	40,300	10,094	7
			2,800		11,300	2,300	1,069	8
	400	400	12,900	200	17,300	40,100	19,239	9
		6,800	58,200		37,500	91,800	23,994	10
		5,350	31,900		35,600	12,100	6,773	11
	4,250		17,400		400	13,600	19,846	12
	6,400	4,000	23,000		17,100	22,400	5,136	13
	14,200	19,250	179,000	250	135,450	257,000		
	\$1,136	1,155	\$5,370	\$15	\$10,836	\$7,710	\$163,584	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.
	<i>Inland Waters.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Frontenac County					94	896	170	....	4,110 558
2	Leeds, Lanark and Addington Counties.....					51	777	58	....	848 71
3	Russell, Prescott and Carleton Counties.....					26	76	25	....	1,600 76
4	Renfrew County.....					22	250	15	....	1,050 215
5	Nipissing District.....	6	20	7,100	20	21	3,200	24	....	....
	Totals	6	20	7,100	20	214	5,199	292	....	7,608 920

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	17	11,600	....	570	....	....	16,300
2	Leeds, Lanark and Addington Counties.....	77	660	....	300	....	....	16,000
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....			700	....	....	1,920	9,200
4	Renfrew County.....			210	....	....	....	800
5	Nipissing District		39,200	45,620	2,000	....	60,960	25,350
	Totals	94	51,460	46,530	2,870	....	62,880	67,650
	Values	\$940	\$2,573	\$4,653	\$287	....	\$6,288	\$2,706

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing materials. etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$	hooks.	\$		\$		\$	
					38	628							
					80	867							
				2	10	200	800	24	3	30			
							500	5					
			26	7,200					8	6,500			
			26	7,200	128	\$1,695	1,300	29	11	6,530			

§ Dip nets.

vessels, and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavaire.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	
			4,200		28,800	19,200		4,465	1
					52,650	32,500		6,660	2
	5,350	300	8,400		1,700	25,900		2,241	3
					250	400		85	4
	156,750	600	3,400			24,200	10,720	34,740	5
	162,100	900	16,000		83,400	102,200	10,720		
	\$12,968	\$54	\$480		\$6,672	48 066	\$7,504	\$48,191	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of
and also the kinds and quan-

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value
				\$			\$			\$
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	6	190	9,000	16	62	11,520	124	....	88,200 14,130
2	Lake Superior	18	212	43,300	98	77	6,895	86	....	448,800 25,190
3	Lake Huron (north channel)	21	380	69,600	119	115	14,290	240	....	879,800 50,270
4	Georgian Bay	16	247	47,025	89	123	189,338	226	....	863,100 46,215
5	Lake Huron (proper)	16	297	41,700	71	127	11,875	255	....	727,980 23,732
6	Lake St. Clair and Thames River					139	4,202	292	*39	150
7	Lake Erie	41	716	104,950	228	331	36,997	575	*45	395,400 43,355
8	Lake Ontario	3	78	1,000	73	274	19,182	443	†139	499,640 20,756
9	Inland waters of Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Lanark, Prescott, Russell and Carleton and Nipissing District.	6	20	7,100	20	214	5,199	292	....	7,608 920
	Totals	122	2,140	323,675	714	1,464	299,498	2,533	....	3,910,678 224,568

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District			397,910	55,700	289,940	124,850
2	Lake Superior		191,000	491,980	1,845,590	19,250	300
3	Lake Huron (north channel)	394		660,430	1,380,650	453,650	45,500
4	Georgian Bay	38	73,800	333,620	952,790	141,120	55,100
5	Lake Huron (proper)	830	237,600	78,980	968,750	408,650	4,600
6	Lake St. Clair and Thames River		1,400	30,800		120,480	42,050
7	Lake Erie		3,015,300	304,400	200	1,692,020	935,900
8	Lake Ontario	3,131	764,240	472,770	75,100	48,950	203,950
9	Inland waters of Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Lanark, Prescott, Russell and Carleton and Nipissing District	94	51,460	46,530	2,870	62,880	67,650
	Totals	4,487	4,334,800	2,817,420	5,281,650	3,236,940	1,479,900
	Value	\$44,870	\$216,740	\$281,742	\$528,165	\$323,694	\$59,196

FISHERIES.

tugs, vessels and boats the quantity and value of all fishing materials, titles of fish caught during the year 1905.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	.....	.....	12	3,500	31	3,725	.....	.....	10	4,200	3	1,100	1
.....	.....	.....	35	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,190	1	200	2
.....	.....	.....	71	17,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2,200	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	25	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9,550	4	100	4
18	1,475	630	77	13,375	1	20	300	.....	23	12,450	.....	.....	5
67	6,547	2,420	9	1,800	107	4,185	1,900	505	11	10,325	15	.....	6
33	10,535	10,355	275	82,202	1	60	8,700	165	113	44,015	4	4,150	7
3	27,600	.....	*37	208	237	19,958	800	70	22	2,170	....	950	8
*1	2	.....	26	7,200	128	1,695	1,300	29	11	6,530	....	.....	9
121	46,157	13,405	530	137,677	506	29,745	13,000	769	219	93,630	27	6,500	

* Dip nets. ‡ Spears.

boats, the quantity and value of fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905—Concluded.

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavaire.	Bladders.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			Brls.	Brls.	\$	
63,800	.....	.....	3,500	80,950	.....	480	290	.....	.....	91,707	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,800	.....	.....	691	158	254,178	2
24,100	.....	.....	.....	400	31,400	90	.....	27	120	259,668	3
20,250	.....	800	.....	2,050	52,600	300	.....	8,174	506	239,503	4
17,800	.....	13,800	200	1,000	146,800	1,250	.....	.....	.....	173,211	5
24,700	.....	37,900	3,500	30,150	631,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,569	6
74,400	.....	552,700	.....	36,050	703,000	4,260	.....	.....	.....	437,352	7
14,200	19,250	179,000	250	135,450	257,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	163,584	8
162,100	900	16,000	.....	83,400	102,200	10,720	.....	.....	.....	48,191	9
401,350	20,150	800,200	7,450	370,450	1,939,600	17,100	290	8,892	784		
\$32,108	\$1,209	\$24,006	\$447	\$29,636	\$58,188	\$11,970	\$232	\$88,920	\$7,84	\$1,708,963	

Comparative Statement of yield 1904-1905, according to Districts.

	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District:				
Whitefish.....lbs.....	326,920	397,910	70,990	
Trout.....".....	49,760	55,700	5,940	
Pickereel.....".....	291,840	289,940		1,900
Pike.....".....	132,850	124,850		8,000
Maskinonge.....".....				
Sturgeon.....".....	41,950	63,800	21,850	
Tullibee.....".....	3,700	3,500		200
Catfish.....".....	125,750	80,950	44,800	
Coarse fish.....".....	19,200			19,200
Cavaire.....".....	2,170	480		1,690
Bladders.....".....	130	290	160	
Lake Superior:				
Herring.....".....	177,300	191,000	13,700	
Whitefish.....".....	436,520	491,980	55,460	
Trout.....".....	1,767,450	1,845,590	78,140	
Pickereel.....".....	25,700	19,250		6,450
Pike.....".....	1,250	300		950
Sturgeon.....".....	1,250			1,250
Perch.....".....				
Coarse fish.....".....	2,500	14,800	12,300	
Caviare.....".....				
Trout.....bbls.....	2,293	691		1,602
Whitefish.....".....	208	153		50
Lake Huron, N. C.:				
Herring.....bbls.....	2,785	394		2,391
Herring.....lbs.....	35,000			35,000
Whitefish.....".....	1,532,200	660,430		871,770
Trout.....".....	2,101,050	1,380,650		720,400
Pickereel.....".....	455,390	483,650		1,740
Pike.....".....	109,450	45,500		63,950
Sturgeon Bladders.....".....	780			780
Sturgeon.....".....	39,450	24,400		15,050
Perch.....".....				
Catfish.....".....	7,200	400		6,800
Coarse fish.....".....	60,700	31,400		29,300
Caviare.....".....	2,400	90		2,310
Trout.....bbls.....	228	27		201
Whitefish.....".....	28	120	92	
Georgian Bay:				
Herring.....bbls.....	258½	38		220½
Herring.....lbs.....	70,280	73,800	3,520	
Whitefish.....".....	470,670	333,620		137,050
Trout.....".....	1,397,340	952,790		444,550
Pickereel.....".....	66,870	141,120	74,250	
Pike.....".....	41,750	55,100	13,350	
Sturgeon.....".....	16,500	20,250	3,750	
Perch.....".....	9,400	800		8,600
Catfish.....".....	3,800	3,050		750
Coarse fish.....".....	35,400	52,600	17,200	
Whitefish.....bbls.....	345	506	161	
Trout.....".....	638	8,174	7,536	
Caviare.....".....	3,330	300		3,030
Sturgeon Bladders.....".....	345			345
Lake Huron (proper):				
Herring.....bbls.....	457	830	373	
Herring.....lbs.....	382,000	237,600		144,400
Whitefish.....".....	46,500	78,980	32,480	
Trout.....".....	875,230	968,750	93,520	

Comparative Statement of yield, 1904-1905, according to Districts.—*Continued.*

	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake Huron (proper) :—<i>Continued.</i>				
Pickereel	384,800	408,650	23,850	
Pike		4,600	4,600	
Sturgeon	38,100	17,800		20,300
Perch	10,000	13,800	3,800	
Catfish	650	1,000	350	
Coarse fish	76,100	146,800	70,700	
Caviare	200	1,250	1,050	
Whitefish	bbls.			
Trout	459			459
Tullibee		200	200	
Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River:				
Whitefish	lbs. 34,950	30,800		4,150
Herring	bbls.	1,400	1,400	
Herring	7,800			7,800
Eels				
Pickereel	228,890	120,480		108,410
Pike	29,750	42,050	12,300	
Sturgeon	39,125	24,700		14,425
Perch	58,300	37,900		20,400
Catfish	36,425	30,150		6,275
Coarse fish	589,800	631,800	42,000	
Caviare	1,040			1,040
Tullibee		3,500	3,500	
Lake Erie :				
Herring	bbls. 20			20
"	lbs. 2,644,500	3,015,300	370,800	
Whitefish	" 306,800	304,400		2,400
Trout	" 200	200		
Bass (white)				
Pickereel	" 1,063,750	1,692,020	628,270	
Pike	" 1,158,950	935,900		223,050
Sturgeon	" 112,075	74,400		37,675
Perch	" 591,800	552,700		39,100
Tullibee	" 2,100			2,100
Catfish	" 46,875	36,050		10,825
Coarse fish	" 785,800	703,000		82,800
Caviare	" 6,180	4,260		1,980
Sturgeon bladders	" 1,345			1,345
Lake Ontario :				
Herring	bbls.	3,131	3,131	
"	lbs. 886,600	764,240		122,360
Whitefish	" 190,650	472,770	282,120	
Trout	" 83,900	75,100		8,800
Pickereel	" 69,650	48,950		20,700
Pike	" 222,300	203,950		18,350
Sturgeon	" 4,050	14,200	10,150	
Eels	" 45,500	19,250		26,250
Perch	" 213,100	179,000		34,100
Catfish	" 205,300	135,450		69,850
Coarse fish	" 423,400	257,000		166,400
Caviare	"			
Bladders	"			
Tullibee	"	250	250	
Trout	" 1			1
Nipissing District :				
Herring	bbls.			
"	lbs. 33,900	39,200	5,300	
Whitefish	" 74,650	45,620		29,030
Trout	"	2,000	2,000	

Comparative Statement of yield 1904-1905, according to Districts.—*Concluded.*

	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Nipissing District:—Continued.</i>				
Pickereel	40,900	60,960	20,060	
Pike	24,700	25,350	650	
Catfish				
Sturgeon	189,200	156,750		32,450
Perch		3,400	3,400	
Coarse fish	17,600	24,200	6,600	
Caviare	13,850	10,720		3,130
Bladders		600	600	
Eels				
<i>Inland Waters :</i>				
Herring	9	94	85	
"	15,400	12,260		3,140
Whitefish	440	910	470	
Trout	400	870	470	
Pickereel	4,750	1,920		2,630
Pike	54,700	42,320		12,380
Sturgeon	3,500	5,350	1,850	
Eels		300	300	
Perch	34,000	12,600		21,400
Catfish	64,150	83,400	19,250	
Coarse fish	77,400	78,000	600	
Cavaire				

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish	3,474,300	2,817,420		656,880
" (salted)	70,800	78,400	7,600	
Herring	4,252,580	4,334,800	82,220	
" (salted)	705,900	897,400	191,500	
Trout	6,275,430	5,231,650		993,780
" (salted)	723,800	889,200	165,400	
Pickereel	2,632,540	3,236,940	604,400	
Pike	1,775,700	1,479,900		295,800
Sturgeon	485,200	401,350		83,850
Caviare	29,170	17,100		12,070
Eels	45,500	20,150		25,350
Perch	922,600	800,200		122,400
Catfish	520,150	370,450		149,700
Coarse fish	2,087,900	1,939,600		148,300
Tullibœe	5,800	7,450	1,650	
Bladders	2,600	290		2,310
Total	24,009,970	22,572,300	1,052,770	2,490,440
Total Decrease 1905				1,437,670

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1905.

Kind of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ c.	
Whitefish	bbls. 784	10 00	7,840
"	lbs. 2,817,420	10	281,742
Trout	bbls. 8,892	10 00	88,920
"	lbs. 5,281,650	10	528,165
Herring	bbls. 4,487	10 00	44,870
"	lbs. 4,334,800	05	216,740
Pickarel	" 3,236,940	10	323,694
Pike	" 1,479,900	04	59,196
Sturgeon	" 401,350	08	32,108
Caviare	" 17,100	70	11,970
Bladders	" 290	80	232
Eels	" 20,150	06	1,209
Perch	" 800,200	03	24,006
Catfish	" 370,450	08	29,636
Coarse fish	" 1,939,600	03	58,188
Tullibee	" 7,450	06	447
Total			\$1,708,963

Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1905 inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	\$10,228,696
1870	\$ 264,982	1887	1,531,850
1871	193,524	1888	1,839,869
1872	267,633	1889	1,963,123
1873	293,091	1890	2,009,637
1874	446,267	1891	1,806,389
1875	453,194	1892	2,042,198
1876	437,229	1893	1,694,930
1877	438,223	1894	1,659,968
1878	348,122	1895	1,584,473
1879	367,133	1896	1,605,674
1880	444,491	1897	1,289,822
1881	509,903	1898	1,433,631
1882	825,457	1899	1,477,815
1883	1,027,033	1900	1,333,293
1884	1,133,724	1901	1,428,078
1885	1,342,692	1902	1,265,705
1886	1,435,998	1903	1,535,144
		1904	1,793,524
		1905	1,708,963
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$10,228,696	Total	\$41,232,487

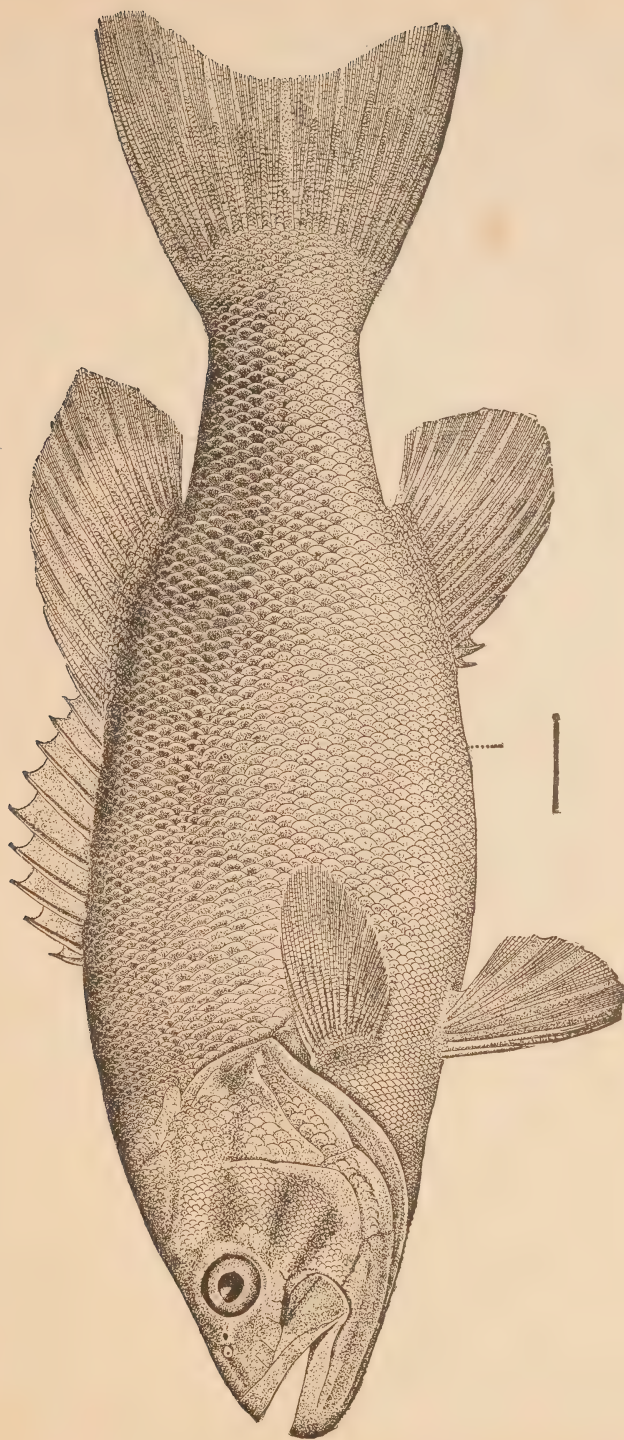
RECAPITULATION.

Of fishing tugs, boats, nets, etc., employed in the Province for the year 1905.

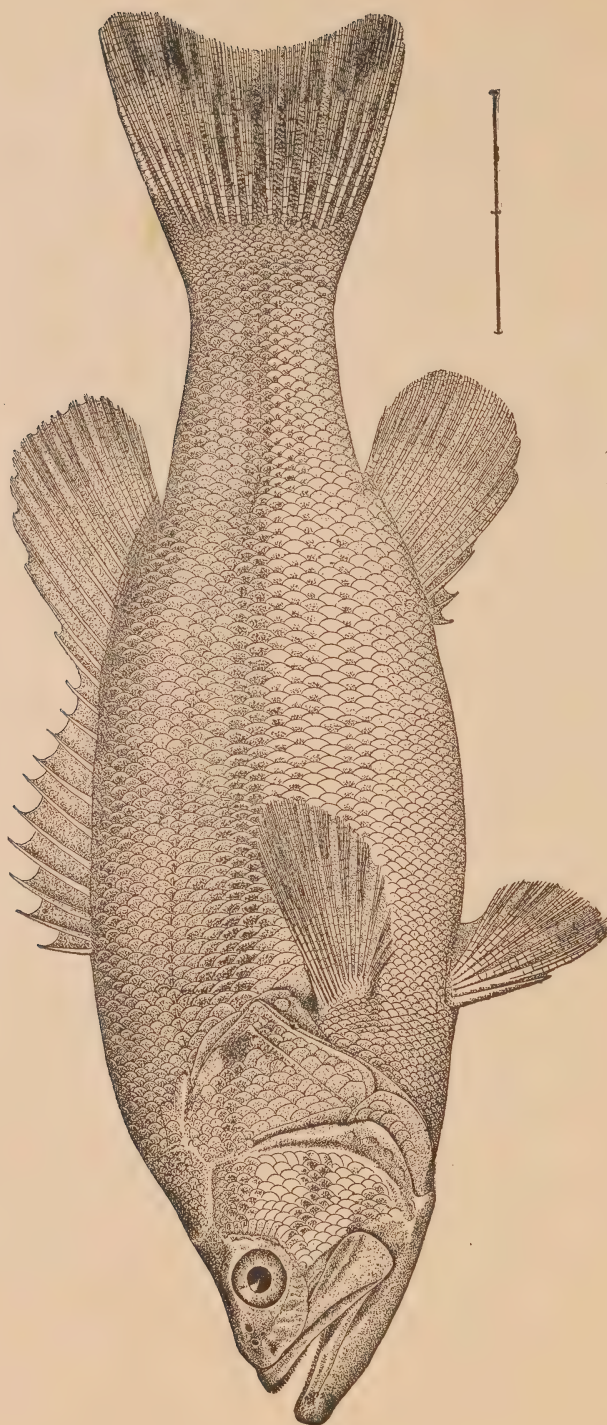
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	\$		
122 tugs, 2,140 tons, 695 men	323,675	130 dip-nets.....	\$ 244
1,464 boats, 2,533 men.*.....	299,498	13,000 hooks on set lines	769
3,910,528 yards of gill net.....	234,568	219 freezers and ice-houses.....	93,630
121 seines, 46,157 yards.....	13,405	3 machines	450
530 pound-nets.....	137,677	139 spears	139
506 hoop-nets.....	26,745		
		Total.....	\$1,130,800

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

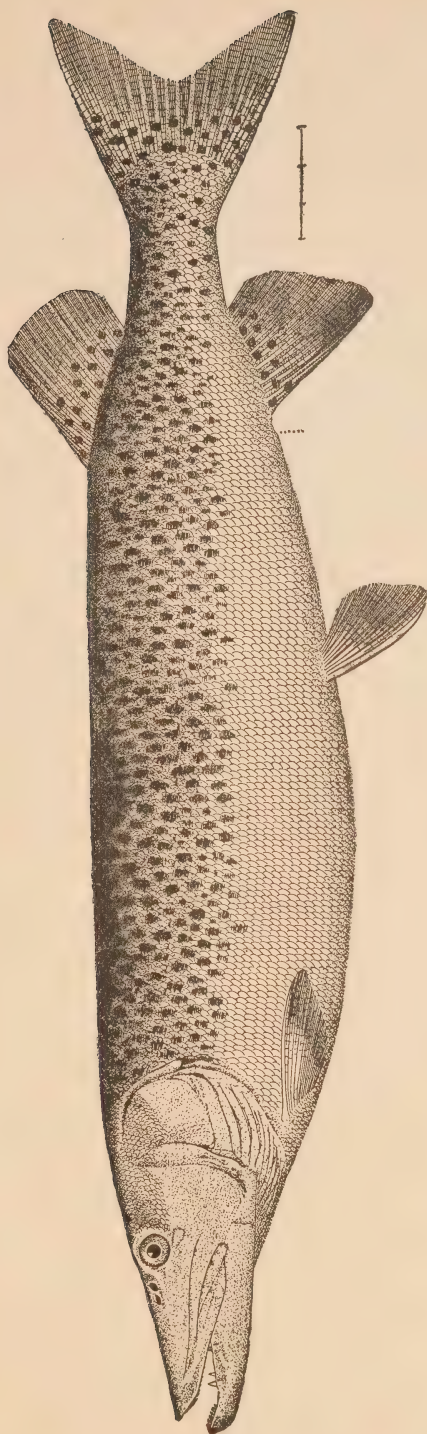
Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874.....	350,000			350,000
1875.....	650,000			650,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,423,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892.....	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,000
1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,410,000	76,310,000
1902.....	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,000	101,895,000
1903.....	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
1904.....	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	77,352,000
1905.....	1,480,000	106,000,000	1,103,000	108,583,000
Total.....	142,554,700	1,653,500,000	57,638,000	1,853,691,700



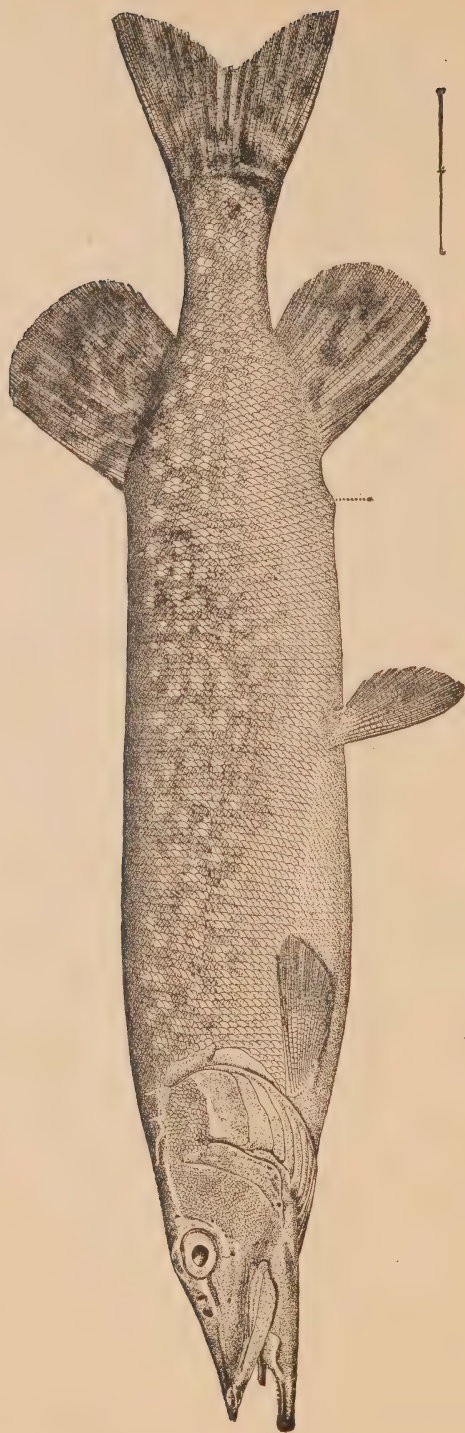
Small-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus dolomieu*.)



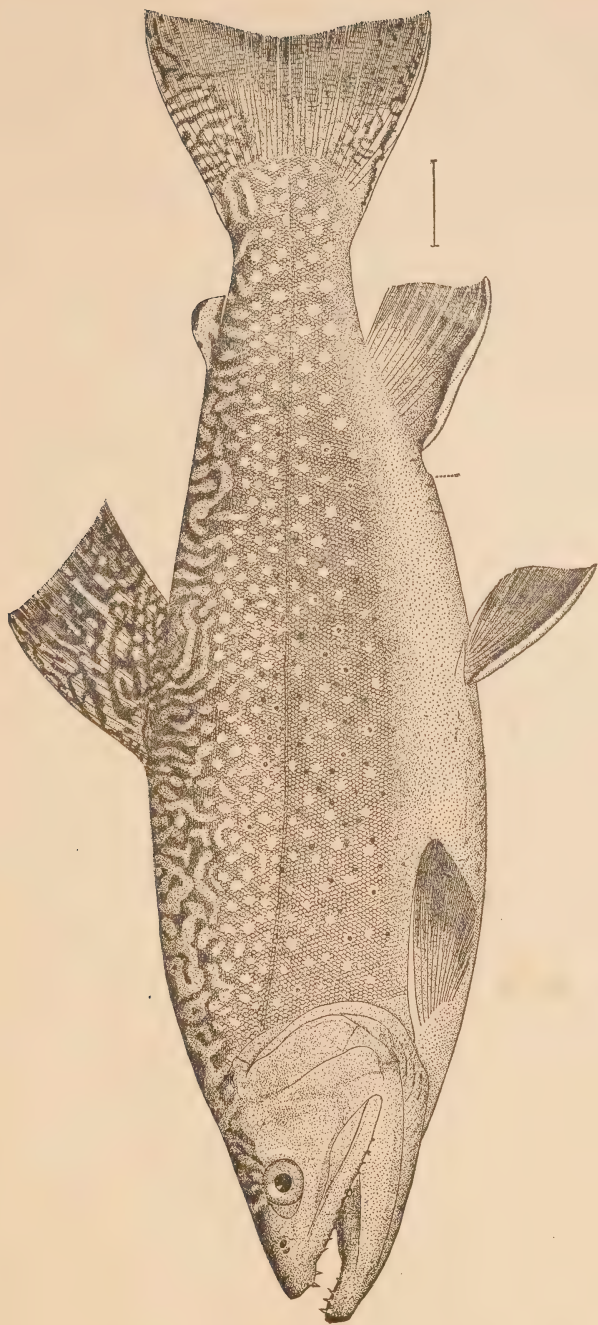
Large-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus salmoides*.)



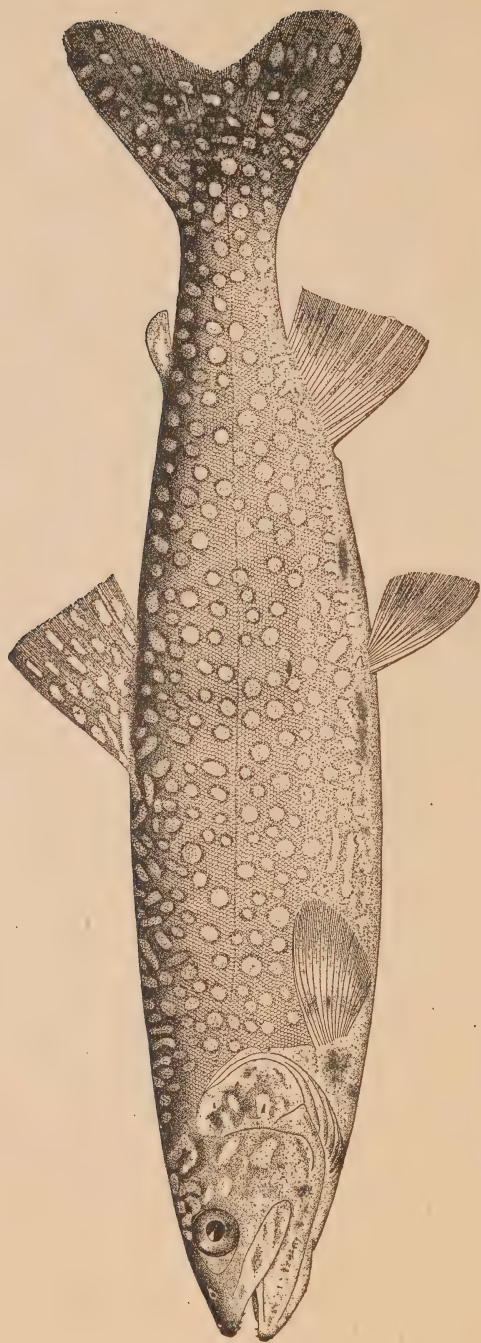
Maskinonge. (*Esox nobilior*.)



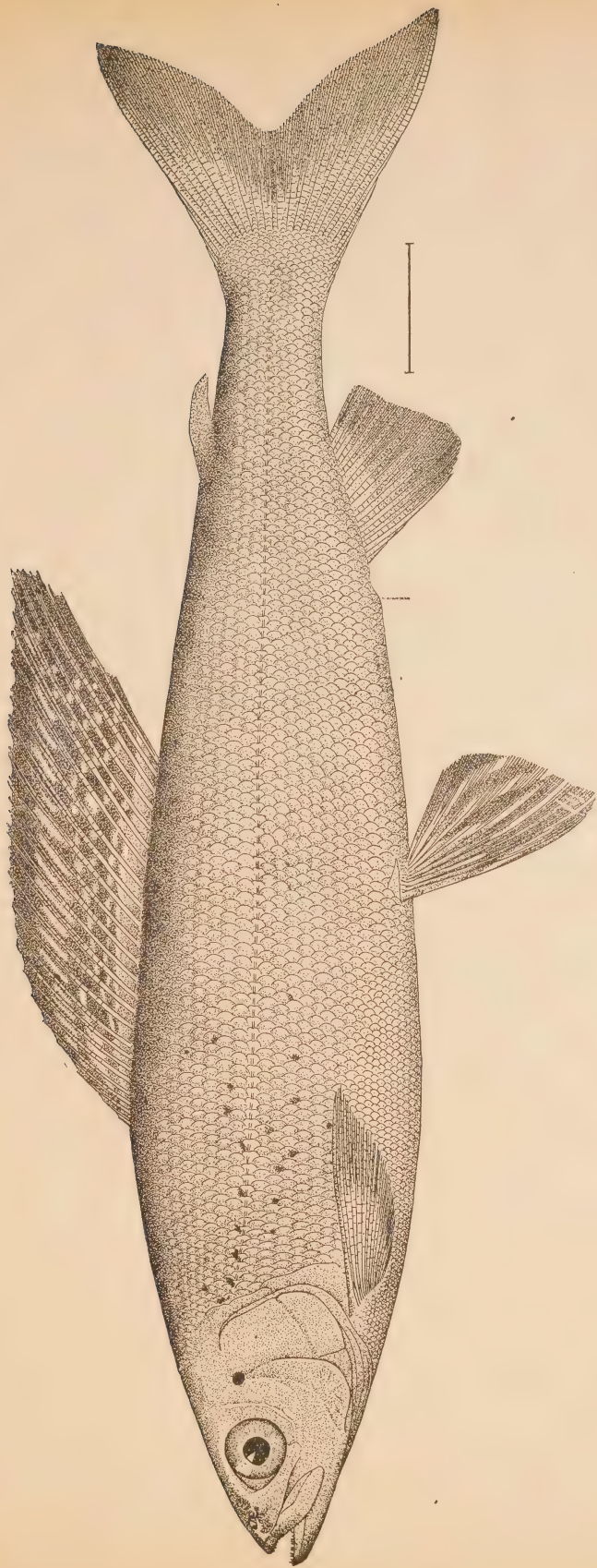
Pike. (*Esox lucius*.)



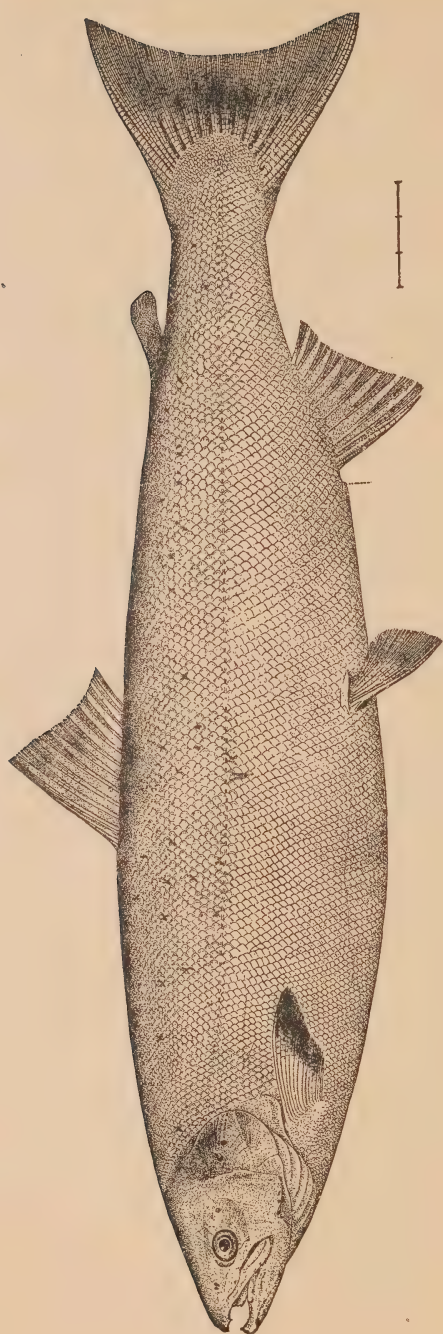
Brook Trout. (*Salvelinus fontinalis*.)



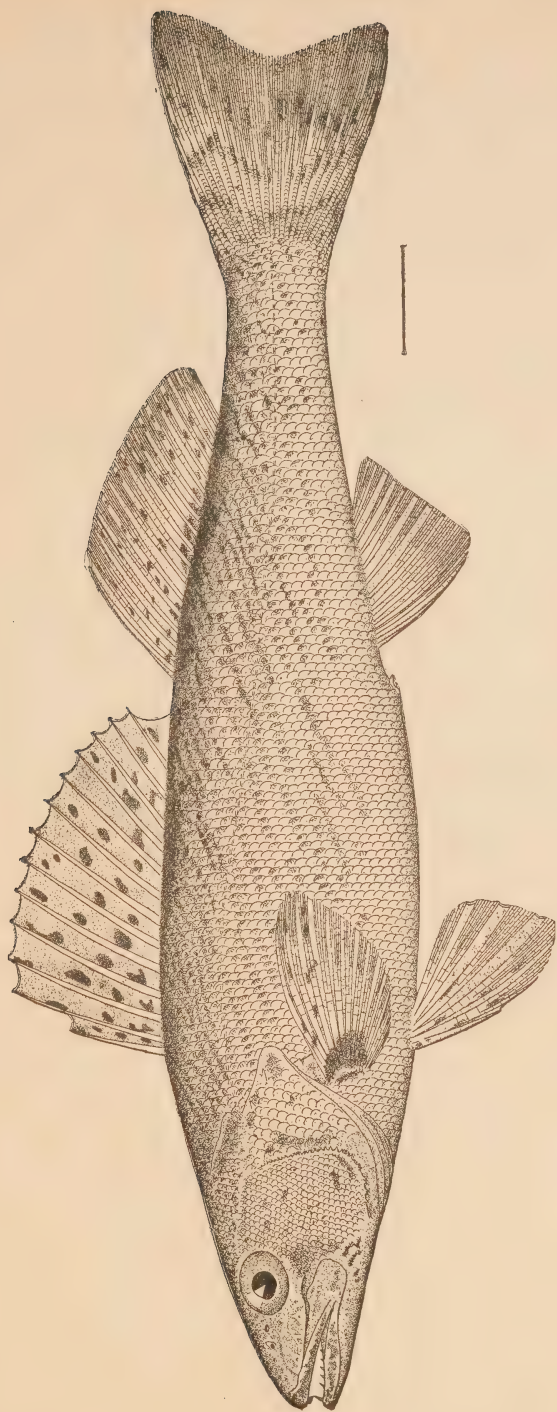
Lake Trout. (*Salvelinus namaycush*.)



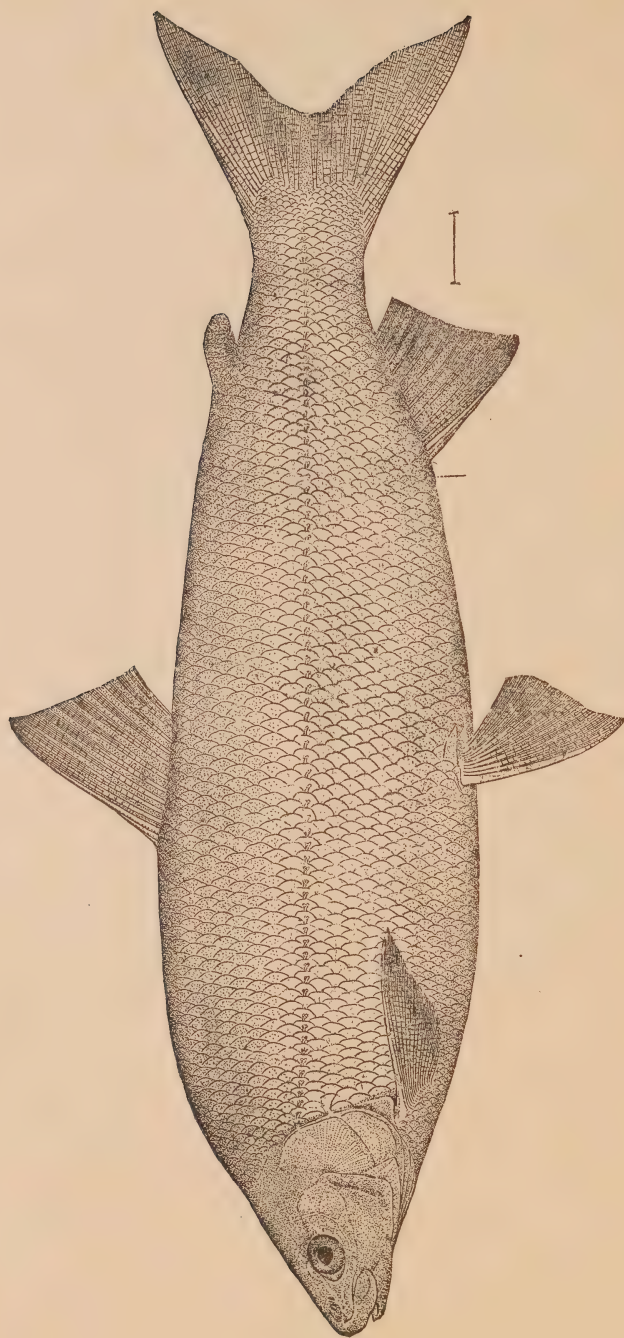
The Grayling. (*Thymallus tricolor*.)



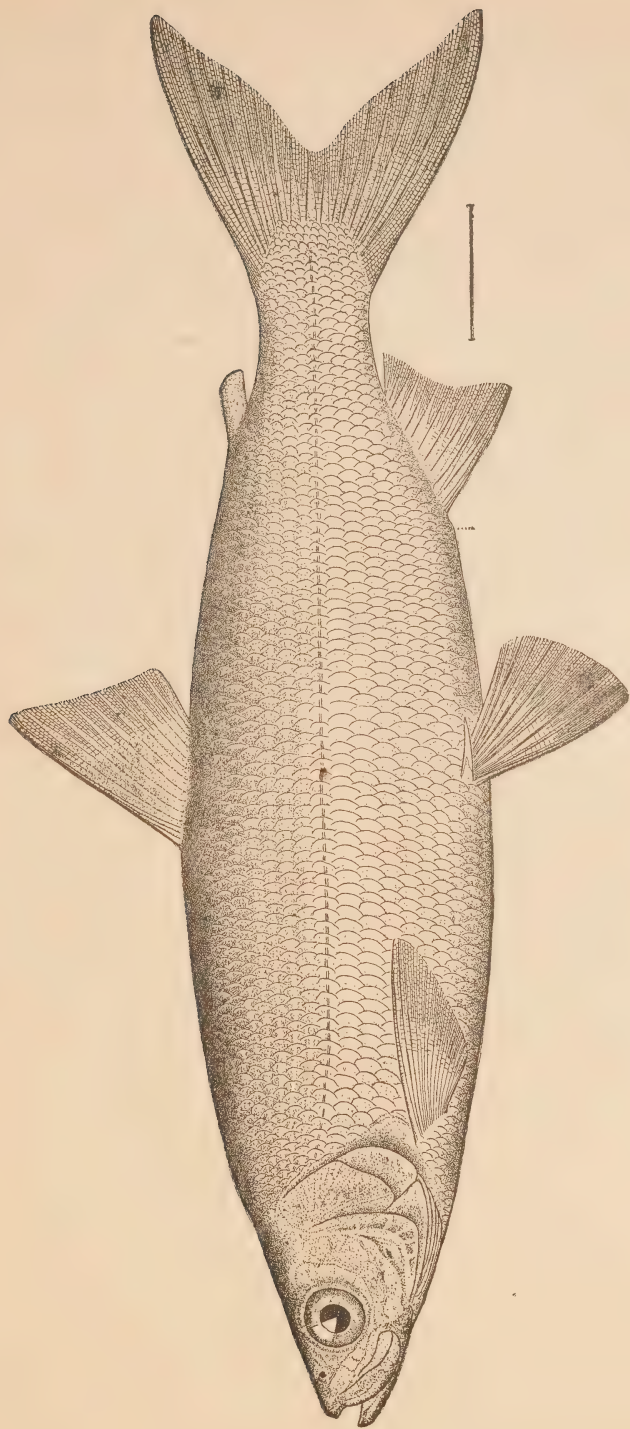
Atlantic Salmon. (*Salmo salar*.)



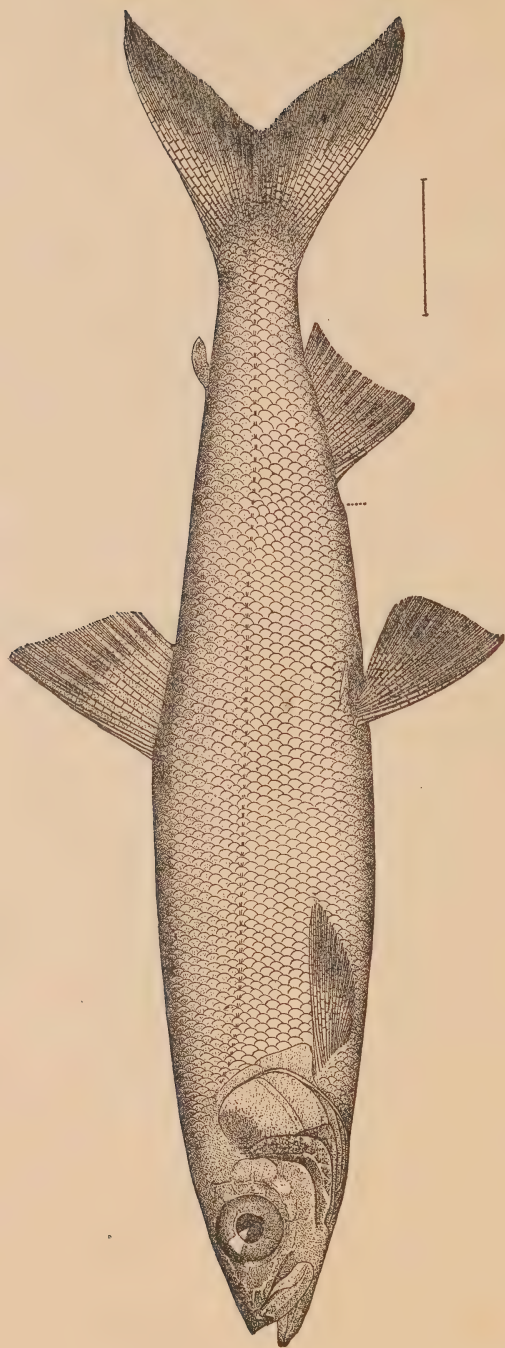
Sanger. (*Stizostedion canadense*.)



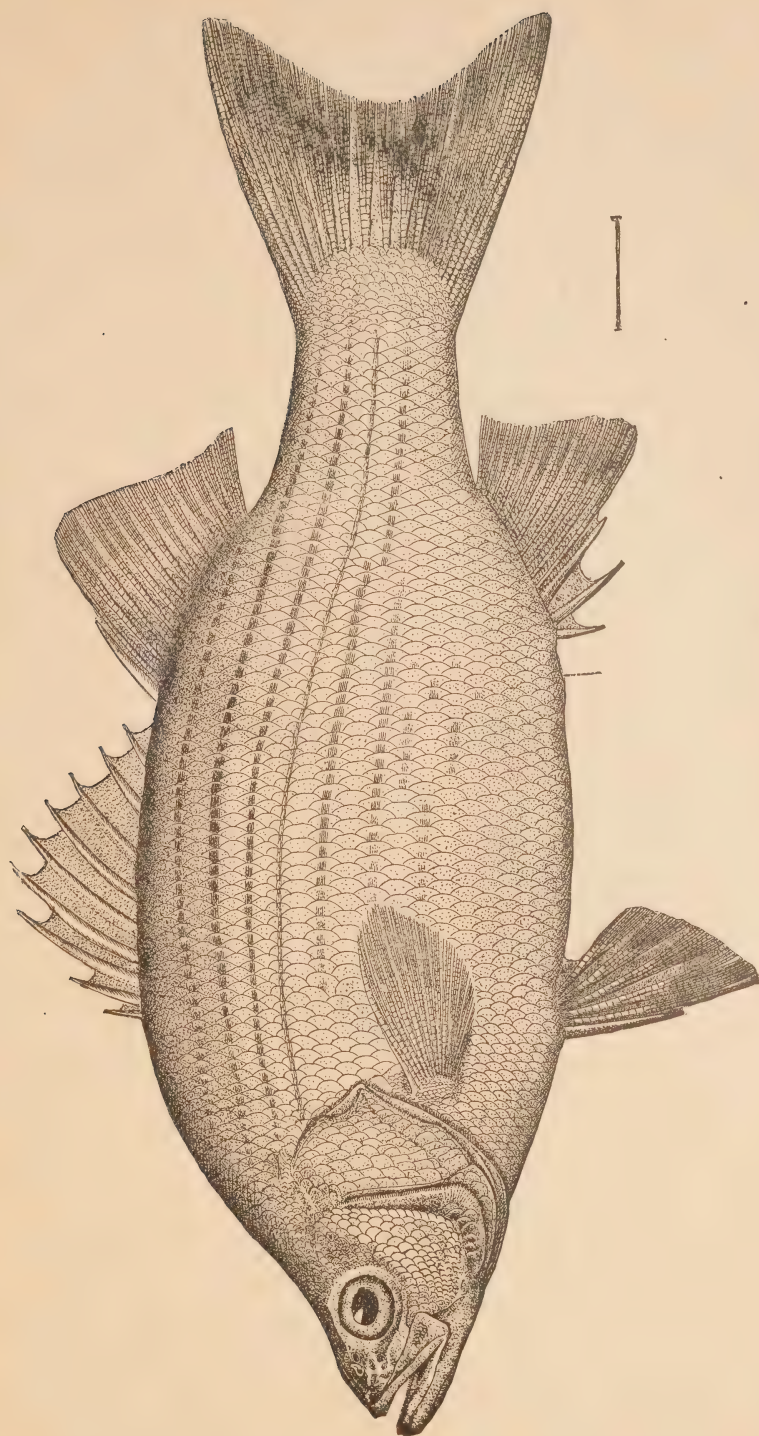
Whitefish. (*Coregonus clupeaformis*.)



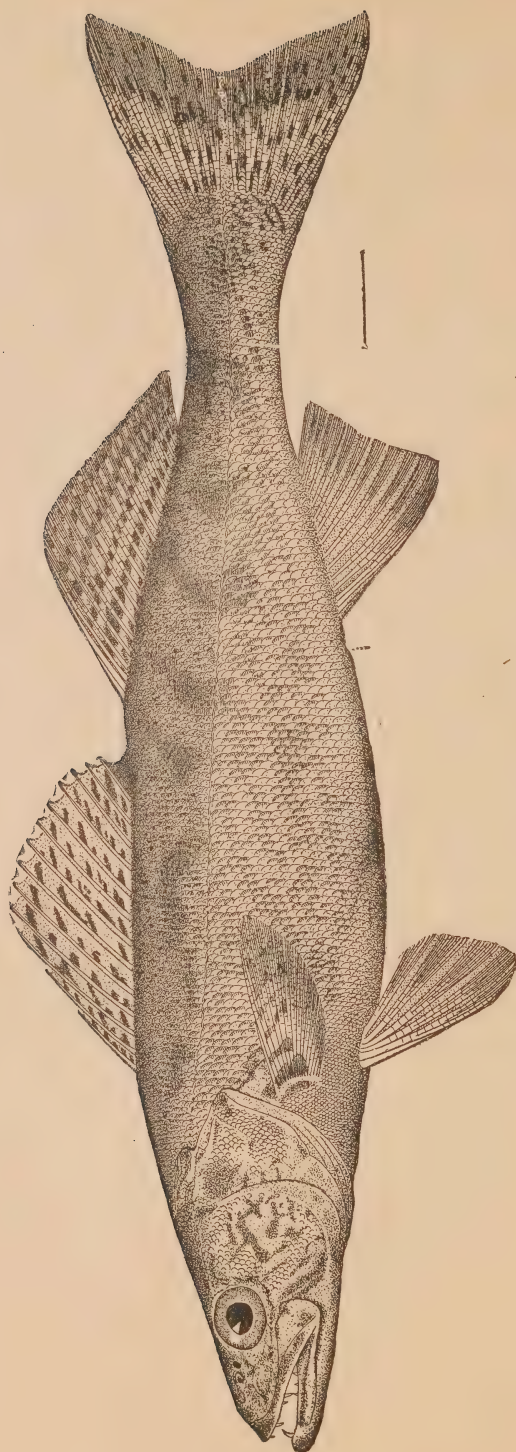
Lake Herring. (*Coregonus artedii*.)



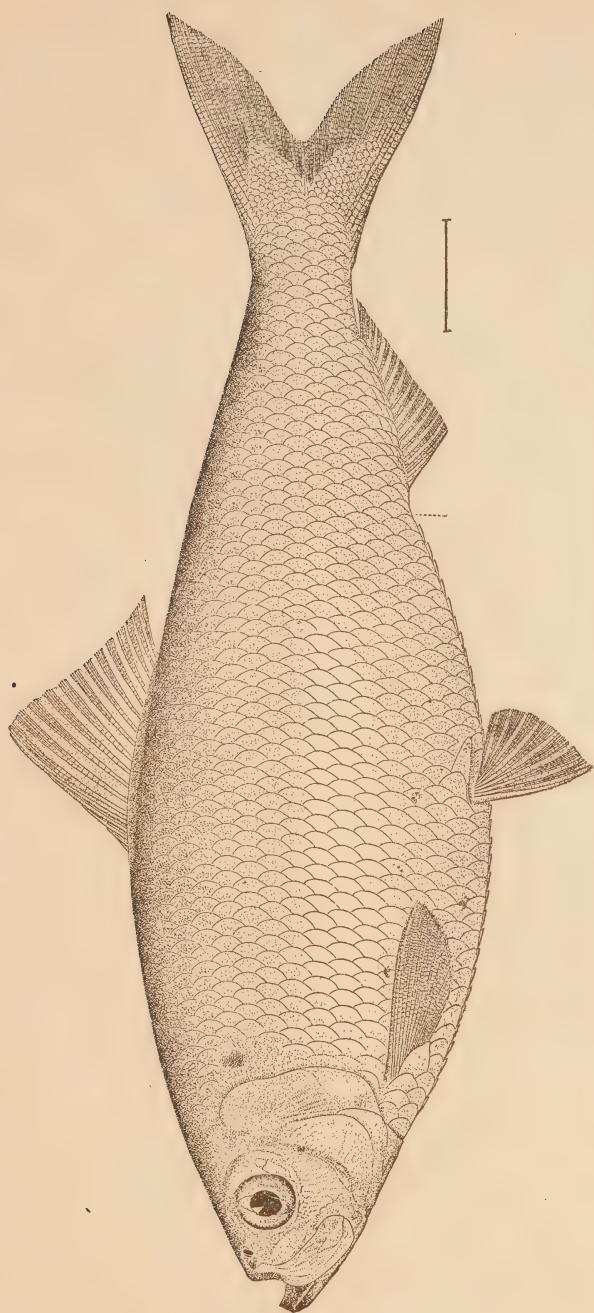
“Longjaw” of Lake Ontario. (*Coregonus hoyi*.)



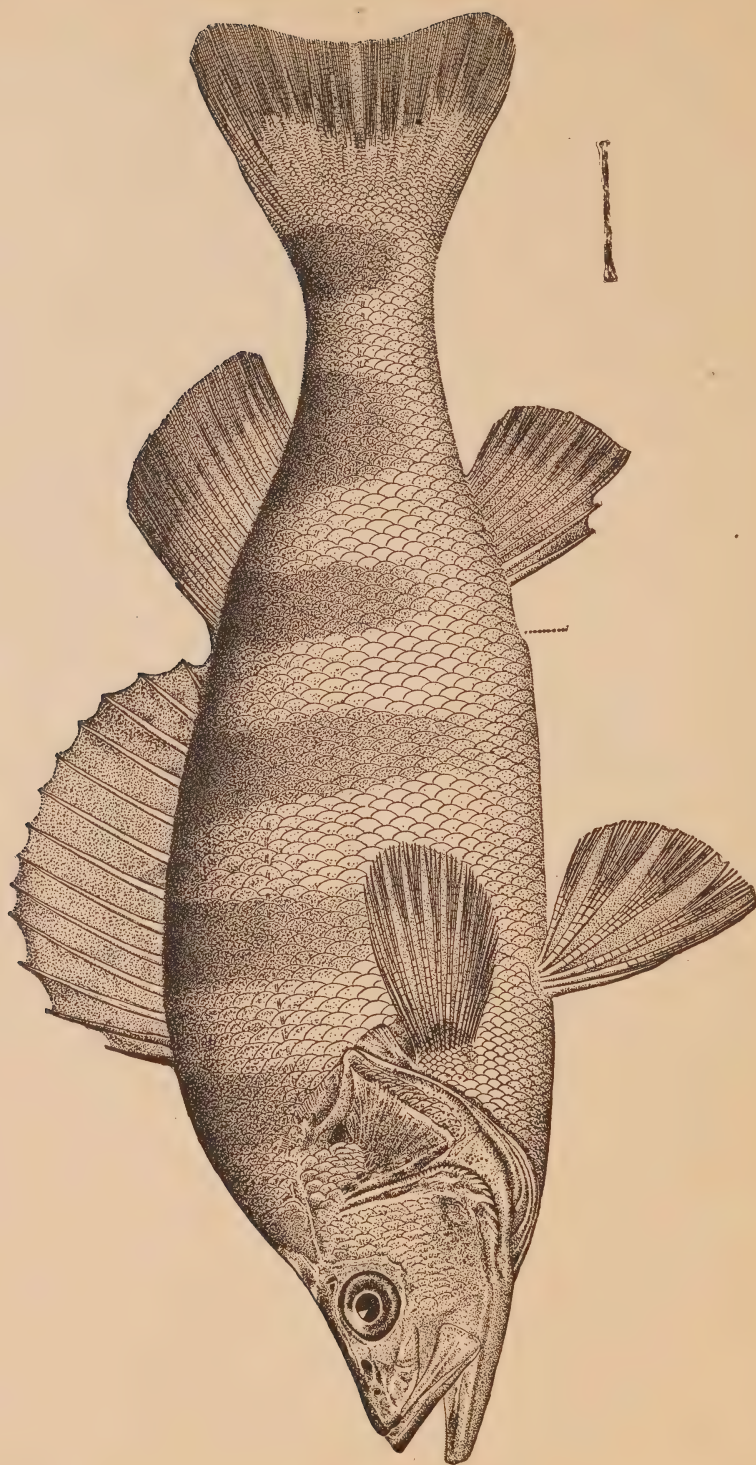
White Bass. (*Roccus chrysops*.)



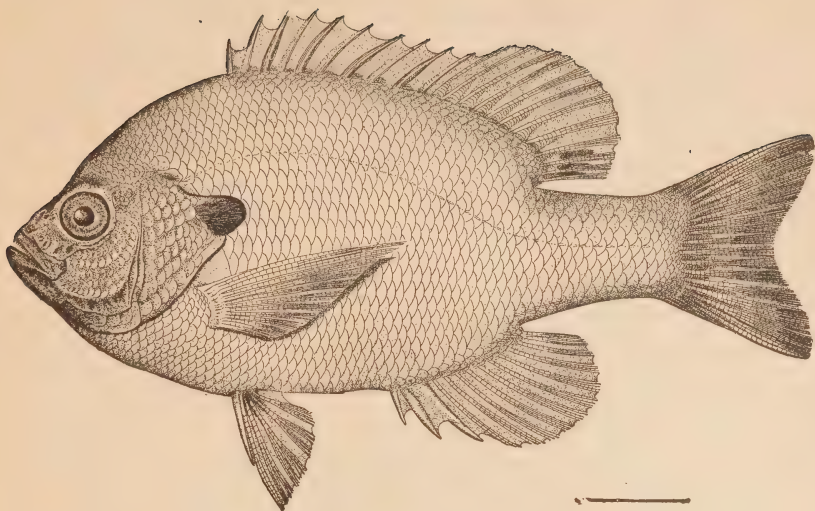
Pickerel, Dore, Pike-Perch, or Wall-eyed Pike. (*Stizostedion vitreum*.)



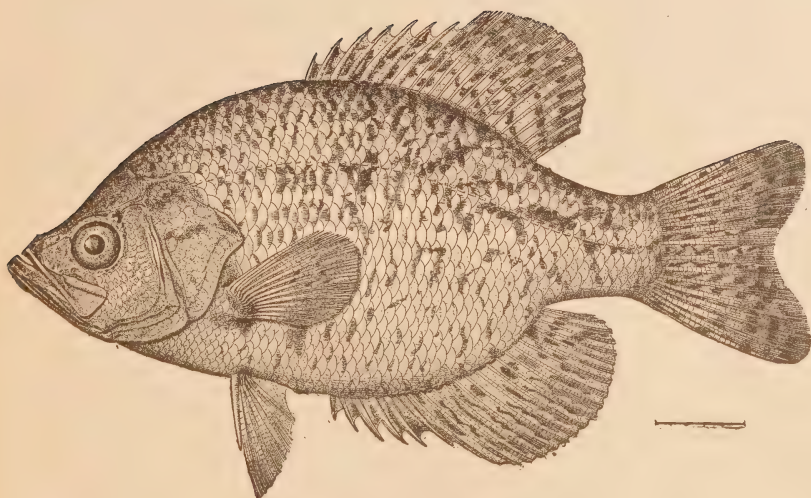
The Alewife or Branch Herring. (*Clupea vernalis*.)



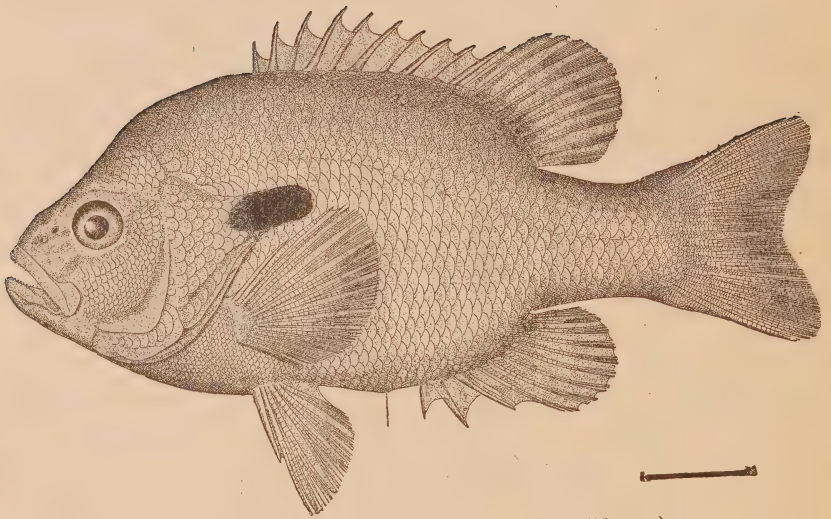
Yellow Perch. (*Perca americana*.)



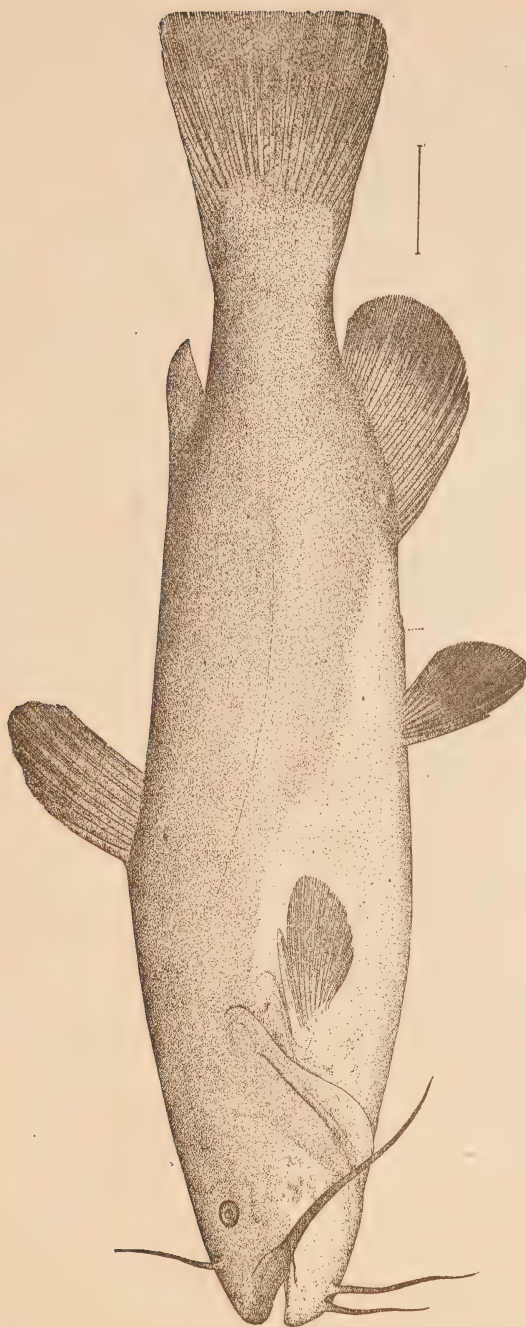
The Long-eared Sun Fish. (*Lepomis aurilus*.)



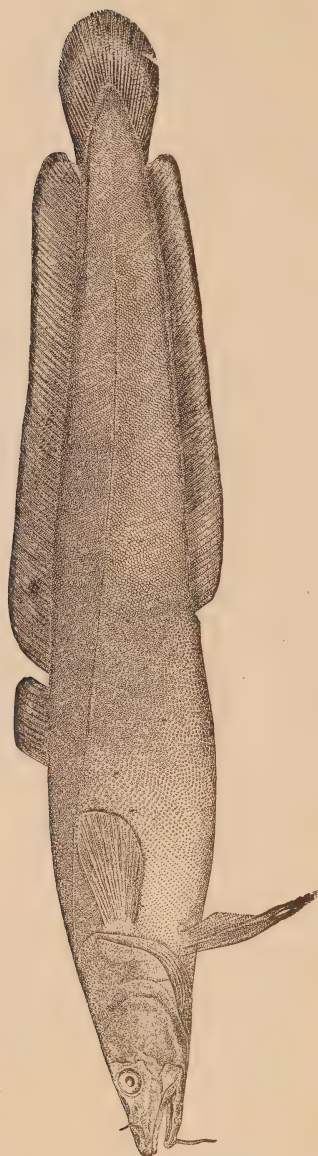
Grass Bass. (*Pomoxys sparoides*.)



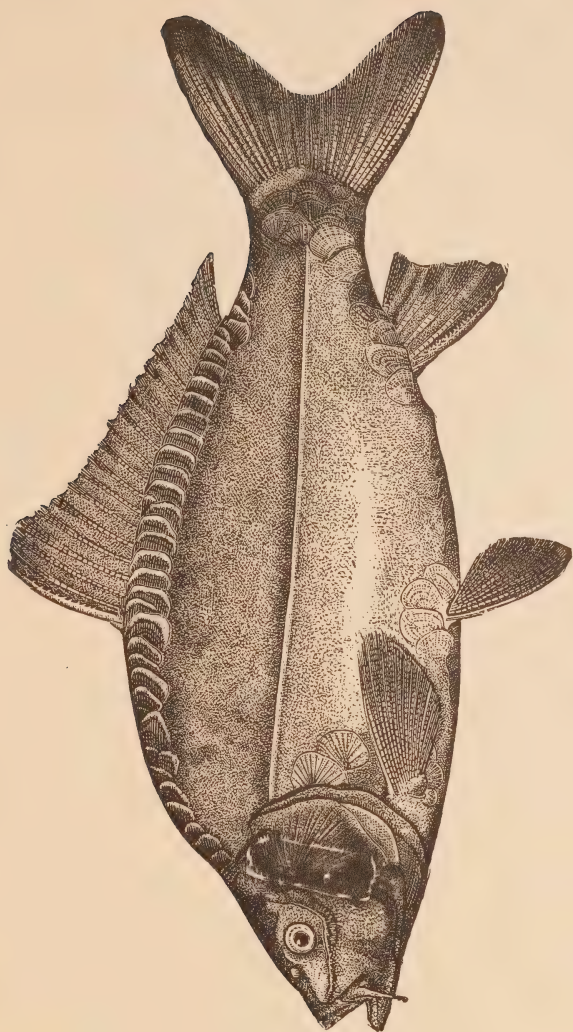
Pumpkin Seed or Sun Fish. (*Lepomis gibbosus*.)



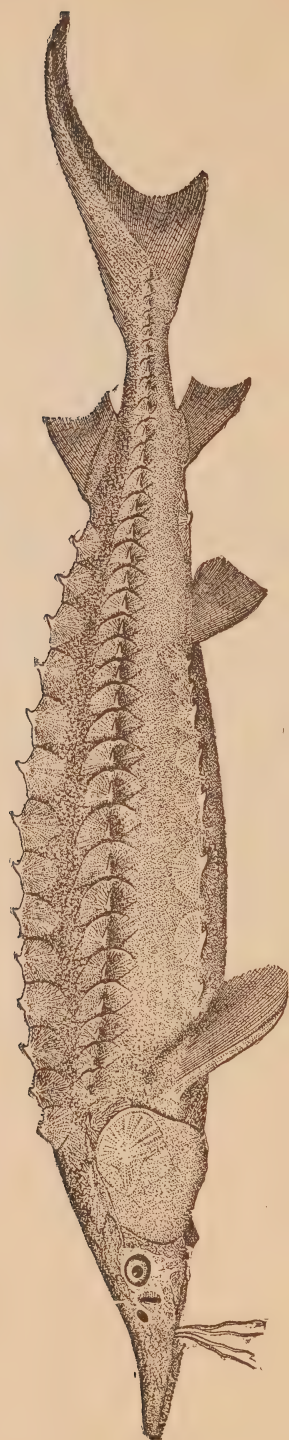
Bullhead. (*Amiurus vulgaris*.)



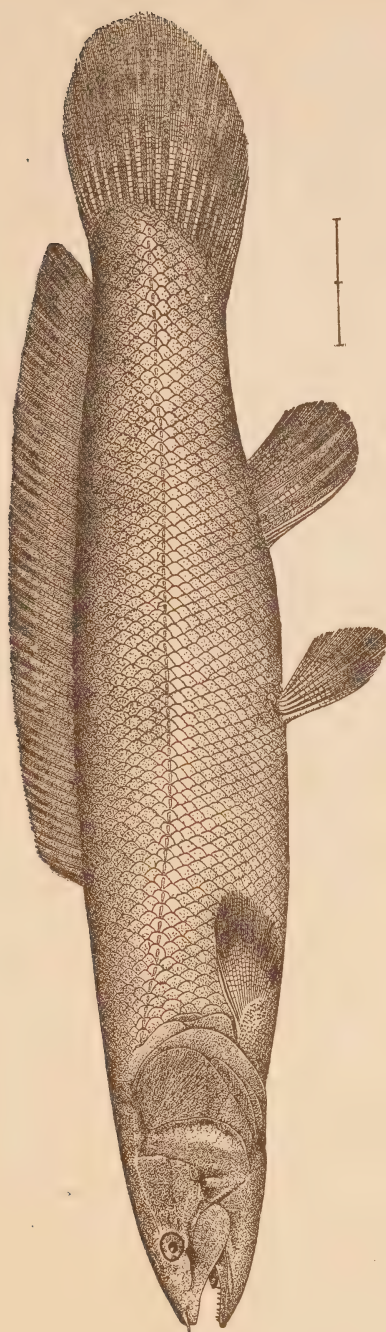
Ling or Burbot. (*Lota americana*.)



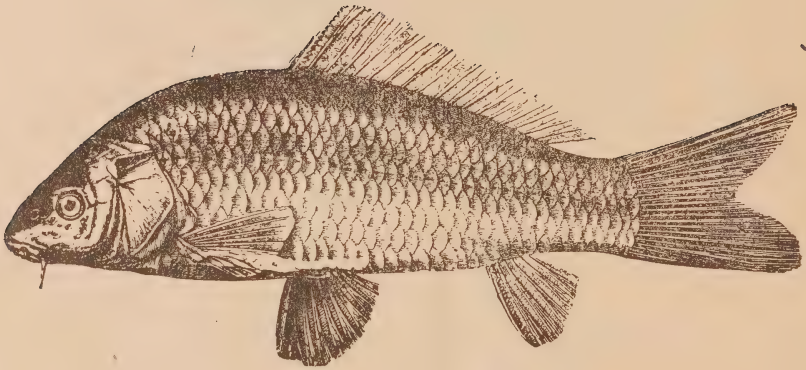
The Mirror Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio*.)



Sturgeon. (*Acipenser rubicundus*.)



Dog Fish, Bowfin or Mud Fish. (*Amia calva*.)



German Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio.*)

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Government
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Report of the Board

OF

Game Commissioners

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

For the Year

1906.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO :

Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
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TORONTO

REPORT
OF THE
Board of Game Commissioners
FOR THE
Province of Ontario

The Honourable J. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works,
Toronto.

Sir,—The Board of Game Commissioners for the Province of Ontario has the honour to present its Report for the year 1906.

During the year 1905, the Board made a special investigation of the condition of game in various parts of the Province and of the working of the existing game laws which have been in operation for a number of years, and submitted with its Report a draft revised Act embodying the amendments recommended.

It having been found impracticable to have this draft Act considered at the Session of the Legislature for the year 1906, the Board desires to refer to the report for the year 1905 as expressing the reasons for the different recommendations embodied in the draft Act, and for convenience repeats the general conclusions arrived at, and the statements therein contained as to the tests proposed for a consideration of proposed amendments to the game law:

“As the law is not for the benefit of any particular class, it follows that all those who are interested ought to submit to reasonable restrictions in the common interest. As a general proposition this is universally assented to, but the Board has found that diverse interests nevertheless lead to conflicting opinions upon almost all provisions of the existing law, and upon all proposed amendments. It is therefore advisable, if possible, to formulate principles by which the comparative value of the present law and proposed amendments can be tested.

The Board is of opinion that as between conflicting proposals the best is that having in the greatest measure the following characteristics:—

- (a) That it should be capable of being effectively enforced;
- (b) That it should be such as to limit the aggregate amount of game killed each year, while affording a reasonable opportunity for taking it throughout the open season;
- (c) That it should not encourage, or make difficult, the detection of violations of other provisions of the law;
- (d) That so far as possible, having regard to the above, the burden of the restriction should be borne by all who share in the benefits of the law.” Report, 1905, pp. 7-8.

During the year 1906 a very largely attended and representative Convention of the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association was held in Toronto on the 30th and 31st August, 1906, and the proceedings and recommendations of this Convention, and of the various sub-committees thereof, have been very carefully considered, and the board observes with satisfaction that the recommendations of the Convention are such as to confirm the investigations and conclusions of the Board in 1905, as stated in the Report for that year. This is shown by the fact that with two exceptions, which will be mentioned, practically all the recommendations of the Convention were already embodied in the draft Act.

The following questions have been specially considered by the Board during the year, both in connection with the proceedings of the Convention of the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association, and upon information independently obtained by the Board.

DEER AND MOOSE.

The Board is of opinion that special measures should be taken to prevent the indiscriminate use of firearms during the close season in districts where these animals are found.

WILD DUCK.

Open Season.

The Convention above referred to was of opinion that an open season from the 15th September to 15th December would be satisfactory. The Board is unable to agree with this view, because the present open season, commencing September 1st., is almost too late to be fair to the northern part of the Province. If the open season did not commence until September 15th, many duck, particularly the early flight of black duck and all bluewing teal, would have left before the opening of the season.

The Board is of opinion that nothing would be more unfortunate and more likely to lead to contempt and disregard of the game laws, than that a reasonable opportunity should not be given in open season for shooting migratory game.

Extensive enquiries upon this point by the Board have led to the following conclusions:—

(a) That a demand for a season commencing September 15th comes entirely from that part of the Province lying to the South and West of Lake Ontario;

(b) That it is in many cases combined with a demand for the extension of the open season to the 1st of January, in order to allow the shooting of those varieties of duck which remain in the northern waters during the early part of the winter and which do not come south from the northern waters until late in the autumn;

(c) That it would be difficult and unsatisfactory to divide the Province into different districts having different open seasons;

(d) That an extension of the open season to January 1st would do little harm, as most varieties of duck, and those the most important, have generally left the Province before December the 15th.

(e) That whatever open season is fixed for duck should be made the same for snipe and all species of plover, the latter not being protected by the present law, with the exception of golden plover.

The Committee therefore recommends that the present law be amended by making a uniform season for duck, snipe, rail, plover and shore birds of all kinds from September the 1st to December 31st.

BLINDS AND DECOYS IN OPEN WATER.

In the Report for 1905 this question was expressly left open for further investigation, and has been fully considered by the Board during the past year. It was also considered by the Convention above referred to, which recommended that blinds and decoys be not allowed to be placed at a greater distance than 100 yards from any shore line or rush bed.

The method of shooting sometimes known as "running", i. e. by placing a large flock of decoys at a considerable distance from shore and then paddling down upon duck alighting in or near them, has long been the subject of controversy. In principle it does not greatly differ from the method adopted in some places of building an artificial blind in open water, setting the decoys near it, or from the prohibited method of a battery or sink boat in open water surrounded by decoys. These methods are objectionable as disturbing the open waters where the duck harbor, preventing the ordinary shooter with a few decoys from obtaining any sport near the shore, and as being used principally by market hunters, who have large and expensive outfits and make a business of killing duck for the market.

Some years ago the Legislature prohibited these methods of shooting duck, but, as the result of an agitation, which appears to have been largely fomented by market hunters, the prohibitory statute was repealed.

It is no doubt tantalizing on occasion to find duck harboring in large bodies towards the centre of a lake or bay and refusing to come to decoys near the shore, but the answer to such objections is that duck shooters must be prepared to wait for favorable weather, and that if the law does not contain prohibitions which will at times prevent success on the part of sportsmen, it will not accomplish its object and afford reasonable protection to the game.

The Board therefore recommends that the law be amended so as to prohibit the use of stationary blinds or decoys at a distance of more than 100 yards from any shore line or natural rush bed sufficiently thick to conceal a boat.

GUN LICENSE.

In connection with the recommendation of a general gun license contained in the report for 1905, the Board has ascertained that there appears to be a general tendency throughout this continent to establish a moderate license fee, generally of \$1.00 per annum.

A general license for the use of guns is required from residents of the following States:—

Colorado,
Idaho,
Illinois,
Indiana,
Kansas,
Maryland
Michigan,
Minnesota,

Missouri,
Montana,
Nebraska,
North Dakota,
Oregon,
South Dakota,
Washington,
Wyoming.

DEPUTY WARDENS.

The Board desires to repeat and emphasize the recommendation contained in the Report of 1905 to the effect that no deputy wardens or other special local officers for enforcing the law should be appointed except upon the recommendation of the warden for the district or of some person qualified to judge of the qualifications of the applicant for enforcing the game law.

THE ALGONQUIN PARK.

The Board desires to repeat and emphasize the recommendation of the Report of 1905 to the effect that the Provincial parks, and especially the Algonquin Park, ought to be under the control and direction of the same Department as fish and game.

The Algonquin National Park was established in 1893, "As a public "park and forest reservation, fish and game preserve, health resort and pleasure "ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of the Province." 56 Vic. c. 8, s. 3.

The Board is aware that the present unsatisfactory condition of the Park is to a considerable extent caused by the fact that timber licenses have been granted covering considerable portions of the Park, some at least of which were granted prior to 1893, and the Board desires to point out that if the owners of these timber licenses are to be recognized as having a perpetual right to the growth of timber, the Park can never be a credit to the Province for the purposes for which it was established. The Board therefore ventures to express the hope that some means will be found to terminate existing licenses after affording to the licensees a reasonable time within which to remove timber which is now commercially valuable.

Apart altogether from the question of outstanding timber licenses, the state of affairs in the Park is most unsatisfactory, and the Board is of opinion that if the objects expressed in the dedication of the Park are to be carried out the Department and officials concerned with the administration of the game and fishery laws ought to have jurisdiction over the Park in order that they may take more efficient steps than have been taken in the past to enforce the law, to increase the existing stock of game of all kinds, to destroy wolves, which infest the Park in large numbers, and to prevent unnecessary injury to the natural beauty of the Park.

The Board desires to add that the above remarks are not intended as reflecting upon the superintendent of the Park, who is an efficient officer and does the best he can under the circumstances.

AMALGAMATION OF FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENTS.

The Board also desires to repeat and emphasize the recommendation in the Report of 1905 to the effect that an amalgamation of the Fish and Game Departments is not only desirable but is necessary for the economic and efficient enforcement of the law, and in so doing, and in submitting the draft revised game law herewith, it is desired to call attention to the status of the Board if this recommendation be carried into effect.

So far as the game law is concerned, the investigations of the past two years have probably resulted in placing before the Legislature all information necessary for the consideration of a law which ought substantially to fulfill the requirements of the Province for a considerable number of years to come.

Assuming that the general requirements of adequate legislation in respect of fisheries have also been ascertained, the question is raised as to whether the amalgamated Fish and Game Department should be aided in its work by an advisory body having duties similar to those of the Board of Game Commissioners, upon whom would be cast similar duties, especially in the relation to the efficiency of the staff of subordinate officers concerned with the enforcement of the law.

If it is not thought proper to establish a Board of Fish and Game Commissioners having a relation to the amalgamated Department similar to that which the Board now occupies with respect to the Game Department, the Board respectfully suggests that the question should be considered as to whether its continued existence with jurisdiction only as to game, would serve any useful purpose.

Dated the 5th day of January, 1907.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. S. OSLER,
Chairman.

TORONTO, January, 1907.

H. S. OSLER, ESQ., K.C.,
Chairman Ontario Game Commission.

SIR,—I herewith submit for your consideration my report of the work of the Commission for the year ending December 31st, 1906, which I venture to hope will have your approval.

As in past years I have received valuable assistance from the Press, the Railroad, and the Express Companies, although many of the agents of Express and Transportation Companies, by accepting illegal shipments, fail to act in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Game Protection Act.

WARDENS.

Changes have occurred during the past year in the staff of Wardens in charge of Districts, Dr. Burt of Simcoe now having charge of the Niagara District, succeeding J. A. Gill of Dunnville, retired; Mr. T. A. Hand of Sault Ste. Marie having charge of Algoma, succeeding Mr. J. Hearst, resigned; Warden G. W. Fitzgerald in charge of the Eastern District has not yet sufficiently recovered to enable him to resume the active discharge of his duties, which to some extent have been performed by his son; W. D. Pardiack of North Bay is still in charge of Nipissing District; Warden, J. H. Willmott, who has had charge of the important Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound since the appointment of the Commission, has during the past year, in conjunction with the other Wardens, rendered his usual effective services. The Provincial Inspectors and other officers of the Hon. Attorney General's Department, Crown Lands Agents and Fire Rangers have, as in past years, rendered effective services in enforcing the Game Laws.

DEPUTY WARDENS.

There has been a slight increase in the number of Deputy Wardens on the list, being 434, as against 422 for 1905. Many of them have done good work in their respective localities.

GAME LAWS.

From reports of Wardens, Deputy Wardens, and those on special service during the open season for Moose, Caribou and Deer, I am glad to be able to report that the Game Laws have been fairly well observed. Of course the difficulty of effectively enforcing the Game Laws in the northern portion of the Province, in which railroad construction prevails, will be understood by those conversant with the situation. When we take into consideration the large number of ignorant foreigners employed on these works, most of them having cheap guns in their possession, it is not difficult to realize the impossibility of effectively enforcing the Game Laws in the vicinity of the numerous construction camps until the laws prohibit the possession of fire arms by any person in the camps referred to. A similar provision applicable to all lumber camps is urgently required, as I have stated in former reports that those who knowingly and wilfully violate the game laws for the purpose of trade, barter, or to feed employees, viz., storekeepers, fur dealers, commission merchants, and those in charge of lumber camps should be fined to the fullest extent for each and every infraction. This can only be accomplished by having wardens charged with the duty of inspecting lumber camps, stores, etc., empowered to act as justices of the peace for the entire Province. It should be apparent to those who have given this matter the least consideration that the Province receives scant justice from many of the J. P.'s under obligations to wealthy lumber and other companies. This feature unfortunately prevails to some extent among others whose duties bring them in contact with those in charge of lumber camps. I am convinced that it is expedient for the protection and preservation of all species of small game in the Province to collect a license fee for killing any species of game. This would also have the much desired effect of preventing country storekeepers employing boys to shoot partridge for export. This would enable the Government to provide more effective espionage in the northern districts, where this practice prevails. It would also provide funds for such additional work, and would also prevent many accidents resulting from guns in the hands of careless boys. Such action would have the approval of sportsmen and the general public. The continued abuse of the privileges accorded tourists visiting the Province by many of them would justify the Government in prohibiting fire arms of any description being in the possession of tourists or guides in the northern parts of the Province during the respective close seasons for game. Guides should be compelled to procure licenses, and it should not be left optional with them, as at present. Several of the United States now require both residents and non-residents to secure licenses before hunting. The returns for 1903 show that in ten of the States which have such a system, viz., Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, the total number of licensed hunters was 261,241. The largest numbers in any of the States were 78,823 in Wisconsin, and 95,250 in Illinois, the average for each of the ten States being 26,124. Licenses for hunting small game are not required by residents of Minnesota, Michigan, Wyoming or Nebraska. This proves, owing to the rapid increase of population and decreased cost of guns and ammunition, how urgent the necessity has become for a general license for

hunting or killing any species of game. Mr. T. S. Palmer of Washington, referring to the above, says: "The destruction which an army of 26,000 hunters roaming at will over any State or Province might bring about is beyond computation. In the absence of game laws these persons would be free to hunt during every month of the year, to shoot game throughout the breeding season, to break up nests, kill song and insectivorous birds, destroy eggs, and net or trap desirable species to the point of extermination." The tendency of the respective game laws has been to restrict hunting by shortening the open seasons to some extent commensurate with increased modern destructive methods. That this is wise policy cannot be denied. It is time the issuing of hunting permits to settlers in organized territory was abolished. Many of the settlers or farmers in the exempted districts have better farms and are in better circumstances than many of the farmers who have to buy licenses. The reasons for granting such permits in 1896 no longer prevails. The northern portion of our Province is becoming noted as one of the best health and pleasure resorts on the Continent.

The foreign tourists who annually visit our northern resorts, large as the numbers are, will increase tenfold in a few years, if the attractions remain, namely an abundant supply of game and fish. To ensure this, the Indian and settler problem in unorganized territory will have to be solved in the near future. Many of the Indians and so-called settlers are more destructive to game and fish in the unorganized districts than all the wolves in the Province. Like the wolves they recognize no close seasons, often killing moose and deer for the hides alone, leaving the meat to rot in the woods. A man having business at the head of Lake Nepigon three years ago, in the fall of the year, on his return reported having seen the far-famed Nepigon trout piled up like cordwood for the purpose of feeding dogs during the winter. Employment can now be procured in nearly all parts of the Province by those who want to work. Such vandals should be made to either work or starve, and not be allowed to lead lazy loafing lives, destroying valuable assets of the Province with impunity.

DUCKS.

Ducks appeared to be as numerous as usual in the early open season, but left earlier than usual. For this reason the late shooting was not satisfactory.

Ruffed grouse, or partridge, were very scarce in the northern portion of the Province, largely due to the light snowfall during the winter of 1905-1906, and what little snow there was being badly crusted. During severe or extremely cold weather, partridge spend the nights in the snow. Many were found dead on the crusted snow, being deprived of their usual winter covering. It would be unwise and of no avail to have a close season prohibiting shooting of partridges by sportsmen, while allowing Indians and settlers to continue their usual unreasoning slaughter of these grand and prolific game birds.

QUAIL.

It is a pleasure for me to report that to a large extent, owing to two close seasons and our efforts in re-stocking, quail during the late open season were more numerous than could be reasonably expected. That fine sportsman, Mr. Marshall Graydon of London, kindly consented to take charge of the purchasing and distributing of the quail in the most desirable localities, which his long and valuable experience in re-stocking enabled him to do successfully. I desire to draw the attention and enlist the sympathy of all true sportsmen on behalf of these useful and handsome little game birds, so dear to the hearts of all genuine sportsmen. Sportsmanship and butchery are not synonymous terms. Butchery

applies to those who shoot entire bevvies of quail day after day during the whole of the open season. These men are not sportsmen; my definition of them would not be complimentary, nor look well in print. The sportsmen are those who with their friends take occasional shooting trips, are satisfied with four or five brace of birds a day, and who make warm friends of the farmers over whose land they shoot, interesting the farmers in the protection of the quail, also leaving a dollar or two with the farmers' boys for the purpose of procuring grain and inducing them to feed and care for the birds during our long and severe winters. If this course were generally followed, it would not be necessary to prohibit the shooting for several years or incur expense of re-stocking. The source of supply for such purposes may be closed to us for all time. Sportsmen, it rests with you to either perpetuate or exterminate; you have your choice.

SNIFE AND PLOVER.

Snipe and plover were found as usual in past years, providing good sport in various portions of the Province, frequented by these delusive birds.

CAPERCAILZIE.

Capercaillie were seen by park rangers and others during the year, but from the way they have spread out over such an immense extent of our northern country, it is impossible to make even a comparative estimate of their number. It is satisfactory to know that our northern woods have been found suitable for the acclimation of this desirable and large game bird.

MOOSE AND DEER.

The mild open winter of 1905-6 was evidently favorable to the increase of moose and deer, judging from the increased numbers carried by the respective express companies as compared with the number carried during open season of 1905. The number of deer carried by the express companies in 1905 was 3,310, and 150 moose or heads of same. The number of deer carried by these companies in 1906 was 4,292, an increase of 982 over 1905; the number of moose or heads carried in 1906 was 107. A number of moose heads were shipped as baggage, and others were taken by team to the homes of many hunters, of which we have no record. These shipments added to 107 would reach or exceed the number brought out of the woods in 1905. As in other years, the number of deer carried by the express companies is not more than one-fourth of the number actually killed in the Province during the year. Many of the hunting parties go from their homes and return by team, taking their deer with them. Then there is a large number of hunters hunting on settlers' permits, also the constant slaughter during the whole year by Indians and settlers in unorganized territory. To place the number of deer killed in the Province during 1906 at 12,000 is far less than the actual number killed. Deer are now found hundreds of miles further north than limits reached by them twelve years ago.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

As I stated in report of 1905, otter and beaver are increasing in some localities, although the high price realized from these pelts is a temptation to trap both beaver and otter which many trappers are unable to resist. In consequence of the large increased value of mink skins, it is suggested that mink be protected during breeding season, the same as musk-rats. A large business is done in the Province in the coarse furs, namely, musk-rats, raccoon, fox and skunk.

WOLVES.

The wolf is universally regarded as the symbol of ferocity and rapacity, and his stealthy habit of tracking solitary travelers, and the hair-breadth escapes so often recounted form a picture of life which might be a presentment of a long past age rather than one of the twentieth century. Moreover, the gloomy surroundings of the wolf's habitat are specially impressive. The sombre pine forests and rugged mountains in which the packs make their lairs, and the snow covered wastes over which, famished with hunger, they wander in search of prey, are oppressive in their dreary suggestiveness. Fortunately, however, for the traveler, the wolf is almost as suspicious as he is rapacious, and the wayfarer, alive to the dangers that beset him, generally contrives to outwit his pursuer. Some of the cowardice usually laid to the wolf's charge is probably only an excess of caution induced by man's constant efforts to hunt him down; and thus it happens, in avoiding imaginary dangers, he often runs into real ones. In Russia what is known as the wolf "season" covers three-fourths of the year, and the annual loss sustained by the destruction of domestic animals is estimated at about a million sterling. This is not surprising when we consider the sparseness of the population and the vast plains and forest regions which the wolf chiefly haunts. Germany has comparatively few wolves, and these have long been reduced in numbers by a cause which smacks rather of medieval than of modern times. It was always the instinct of the species to hang upon the skirts of an invading army, and the packs which followed the German army into France in 1870 mostly remained in their new quarters. Here for a time they were a constant menace, the thick forest covers affording them ample shelter and security. The European wolf, which is the common representative or "type" of the species is essentially a beast of the woods, skulking in mountain retreats, from which under pressure of hunger he descends upon the villages and farmsteads of the more open country. Of late years the number of wolves in France have been considerably reduced, but many are still found in its northern and eastern departments. Even in the southwestern provinces, their name is yet much more than a word of dread, and the farmers have too frequent cause to complain of their ravages in spite of Government rewards offered for every wolf killed. Not long since these ranged from forty to eighty francs per head, while as much as two hundred francs were offered for a known "man-killer." Not more than ten or twelve years ago rewards were claimed in France for more than one thousand three hundred killed in one year, this being exclusive of those killed by sportsmen.

Wolves in their hunting of wild animals show much adroit combination and adopt very ingenious tactics, such as sending out scouts to turn the deer in the direction where the main body of the pack lie concealed. One of the most remarkable features of the whole tribe is their power of maintaining a steady gallop of thirty or forty miles, a distance which it is no uncommon thing for them to cover when in search of prey. The return to their lairs is generally made in small detachments, though sometimes the pack will break up into units. A wolf hunt in India is described by an English traveler, who, while watching with his telescope a herd of antelopes feeding in a large field, observed six wolves evidently concerting how best to secure their own breakfast. Having decided on their plan of campaign, they separated, leaving one stationary; four crept stealthily round the outer edge of the field, and one lay in ambush at each corner, while the sixth crept through a furrow to the middle of the field and there lay down unobserved. When all were thus posted, the first wolf suddenly showed himself, and charging the antelopes drove them right across the great field, when they were headed by another wolf who chased them in a fresh direc-

tion while the first hunter lay down to rest. No sooner had the frightened herd reached the further corner of the plain than up sprang a fresh wolf, who again turned them and took up the pursuit, leaving his panting accomplice to get his breath preparatory to another chase. Thus the luckless terrified antelopes were driven from corner to corner of the great plain, till, stupefied and exhausted, they crowded together galloping in ever lessening circles round the centre of the field, where the sixth wolf lay hidden, evidently waiting till they should be so effectually tired out as to fall an easy prey. His calculations were, however, at fault. He had not reckoned on the human presence, and just as he was preparing for the final spring, a well directed shot proved fatal to the nearest wolf, where upon the confederates scurried off with all possible speed. In 1875, 165 persons were killed by wolves in Russia.

The above shows the urgent necessity of doing all possible to exterminate these dangerous and destructive animals. Instances have been recorded of two wolves killing as many as twenty sheep in one night. Then what must be the unfortunate results to the deer when yarding in winter, especially in those portions of our respective countries in which action has not been taken for the extermination of these destructive pests.

CANIS LUPUS.

Canis lupus is not the only species of wolf we in Ontario have to contend with. A few years ago two animals who called themselves white men bribed an Indian to take them to a moose yard and killed three cow moose heavy in calf. More recently another party of two-legged wolves went to a deer yard and killed a number of does heavy in fawn. Of course the parties were fined. The only punishment inflicted on such characters should be twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor, and without the option of a fine.

When we take into consideration that wolves have no close season, their destructiveness prevails during the whole year. Then how imperative it is that combined efforts should be put forth to secure the extermination of such a common enemy. This can only be accomplished by the active co-operation of states or provinces whose boundary lines adjoin for hundreds of miles. One state or province may pay large bounties on wolves killed, while the adjoining state or province makes no such effort, but allows these destructive pests to increase to the detriment of all concerned.

This will prove that the Ontario Government is doing all possible to have the wolves destroyed in the Province. The amount paid in bounties during 1906 is approximately \$8,369, and the number of wolves killed 612.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

Permits to collect insectivorous birds and eggs to the number of 74 were issued in 1906 as against 71 in 1905, the increase resulting from greater interest in the study of nature in the high schools.

SETTLERS' PERMITS.

Settlers' permits issued in 1906, as per returns from issuers to date, 2,774.

LICENSES.

Deer hunters' licenses issued in 1906 as per returns, 6,285.

Non-resident licenses issued as per returns, 447.

Moose licenses issued as per returns, 283.

Revenue for the year, \$25,620.07.

As you are aware, I have since July, 1906, been Acting Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries. The work of the Game Commission has not been neglected by my increased duties.

I warmly appreciate the uniform courtesy accorded me in the discharge of my respective duties during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted

By your obedient servant,

E. TINSLEY,

Chief Game Warden.

CEDAR SPRINGS, December 31st, 1906.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,

Chief Game Warden, Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I herewith present my annual report for Western District under my supervision for the year 1906.

Quail have been more numerous than for some years past, the increase to a large extent being due to two close seasons, re-stocking, and the mild winter of 1905-6.

I am pleased to say that sportsmen as a rule during the last open season were satisfied with less birds than in former years, realizing the necessity of leaving a sufficient number of birds for breeding. The rabbit hunters are very destructive to the quail during the month of December, when the ground is covered with snow. A mild winter with a favorable breeding season will enable us to hear the cheery call of Bob White as frequently as in past years.

PARTRIDGE.

Partridge are becoming more scarce each succeeding year in consequence of nearly all the woods being cut down for farming and other purposes. The severe storms of June last that passed over Kent and Essex uprooted a large number of trees, destroying cover for partridge, but making splendid cover for quail. Similar causes affecting partridges have been instrumental in largely reducing the number of black squirrels in my district.

WILD GEESE.

Wild geese were here in large numbers during spring and fall, some very large bags being made by sportsmen on the corn and wheat stubbles, the favorite feeding grounds of these grand game birds.

DUCKS.

Wild ducks were abundant in spring and early fall, many sportsmen early in the season being very successful. The ducks for some reason went south earlier than usual, consequently the late fall shooting was not as satisfactory to the sportsmen.

MUSKRATS.

Muskrats are as numerous as ever, a large part of my district being suitable for them. They cause some damage to embankments and dams.

DEER AND WILD TURKEYS.

Deer and wild turkeys will soon be extinct in the western district in a wild state. I do not believe there is a wild turkey left in the few remaining woods. An occasional deer is seen in the vicinity of Rondeau Park.

The Game Laws have been fairly well observed in my district during the past year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. WIGLE,
Game Warden.

BEAUMARIS, 31st December, 1906.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,

Chief Game Warden, Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting my annual report in respect to game over that portion of the Province which is in my charge. Judging from the success met with by the various hunting clubs during the past open season it would appear that the deer were holding their own. This certainly is the case in certain sections and there is even a marked increase in some of the old hunting grounds which have not been frequented by hunters of late years, but taking the supply as a whole, I am afraid there is a decrease in the numbers. We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that in many places up North red deer are abundant, whereas some years ago the species was unknown.

I was extremely sorry to notice the large percentage of does and fawns taken out this year, numbers of the former having a larger flow of milk than I ever saw at a corresponding season of the year. The only way I can account for this is that probably owing to the mild fall of 1905 the "rutting" season may not have set in so early as usual, and this being the case the flow of milk would naturally be protracted. Trouble has been experienced with the Italian element along the construction of the Canadian Northern and C. P. Railways construction lines. This however applies more to bird-life and small animals than to deer. Not that they would not kill the latter, but for the lack of ability to do so.

I would again respectfully suggest the expunging of clause 32 of the Act, and thus place settlers in the unorganized townships on the same footing as those in the organized, as I fear that the privilege is in many cases shockingly abused. Partridges are reported very scarce in most sections (except to the far north) and the prevalent opinion is that there should be a close season for one, or even two years for these birds. If thought advisable a line could be struck for this purpose say south of the C. P. R. main line to Sudbury, thence south of the Soo branch. This should be done while there is yet a breeding stock left. It is most gratifying to note the increase in beaver. The workings of these animals are in evidence in numerous places which, before the era of their protection, had been devoid of them for years.

The protection of beaver and otter has been a most difficult matter to contend with, and although we must not close our eyes to the fact that there has been a large traffic in illegal fur, the protection has had a most beneficial effect. I was most pleased to learn from some of the Algonquin Park rangers that young broods of capercaillie had been seen. This would denote that their introduction into the Province has been a success.

Wolves have been reported as numerous in certain sections. I believe that by increasing the bounty say to \$50 on females (leaving the present \$15 on males) would induce many to try to destroy these pests, and the increased bounty on females would serve as an impetus to hunters to go out on the chance of poisoning or destroying some of this sex. At all events I consider \$50 is better spent in the destruction of a female than \$15 in that of a male.

I regret that owing to illness I have not been able to travel about as much as I would have liked to have done, but no work has been neglected, as the Deputy Wardens have attended to cases which under other circumstances I would have conducted.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WILLMOTT,
Game Warden.

Peterboro, January 23rd, 1907.

E. TINSLEY, Esq.,
Chief Game Warden, Toronto.

SIR,—I herewith beg leave to make my annual report concerning the game and fur-bearing animals in my district.

Partridge were more plentiful this year than usual.

Wild ducks were not any more numerous than last year.

Muskrats were very plentiful. There were some infractions, which were summarily dealt with.

Beaver are becoming more plentiful. I hear there is a colony within twelve miles of the City of Peterboro in the East Riding; also several in the Township of Harvey in the West Riding.

Deer were as numerous as in other years. There were some infractions of the law in the north of Hastings County, but it is a hard place to get a conviction. There should be a deputy appointed in that part of the county.

Moose are on the increase in my district. I understand there is a herd yarding in North Renfrew, about eighteen in the herd.

The Game Protective Societies in the different places are doing good work through their members

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. FITZGERALD,
Game Warden.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of June, A.D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, the Committee of Council advise that the regulations respecting Forest Reserves under the Forest Reserves Act (61 Victoria Chapter 10) and the Amending Act (63 Victoria Chapter 12) approved of by Order-in-Council of 15th December, 1902 by adding thereto the following paragraph.

16. No person shall take into or have in his possession in the Temagami Forest Reserve, the Nepigon Forest Reserve, or the Mississaga Forest Reserve, during the close season for moose, reindeer or caribou, any gun or rifle, any Mauser or other automatic pistol, or any revolver or other fire arm having a barrel of a greater length than four inches.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Game Wardens W. D. Wigle, Cedar Springs; John Hearst, Richard's Landing; and W. D. Pardiak, North Bay, be paid at the rate of Six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, instead of Five hundred dollars (\$500) as heretofore, said increases of salary to take effect on and from the 1st day of May, 1906.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 4th day of July, A. D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable W. J. Hanna, acting for the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. William Burt, V. S., of Simcoe, Ontario, be appointed Game Warden in charge of the Niagara Peninsula, in the room and stead of Mr. John A. Gill, at a salary of Three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) per annum, such appointment to take effect on and from 1st day of July, 1906.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. T. A. Hand of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, be appointed Game Warden in charge of the District of Algoma, in the room and stead of Mr. John Hearst resigned, at a salary of Six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, such appointment to take effect from the 1st day of July, 1906.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Foy, acting for the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. Henry Watson of Toronto, be appointed a Deputy Game Warden for the City of Toronto and surrounding district at a salary of Five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, said appointment to take effect from the 1st day of August, 1906.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

REPORT OF DEER, MOOSE AND BEAR SHIPPED FROM POINTS IN THE
WESTERN DIVISION, SEASON 1906.

From	Deer.	Moose.	Bear.	Weight.
Bracebridge	97	.....	4	11,085
Burk's Falls	618	.....	.....	63,255
Callander	49	.....	.....	5,360
Coboconk	7	.....	.....	577
Coldwater	1	.....	.....	60
Collingwood	11	.....	.....	1,580
Edgington	73	.....	.....	7,295
Emsdale	13	.....	.....	1,505
Gelert	53	.....	.....	5,275
Gravenhurst	63	.....	.....	6,843
Haliburton	167	.....	.....	14,500
Huntsville	220	.....	.....	23,839
Kearney	195	.....	.....	20,893
Kinmount	108	.....	1	11,285
Lakefield	29	.....	.....	3,260
Lindsay	9	.....	.....	804
Madoc	9	.....	.....	900
Midland	13	.....	.....	1,550
Muskoka Wharf	107	.....	.....	11,325
North Bay	37	1	.....	4,245
Novar	10	.....	.....	1,318
Orillia	5	.....	.....	685
Owen Sound	14	.....	.....	1,920
Parry Sound	161	.....	.....	16,244
Penetang	28	.....	.....	2,058
Peterboro	8	.....	.....	964
Powassan	113	.....	.....	10,393
Scotia Jct.	77	.....	.....	7,384
South River	222	.....	.....	21,710
Sprucedale	16	2	.....	2,408
Sundridge	92	.....	.....	9,320
Trout Creek	353	.....	.....	36,455
Utterson	13	.....	.....	1,370
Victoria Road	15	.....	.....	1,460
Washago	18	.....	.....	1,735
Waubashene	11	.....	.....	855
O. and P.S. Messenger	65	.....	.....	6,500
	3,100	3	5	318,215
Season 1905	2,796			306,395

Mr. E. TINSLEY,

Chief Game Warden, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

DEAR SIR:—Report of Deer, Moose and Cariboo handled by Dominion Express Company during the Open Season of 1906.

Attached find statement showing: Deer, 1192; Moose, 104; Cariboo, nil.

Yours truly,

WM. WALSH,

Assistant to General Manager.

Name of Office.	Deer.	Moose.	Cariboo.
Allens.....	2	Nil	Nil
Almonte.....	2	Nil	Nil
Ardendale.....	3	Nil	Nil
Arnprior.....	10	Nil	Nil
Bancroft.....	67	Nil	Nil
Bathurst.....	1	Nil	Nil
Bisco.....	Nil	1	Nil
Bissett.....	6	Nil	Nil
Blind River.....	31	Nil	Nil
Bobcaygeon.....	14	Nil	Nil
Braeside.....	1	Nil	Nil
Bridgewater.....	15	Nil	Nil
Bruce.....	4	1	Nil
Burbidge.....	24	Nil	Nil
Cache Bay.....	7	Nil	Nil
Calabogie.....	41½	Nil	Nil
Campbell's Bay.....	38	Nil	Nil
Cartiers.....	25	2	Nil
Central Ontario Junction.....	1	Nil	Nil
Chelmsford.....	4	Nil	Nil
Clarendon.....	2	Nil	Nil
Coe Hill.....	1	Nil	Nil
Coulonge.....	37	Nil	Nil
Cutler.....	3	1	Nil
Dean Lake.....	6	2	Nil
Desbarats.....	9	2	Nil
Deux Riveriere.....	6	8	Nil
Douglas.....	50	Nil	Nil
Eau Claire.....	10	Nil	Nil
Eganville.....	4	Nil	Nil
Ekoba.....	8	Nil	Nil
Englehart.....	Nil	5	Nil
Folger.....	5	Nil	Nil
Gilmour.....	16	Nil	Nil
Gracefield.....	83	2 (Heads)	Nil
Havelock.....	7	Nil	Nil
Kaladar.....	23	Nil	Nil
Kazabazua.....	96	Nil	Nil
Kipawa.....	4	29	Nil
Klock.....	6	Nil	Nil
Latchford.....	3	Nil	Nil
Lavant.....	15	Nil	Nil
Lindsay.....	3	Nil	Nil
Low.....	5	Nil	Nil
Maniwaki.....	29	Nil	Nil
Markstay.....	5	4	Nil
Massey.....	9	Nil	Nil

Report of Deer, Moose and Cariboo handled by Dominion Express Co., 1906.—*Continued.*

Name of Office.	Deer.	Moose.	Cariboo.
Mattawa	18	Nil	Nil
Millbridge	7	Nil	Nil
Moose Lake	7	Nil	Nil
Nairn	44	Nil	Nil
New Liskeard	3	5 (Heads)	Nil
North Bay	17	4	Nil
North Wakefield	17	Nil	Nil
Ormsby Junction	1	Nil	Nil
Parham	13	Nil	Nil
Pembroke	5	Nil	Nil
Peterboro	5	Nil	Nil
Renfrew	9	Nil	Nil
Rutherglen	19	Nil	Nil
Sharbot Lake	2	Nil	Nil
Shawville	18	Nil	Nil
Soo, Ont.	6	2	Nil
Spragge	5	1	Nil
Stittsville	1	Nil	Nil
Stralak	11	4	Nil
Sturgeon Falls	21	1	Nil
Sudbury	34	1	Nil
Temagami	Nil	12	Nil
Temiskaming	2	10	Nil
Thessalon	4	Nil	Nil
Victoria Mines	7	Nil	Nil
Waltham	22	Nil	Nil
Wahnapitae	34	1	Nil
Warren	29	6	Nil
Wayland			
Webbwood	53	Nil	Nil
White Fish	6	Nil	Nil
Widdifield	30	Nil	Nil
Wolf			
	1,192	104	Nil

ISSUERS OF HUNTERS' LICENSES, 1906.

- J. H. Wilmott, Beaumaris.
 Col. J. W. Miller, Peterboro.
 John M. Deacon, Mattawa.
 Thos. W. Brooke, Windsor.
 Thomas H. Torrance, North Bay.
 A. E. Bradbury, Ottawa.
 J. A. Levis, Sturgeon Falls.
 Chris. R. Reid, Sudbury.
 J. H. Brickwood, Kingston.
 J. C. Bartle, Niagara Falls.
 Arthur Calbeck, Sault Ste. Marie.
 W. R. Lowery, Gravenhurst.
 Thomas Kennedy, Parry Sound.
 Daniel McKelvie, New Liskeard.
 C. J. Holland, Fort Frances.
 James H. Stewart, Brockville.
 A. E. Sarvis, Sarnia.
 Robert Jordan, Byng Inlet.
 E. C. Bennett, Ahmic Harbor.
 F. T. Pattison, Bridgeburg.
 C. E. E. Ussher, Montreal.
 A. Brouillard, Port Severn.
 Thomas Fletcher, Cutler.
 A. E. Storie, Webbwood.
 W. D. Wigle, Cedar Springs.
 R. H. Menzies, Burk's Falls.
 Arthur Monteith, Rosseau.
 George Simmons, Bracebridge.
 William Climie, Listowel.
 George Morrish, Port Perry.
 R. H. Baker, Minden.
 J. C. Raphael, Mallorytown.
 J. B. Ross, Cannington.
 H. S. Cameron, Beaverton.
 John Malone, Brechin.
 Joseph McGrath, Rathburn.
 William Hartmier, Milverton.
 Walter Turnbull, Guelph.
 F. Anthony, Norval.
 Daniel O'Byrne, South Indian.
 Reuben H. Webb, Barrie.
 J. S. McColl, Wooler.
 P. W. Dafoe, Napanee.
 W. H. Martin, Woodstock.
 Chas. E. Boyd, Simcoe.
 Peter Suffield, Winchester.
 W. M. Saucier, Chesterville.
 H. D. Hammell, Tottenham.
 Robert Neilly, Bradford.
 George Eady, Renfrew.
 John T. Hart, Madoc.
 Alexander Howe, Queensboro.
 R. E. Moore, Actinolite.
 Chas. J. Boldrick, Stirling.
 W. F. Bleecker, Marmora.
 Isaiah A. Eby, Bancroft.
 Walker Unwin, Bannockburn.
 Wm. G. McKay, Madawaska.
 J. H. Anderson, Whitney.
 Chas. Rollins, Coe Hill Mines.
 Eli T. Lamb, Fort Stewart.
 Sidmer Sargent, St. Ola.
 W. J. Grant, Hamilton.
 John R. Button, Stouffville.
 J. R. Erskine, Haliburton.
 Richard Barrett, Powassan.
 Richard Sawyer, Coldwater.
 Arch. Bradshaw, Lindsay.
 H. W. Steels, King.
 Capt. D. McLaren, Alliston.
 Wm. W. Pittard, Almonte.
 Robert Burris, Perth.
 George W. Smiley, St. Thomas.
 James Martin, Hillsdale.
 A. McDonald, South River.
 Alex. W. Brodie, Aurora.
 H. O. Boorse, South River.
 W. D. Davis, Tweed.
 S. G. Best, Magnetawan.
 W. J. Beatty, Midland.
 J. S. Rogers, Toronto.
 W. J. Moody, Berlin.
 John Stark, Hespeler.
 William Panton, Milton.
 T. W. Robinson, Collingwood.
 Albert Dafoe, Baldwin.
 W. P. Hinton, Ottawa.
 L. Hutton, Bolton.
 Wm. J. Malley, Deseronto.
 F. Motheral, Plattsville.
 William Higgins, Thessalon.
 J. A. Skelding, Shelburne.
 John F. Russell, Loring.
 Samuel Whalen, Penetang.
 C. O. Beam, St. Catharines.
 R. M. Effrick, Niagara Falls.
 William Smeaton, Inglewood.
 William A. Brodie, Unionville.
 T. LaChapelle, Embrun.
 John J. Dewhirst, So. Woodslee.
 William Mathieson, Havelock.
 S. M. Johnston, Arnprior.
 F. J. Moore, Lakefield.
 J. L. Squire, Norwood.
 Albert Bottum, Bobcaygeon.
 J. D. McKay, Newmarket.
 John James, Lanark.
 Austin Moran, Oacre.
 Joseph Richardson, Markdale.
 Fred Long, Kolapore.
 C. G. Staples, Kirkfield.
 John H. Ramer, Markham.
 Patrick Carroll, Trenton.
 R. A. Foster, Picton.
 A. Leach, Millbrook.
 J. J. Douglas, Owen Sound.
 George Mitchell, Flesherton.
 Robert Morgan, Carlton Place.
 Amos Train, Kilmount.
 Hugh Rankin, Prescott.
 J. B. Sanche, Mayerville.
 Thomas Upton, Sprucedale.
 Andrew Hunter, Morewood.
 W. R. Craig, Russell.
 B. B. Miller, Wiarton.
 F. Iveson, Metcalf.
 F. N. Macfie, Dunchurch.
 William Dafoe, Avon.
 James Packham, Brampton.
 Charles Hull, Newboro.
 M. W. McEwen, Brantford.
 W. H. Blair, Arthur.
 J. D. Wagar, Enterprise.
 Jacob Hillier, Harlowe.
 D. H. Smith, Yarker.
 T. W. Jackson, Orono.

ISSUERS OF HUNTERS' LICENSES, 1906.—*Continued.*

J. B. Shrigley, Dorset.
 R. McConkey, Kearney.
 George Morrison, Callendar.
 L. D. Johnston, Fournier.
 Chris. Nixon, Elmvale.
 J. C. Gilchrist, Woodville.
 Nap Longtin, The Brook.
 Harvey Rogers, Cambray.
 W. C. Van Loon, Hagersville.
 W. G. Otto, Vars.
 E. A. Garnham, Straffordville.
 A. Montgomery, Sebright.
 H. P. Dwight, Toronto.
 W. H. Cannon, Sharbot Lake.
 F. J. Barber, Georgetown.
 J. H. Lewis, Smith's Falls.
 Thomas Austin, Fenelon Falls.
 C. H. Cassan, Campbellford.
 Geo. G. Johnston, Minesing.
 E. M. York, Verona.
 William Whetstone, Lakeside.
 James Myers, Orchard.
 T. C. Hamilton, Grand Valley.
 Hiram Hales, Bridgen.
 W. D. Black, Parham.
 W. F. Gibson, Grimsby.
 Geo. W. Hare, Tillsonburg.
 Isaac Allen, Mississippi Stn.
 F. W. Sieveright, Burk's Falls.
 John Hewitt, Brussels.
 D. Somerville, Stayner.
 E. T. Palmer, Guelph.
 A. J. Cross, Vankleek Hill.
 Patrick Barrett, Calabogie.
 A. Almas, Folden's Corners.
 Samuel Turner, London.
 E. G. Mitchell, Pembroke.
 C. T. Smith, Maxville.
 J. A. Anderson, Seaforth.
 J. S. Davis, Sydenham.
 F. J. Gates, Westbrook.
 John A. Dowker, Hartington.
 Sanford Caverly, Aylmer.
 George Rice, Oshawa.
 Joseph Vance, New Hamburg.
 John Lunn, Gault.
 W. D. Pardiac, North Bay.
 John Bell, Utopia.
 Robert Murchie, Gananoque.
 H. Bingham, Crysler.
 A. W. Wood, Plevna.
 C. T. Cleland, Osgoode Station.
 Alex. Smith, Thornbury.
 J. E. H. Miller, Combermere.
 Harry Ketchum, Ottawa.
 Edward Fleming, Hastings.
 Thos. H. Smith, Restoule.
 F. A. Gourley, Killaloe Station.
 J. H. Armstrong, Kinloss.
 F. W. Braithwaite, Blind River.
 J. W. Johnson, Creemore.
 J. T. Ireland, Harriston.
 Michael Corkery, Trout Creek.
 R. L. Tweedy, Richard's Landing.
 Willim Beatty, Flinton.
 James Reeves, Eganville.
 Henry Drew, Long Lake.
 Dr. Walters, East Toronto.

Stephen Lake, Westlake.
 J. B. Furniss, Sunderland.
 Nathaniel Annand, Orillia.
 George Hawkins, Sutton West.
 Chas. A. Dunkin, Vittoria.
 John Steeper, Mount Albert.
 F. D. Stubbs, Port Carling.
 Harry S. May, Huntsville.
 S. C. Campbell, Russelltown.
 Thos. H. Morton, Little Britain.
 Isaac Korry, Maberly.
 John Deacon, Bolingbroke.
 H. D. Merewether, Guelph.
 Chas. H. Herman, Frankford.
 John W. London, Belleville.
 R. J. Byers, Massey Station.
 D. N. King, Codrington.
 H. G. Woods, Temagami.
 William Young, Cloyne.
 Herman Glaeser, Denbigh.
 John Shillington, Cole Lake.
 John Covell, Brighton.
 Thomas Diamond, Cobourg.
 Hugh Wilson, Elphin.
 W. H. Saunders, Toronto.
 G. S. McGuire, Algoma Mills.
 H. A. Burk, Bruce Mines.
 Chas. Hunt, Rydal Bank.
 J. H. Rowntree, Toronto Junction.
 D. J. McKewon, North Bay.
 Samuel Wesley, Barrie.
 R. J. Waugh, Latchford.
 Thomas Price, Price's Corners.
 Arthur Quantz, Langstaff.
 D. McDonald, Ardoch.
 James Barnett, Mitchell.
 James Moore, Lisle.
 Chas. Griffiths, Uxbridge.
 John Vicars, Uxbridge.
 E. J. Fisher, Jordan Harbour.
 G. E. Holmes, Clinton.
 G. B. S. Jones, Paris.
 John M. Percival, Addison.
 J. P. Pierce, Port Rowan.
 Arthur Ham, Cobocok.
 Charles Peel, Victoria Road.
 James McCaughey, Uphill.
 George Brooks, Bury's Green.
 C. Lewis Keeling, Warren.
 George Smith, Harrowsmith.
 J. H. Laughlin, New Lowell.
 John Glendinning, Valentine.
 John D. McInnes, Lavant.
 T. E. Argue, Carp.
 W. E. Stoddart, Cookstown.
 F. J. Schieder, Atikokan.
 T. H. Webster, Elora.
 R. T. Agar, Ingersoll.
 W. H. Cook, Corbyville.
 F. W. Dunn, Barry's Bay.
 R. A. Matheson, Eganville.
 William Kavanagh, Queensville.
 T. J. Gorman, Haileybury.
 John Kinney, Gore Bay.
 James McNairn, Iroquois.
 John Lakins, Petworth.
 D. McGilvery, Little Current.
 J. T. Burns, Manitowaning.

ISSUERS OF HUNTERS' LICENSES, 1906.—*Continued.*

H. G. Todd, Randolph.
 Wm. J. Spencer, Niagara Falls.
 Andrew Walker, Tenby Bay.
 S. G. Smith, Picton.
 Wm. McCullough, Wellington.
 Joseph Carns, Scotia Junction.
 S. W. Howey, Straffordville.
 C. H. Rose, Tamworth.
 J. J. Hadley, Hadlington.
 J. H. Martin, Spragge.
 Thomas Chambers, Walpole Island.
 J. A. Buchanan, Comber.
 Edmund Hochberg, Jewellville.
 William McRae, Longford Mills.
 T. A. Hand, Sault Ste. Marie.
 W. B. W. Armstrong, Biscotasing.
 S. C. McDonald, Temagami.
 George Chambers, Tilbury.
 Daniel Blea, Uplands.
 F. I. Daniels, Temiskaming, Que.
 John McGuire, Jones Falls.
 William H. Day, Niagara Falls.
 Neil McDougall, Port Arthur.
 T. J. Harshaw, Orangeville.
 George Latimer, Eugenia.
 George Shannon, Moonstone.
 R. A. Shrubsole, Lakeside.
 W. E. LaBrash, Maple Island.
 Chark Shay, Bellrock.
 Samuel Irish, Verona.
 W. J. McClain, Thornton.
 A. G. Cardwell, Parry Sound.
 James Jack, jr., Forester's Falls.
 E. A. Wootton, Maynooth.
 James Bowes, Douglas.
 J. G. Dobson, Richmond.
 E. W. Garland, Dwyer's Hill.
 R. John Gordon, Kars.
 Dr. W. Monk, South March.
 A. W. Gummerson, Copper Cliff.
 J. W. Hardy, Highgate.
 W. J. Bauldry, Latchford.
 John Hines, Barrie.
 J. C. Tucker, Chatham.
 Charles Taylor, Westmeath.
 W. G. Hankinson, Parry Sound.
 Joseph Malkin, Sprucedale.
 Joseph Simpson, Byng Inlet.
 John Woods, Parry Sound.
 J. N. Dodds, Burk's Falls.
 J. D. McIntosh, Point au Baril.
 E. P. Cornell, Berlin.
 E. J. Gouldie, Dwight.
 George S. Monds, Arden.
 Wm. Thompson, Mount Julian.
 Thos. J. Wilson, Apsley.
 D. A. Jones, Whitestone.
 H. D. Skinner, Erin.
 Hy. Shellington, Harley.
 R. A. Douglas, Powassan.
 Chas. H. Saylor, Bloomfield.
 John Carter, Sundridge.
 William Guy, Meaford.
 T. Robinson, Gooderham.
 W. B. McDonald, Dundalk.
 Harry Sargent, Iron Bridge.
 W. E. Whybourne, Marksville.
 Thos. J. Thompson, Kagawong.

Non-Resident Sportsmen, 1906.

P. McKenzie, Montreal.
 C. Meredith, Montreal.
 John Nichols, Montreal.
 A. J. Dawes, Montreal.
 D. Robertson, Montreal.
 W. N. L. West, Philadelphia, Pa.
 F. L. Wanklyn, Montreal.
 Wm. C. McCloy, New York.
 T. S. Hathaway, New Bedford, Mass.
 B. F. Dutton, Boston, Mass.
 W. M. Barnum, New York.
 H. D. Shelden, Detroit, Mich.
 Allan Shelden, Detroit, Mich.
 C. P. Scoville, Cleveland, O.
 S. F. Haserot, Cleveland, O.
 R. Wayman, jr., Pittsburg, Pa.
 R. G. Martin, Pittsburg, Pa.
 M. Rosenthal, Petoskey, Mich.
 W. B. Gibson, West Alexander, Pa.
 W. B. Dickerman, New York.
 E. G. Volz, Buffalo, N. Y.
 J. A. Clarke, Chicago, Ill.
 F. Actkins, Madison, O.
 George Johnson, Madison, O.
 Will Balch, Madison, O.
 A. J. Fawcett, Cleveland O.
 A. R. Gates, Chicago, Ill.
 A. W. Gates, Chicago, Ill.
 J. A. Pierce, McKeesport, Pa.
 C. E. Klinesmith, New Kensington, Pa.
 R. B. Edmunds, Chicago, Ill.
 W. F. Leushner, Buffalo, N. Y.
 J. W. Bowman, New York.
 C. L. Hildebrand, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
 A. A. Allan, Montreal.
 T. C. Beal, Pittsburg, Pa.
 F. Anderson, Pittsburg, Pa.
 J. L. Barker, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Frank Chidsey, Cleveland, O.
 V. Blakeslee, Cleveland, O.
 G. A. Farmer, Montreal.
 A. Dudley, Louisville, Ky.
 E. L. Wallbridge, Toledo, O.
 John S. Stewart, New York.
 W. J. Higham, Detroit, Mich.
 J. H. Bishop, Wyandotte, Mich.
 J. H. Bishop, jr., Wyandotte, Mich.
 Charles Titus, Wyandotte, Mich.
 R. S. Baillie, Detroit, Mich.
 W. D. Tristram, Detroit, Mich.
 H. K. Jones, Detroit, Mich.
 M. M. Stenton, Detroit, Mich.
 W. H. Yankey, Detroit, Mich.
 F. G. Knapp, Wyandotte, Mich.
 C. Conley, Detroit, Mich.
 S. S. Smith, Detroit, Mich.
 F. Marr, Wyandotte, Mich.
 G. D. Hewouth, Wilmington, O.
 T. H. Conklin, Port William, O.
 O. W. Lockhart, Port William, O.
 Mrs. M. Rettich, Stockerham, Austria.
 Major V. Rettich, Stockerham, Austria.
 Lieut. E. Heyssler, Pola, Austria.
 J. L. Langstaff, London, Eng.
 C. E. Gibson, Monongahela, Pa.
 J. P. Wright, California, Pa.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1906.—Continued.

Frank A. Pentz, California, Pa.
 John F. Brown, Stanton, Pa.
 H. C. Haun, Akron, O.
 G. W. Crile, Akron, O.
 Marion Starbuck, Wilmington, O.
 E. Hoskins, Wilmington, O.
 A. E. Wilson, Wyandotte, O.
 G. S. Smidt, Bethlehem, Pa.
 L. Rackie, New York.
 Stan. Ranger, New York.
 E. P. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa.
 T. Wilson, Clayton, N. Y.
 L. Taylor, Watertown, N. Y.
 T. H. Taylor, Watertown, N. Y.
 C. H. Babcock, Watertown, N. Y.
 W. B. Myers, Bethlehem, Pa.
 W. A. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa.
 E. Kruger, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 M. B. Rolt, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 David Simons, Harrisburg, Pa.
 J. N. Gurder, Harrisburg, Pa.
 W. E. Seel, Harrisburg, Pa.
 E. Granton, Canton, O.
 H. Bose, Beach City, O.
 W. Wallbridge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 G. W. Francis, Buffalo, N. Y.
 W. G. Wright, New York.
 W. T. Shannon, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Norman Bedelion, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Dr. C. M. Klyne, Youngstown, O.
 E. Reinecke, Buffalo, N. Y.
 W. S. Ray, Harrisburg, Pa.
 W. D. Sims, Youngstown, Pa.
 F. M. Beck, Buffalo, N. Y.
 A. C. Bigelow, Philadelphia, Pa.
 G. B. Larrich, Monongahela, Pa.
 D. T. Chressman, Monongahela, Pa.
 D. S. Hossack, Monongahela, Pa.
 Dr. G. N. Murphy, Monongahela, Pa.
 S. K. Downer, Monongahela, Pa.
 C. C. Yohe, Monongahela, Pa.
 James Hoffman, Monongahela, Pa.
 Dr. Wm. Rausch, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lee Rausch, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Thomas Rager, Johnstown, Pa.
 F. J. Timmany, Johnstown, Pa.
 William Rager, Johnstown, Pa.
 William Purdy, Johnstown, Pa.
 G. Herrod, Johnstown, Pa.
 Dr. L. E. Russell, Cincinnati, O.
 L. W. Kelner, Cleveland, O.
 S. M. Bowers, Cleveland, O.
 E. F. Nichols, Cleveland, O.
 F. W. Rounds, Cleveland, O.
 J. H. Saxon, Cleveland, O.
 C. E. Fuller, Cleveland, O.
 L. S. Rice, Cleveland, O.
 E. B. Rice, Cleveland, O.
 W. Brodt, Cleveland, O.
 S. N. Rice, Cleveland, O.
 E. P. Logan, Allegheny, Pa.
 B. M. Kinser, Allegheny, Pa.
 Albert Kenny, Homestead, Pa.
 W. S. Erskine, Pittsburg, Pa.
 D. W. McNaughton, Allegheny, Pa.
 P. T. McCance, Allegheny, Pa.
 J. L. Beattie, Allegheny, Pa.
 John Jones, New York.

H. A. Sullivan, New York.
 William Gumbert, La Salle, N. Y.
 J. S. Thompson, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
 Hugh McLean, jr., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
 C. V. Mills, Chillicothe, O.
 J. Vans, Chillicothe, O.
 J. H. Wilson, Lockport, N. Y.
 C. L. Nichols, Lockport, N. Y.
 A. D. Masson, Buffalo, N. Y.
 U. B. Stein, Buffalo, N. Y.
 J. M. Mesmer, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Thos. A. Hunter, Oakmont, Pa.
 A. Lonobaugh, Oakmont, Pa.
 Jas. A. Long, Oakmont, Pa.
 John Lindner, Oakmont, Pa.
 Louis Bardlaugh, Oakmont, Pa.
 J. G. Schirmer, Oakmont, Pa.
 L. Kellering, Oakmont, Pa.
 O. J. Riddle, Oakmont, Pa.
 Fred Stauffer, Oakmont, Pa.
 L. Long, Oakmont, Pa.
 O. H. Demolme, Cleveland, O.
 L. G. Damforth, Cleveland, O.
 George Lonobaugh, Oakmont, Pa.
 Dr. Bayliss, Buffalo, N. Y.
 H. Boyson, Buffalo, N. Y.
 L. W. Smith, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 D. McAllister, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 P. D. Wilson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 R. W. Cyphers, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 W. J. Smith, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 A. D. Foster, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 John Sampson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 J. V. Miller, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 P. Klipfel, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 S. Ulrich, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Rev. R. McClure, Blairsville, Pa.
 H. E. Stiffey, Blairsville, Pa.
 James Duncan, McKeesport, Pa.
 Joseph Twiley, McKeesport, Pa.
 J. H. Baker, McKeesport, Pa.
 G. A. Crum, McDonald, Pa.
 Jacob Zeit, Washington, Pa.
 Adam Zeit, jr., Washington, Pa.
 H. Zeit, Washington, Pa.
 Capt. D. A. McDonald, Beaver, Pa.
 H. G. Smith, Tarentum, Pa.
 P. A. Hartman, Harrisburg, Pa.
 C. Hamilton, Ithaca, N. Y.
 M. L. Wessenberger, Arcanum, O.
 John Weaver, Arcanum, O.
 John Hanes, Arcanum, O.
 C. S. Lanahan, Pittsburg, Pa.
 J. N. Jarvis, Pittsburg, Pa.
 J. L. Criel, Akron, O.
 W. C. Seeds, Philadelphia, Pa.
 E. C. Howell, Castine, O.
 H. Baker, Arcanum, O.
 George Hanes, Arcanum, O.
 J. H. Vengeo, Lewisburg, O.
 Lewis Lock, Lewisburg, O.
 Peny Cox, Lewisburg, O.
 S. C. Kingsley, Ashley, Ind.
 D. G. McKim, Lockport, N. Y.
 E. F. Smith, Lockport, N. Y.
 D. Tice, Lockport, N. Y.
 C. A. Smith, Lockport, N. Y.
 John Olks, Arcadia, O.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1906.—*Continued.*

J. R. Baker, McComb, O.
 J. Cusic, McComb, O.
 J. S. Castleman, Riverside, Cal.
 J. B. Butler, Andover, O.
 A. B. Wilt, Franklin, Pa.
 H. W. Fisher, Pittsburg, Pa.
 G. C. Sheffler, Rising Sun, O.
 J. P. Evans, Bradner, O.
 E. Evans, Toledo, O.
 O. P. Huffman, Bradner, O.
 August Ruhing, Toledo, O.
 J. C. Jacoby, Toledo, O.
 Isaac G. Crane, Toledo, O.
 G. W. Aiken, Toledo, O.
 D. D. Johnson, Toledo, O.
 M. C. Sheets, Toledo, O.
 Amos Zehring, Germantown, O.
 E. F. Huffman, Toledo, O.
 W. A. Rappich, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Geo. R. Rappich, Buffalo, N. Y.
 C. F. Ortner, Buffalo, N. Y.
 A. A. Edwards, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Fred Baer, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Geo. A. Floss, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Louis Fries, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Theo. A. Huck, Buffalo, N. Y.
 William Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.
 William Preiss, Buffalo, N. Y.
 C. H. Harrison, Chicago, Ill.
 W. H. Haskell, Chicago, Ill.
 E. B. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
 O. F. Mayer, Chicago, Ill.
 Emile Demme, Chicago, Ill.
 Mr. Crubalt, Alliance, O.
 M. W. Oberlin, Canton, O.
 B. M. Steiner, West Newton, Pa.
 A. R. Kidd, West Newton, Pa.
 R. M. Farris, Pittsburg, Pa.
 George Singler, West Newton, Pa.
 G. Bernhard, Canal Dover, O.
 R. H. Nussdorfer, Canal Dover, O.
 F. Bernhard, Canal Dover, O.
 C. R. Taylor, Cleveland, O.
 R. E. Schubart, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Wesley Backus, Chippewa Bay, N. Y.
 F. H. Kennedy, Troy, N. Y.
 H. W. Williams, Chippewa Bay, N. Y.
 T. G. Bourne, New York.
 Julien Davies, New York.
 G. A. Griscom, Philadelphia, Pa.
 F. H. Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 A. Hemenway, jr., Boston, Mass.
 R. D. Winthrop, New York.
 Louis Cabot, Brookline, N. Y.
 Henry M. Sage, Albany, N. Y.
 E. L. Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.
 G. H. Richards, Boston, Mass.
 A. T. Cabot, Boston, Mass.
 A. Hemenway, Boston, Mass.
 George Evans, jr., New York.
 P. Hasbrouck, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
 W. S. Lovatt, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
 Geo. Hasbrouck, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
 J. R. Sutton, Hillsdale, Mich.
 A. R. Millar, Bay City, Mich.
 S. O. Fisher, Bay City, Mich.
 W. H. Sawyer, Hillsdale, Mich.
 E. G. Beatch, Cleveland, O.

John Karnsh, Buffalo, N. Y.
 William Karnsh, Buffalo, N. Y.
 J. L. Sullivan, Wyandotte, Mich.
 W. F. McCook, Pittsburg, Pa.
 H. R. Hardtmayer, Pittsburg, Pa.
 J. R. Mellon, Pittsburg, Pa.
 J. N. Davidson, Pittsburg, Pa.
 C. H. Voight, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Emil Winter, Pittsburg, Pa.
 W. L. White, Cynuid, Pa.
 V. W. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.
 J. R. Tillett, Peru, Ind.
 G. C. Tillett, Peru, Ind.
 J. J. Shepler, Peru, Ind.
 Thos. Little, Peru, Ind.
 F. H. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
 H. G. Meredith, Detroit, Mich.
 S. Hendrie, Detroit, Mich.
 John T. Nichols, Detroit, Mich.
 C. Carpenter, Detroit, Mich.
 Fred Alger, Detroit, Mich.
 W. H. Steers, New York.
 A. N. Rantoul, Boston, Mass.
 W. Crylls, Detroit, Mich.
 Chas. Smith, Chillicothe, O.
 J. D. Platt, Dayton, O.
 E. F. Platt, Dayton, O.
 Geo. H. Mead, Dayton, O.
 H. E. Labatt, Dayton, O.
 Chas. M. Briggs, Troy, O.
 J. W. Norris, Troy, O.
 Davis Flory, Troy, O.
 Henry Wilson, Troy, O.
 G. E. Edgetter, Dayton, O.
 Dr. G. F. Furrett, Detroit, Mich.
 Dr. Herminkirt, Detroit, Mich.
 Philip Sands, New York.
 M. A. Becker, Lancaster, Pa.
 F. C. Dewteler, Lancaster, Pa.
 William Kinser, Lancaster, Pa.
 John J. Bowes, Passiac, N. J.
 C. E. Dingle, Wapak, O.
 B. K. Canfield, Carerra, O.
 B. F. Butler, Cleveland, O.
 Dr. F. J. Moyer, Lockport, N. Y.
 D. W. Johnson, Richmond, Ind.
 S. W. Jenks, Dayton, O.
 Fred M. Bush, Sidney, O.
 John E. Bush, Sidney, O.
 J. A. Vare, West Milton, O.
 J. W. Spitler, West Milton, O.
 C. H. Miller, Dayton, O.
 T. A. Quinn, Conneaut, O.
 S. M. Smith, Conneaut, O.
 Henry Newman, Conneaut, O.
 F. B. Blood, Conneaut, O.
 G. J. Chapman, Conneaut, O.
 S. L. Norton, Conneaut, O.
 Austin Becker, Buffalo, N. Y.
 W. J. Kenny, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Alex. Cochrane, Boston, Mass.
 Geo. L. Edyell, New York.
 J. H. Winter, Negaunee, Mich.
 L. E. Mears, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 G. W. Mears, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 James Bell, Montreal, Que.
 W. F. Schuttle, Dayton, O.
 E. F. Watson, Dumont, O.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1906.—*Continued.*

H. L. Shively, Peru, Ind.
 Jonas Earhart, Peru, Ind.
 Chas. E. Dice, Peru, Ind.
 E. E. Bell, Peru, Ind.
 G. M. Tillett, Peru, Ind.
 Chas. Macey, Erie, Pa.
 W. H. Leit, Erie, Pa.
 Frank McMillan, Erie, Pa.
 Spencer Kellogg, Buffalo, N. Y.
 W. C. Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y.
 E. J. Hoadley, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
 William Roatner, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
 C. H. Hunt, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
 C. M. Englis, Chippewa Bay, N. Y.
 D. L. Dick, Charleston, Mo.
 W. G. Brownell, Rochester, N. Y.
 Henry Kemp, Germantown, O.
 H. S. Hicks, Toledo, O.
 A. M. Hicks, Toledo, O.
 H. M. Brown, Toledo, O.
 J. W. Kilpatrick, Pittsburg, Pa.
 J. L. Kilpatrick, Pittsburg, Pa.
 J. A. McAfee, Pittsburg, Pa.
 S. H. McKee, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 A. W. Pollock, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Geo. Pollock, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Dr. J. Witherspoon, Allegheny, Pa.
 A. W. Voight, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Frank J. Gill, Allegheny, Pa.
 J. W. Collins, Edgeworth, Pa.
 Chas. Satow, Wellsville, O.
 George F. Brunt, East Liverpool, O.
 Arthur Hindle, East Liverpool, O.
 Geo. Chadwick, East Liverpool, O.
 Chas. Wunderlick, Allegheny, Pa.
 J. C. Stephens, Harrisburg, Pa.
 William Russ, Harrisburg, Pa.
 M. McGillivray, Harrisburg, Pa.
 J. W. Campbell, Harrisburg, Pa.
 R. Onslager, Harrisburg, Pa.
 W. H. Cook, Buffalo, N. Y.
 C. J. McLeod, Buffalo, N. Y.
 L. S. Sherrod, Venango, Pa.
 J. C. Alee, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
 John Kaufman, Venango, Pa.
 A. E. Webber, East Liverpool, O.
 Richard Webber, East Liverpool, O.

A. F. Schairer, Wheeling, West Va.
 J. B. Taylor, Watertown, N. Y.
 Harry B. Weber, Clayton, N. Y.
 Frank Mitchell, Wyandotte, O.
 F. W. King, Cleveland, O.
 S. B. Palmer, Rochester, N. Y.
 Charles Penote, Buffalo, N. Y.
 John Hillinger, Buffalo, N. Y.
 W. P. Clement, Buffalo, N. Y.
 F. C. Laughlin, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Edward Beck, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Fred O. Murray, Buffalo, N. Y.
 N. H. Noble, Fredonia, O.
 E. B. Blystone, Venango, Pa.
 E. W. Campbell, Warren, Pa.
 C. P. Tiers, Pittsburg, Pa.
 H. M. Mayer, Pittsburg, Pa.
 L. P. Ross, Pittsburg, Pa.
 R. L. Taylor, Pittsburg, Pa.
 W. D. Hill, Pittsburg, Pa.
 J. P. Tomer, Waterloo, N. Y.
 J. N. Hurber, Denora, N. Y.
 C. J. Heinhold, Buffalo, N. Y.
 H. Leupold, Buffalo, N. Y.
 E. A. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.
 C. O. Bosworth, Fredonia, N. Y.
 Clarence Martin, Fredonia, N. Y.
 C. L. Fisher, Andover, O.
 E. L. Fisher, Pittsburg, Pa.
 W. J. Carnochan, Vandergrip, Pa.
 A. V. Heffelfinder, Vandergrip, Pa.
 E. L. Kormer, Bradford, Pa.
 F. O. Kormer, Bradford, Pa.
 Clarence Thiel, Bradford, Pa.
 R. K. Matlack, Butler, Pa.
 D. H. Peffard, Peffard, N. Y.
 F. D. Cummings, Rochester, N. Y.
 C. S. Clark, Rochester, N. Y.
 Thomas Fadkin, Rochester, N. Y.
 B. T. Hall, Belding, Mich.
 R. T. Barnhart, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 John B. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Wm. H. Muir, Detroit, Mich.
 John Waddell, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 A. M. Cotter, Morgan City.
 W. M. Cotter, jr., Morgan City.
 Geo. S. Dennis, Kalamazoo, Mich.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.

Algoma.

Allard, John, Sault Ste. Marie.
 Black, Andrew, Richard's Landing.
 Burgess, W. H., Cartier.
 Calbeck, Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie.
 Clarke, R. H., Hymers.
 Constantine, Endore, Blind River.
 Curran, T. J., Murillo.
 Emmons, Maurice, Kenora.
 Hand, T. A., Sault Ste. Marie.
 Hare, Wm. A., Sandfield.
 Hewitt, George, Carterton.
 Higgins, William, Thessalon.
 Kennelly, David, Fort William West.
 Mansfield, Walter, Outlook.
 McKewan, S. R., Tehkummah.
 McKirdy, William, Nepigon.

McKnight, Wm. A., Sault Ste. Marie.
 Norquay, Thomas, Manitowaning.
 Piper, Thomas, Slate River.
 Reid, Alexander, Murillo.
 Rush, Robert, Echo Lake.
 Sim, John, Barwick.
 Travers, Charles, Worthington.
 Walker, Andrew, Tenby Bay.
 Whalen, James, Port Arthur.
 Wilson, Charles, Gawas.

Addington.

Clancy, C. E., Enterprise.
 Glaeser, Herman, Denbigh.
 Hillier, Jacob, Harlowe.
 Smith, D. H., Yarker.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.**Brant.*

Kerr, Fred W., Brantford.
 Shellington, Henry, Harley.
 Telfer, W., Paris.

Bruce.

Amos, William, Dyer's Bay.
 Armstrong, Joseph, Kinloss.
 Henderson, James, Kincardine.
 McDonald, Donald, Ripley.
 McFarlane, D., Red Bay.
 McIver, John, Melver.
 McLeod, Kenneth, Tobermory.
 Pratt, John, Kincardine.
 Richards, C. A., Tara.

Carleton.

Cleland, C. T., Orgoode Station.
 Dawson, Geo. A., Richmond.
 Loveday, E. T., Ottawa.
 Milford, Robert, Carp.

Dufferin.

Brown, Samuel J., Laurel.
 Hubbard, James J., Orangeville.
 Skelding, John A., Shelburne.

Dundas.

Barclay, J. C. W., Inkerman.
 Cameron, Lachlin, Iroquois.
 Merkley, Joseph, Chesterville.
 McNairn, James, Iroquois.
 Suffield, Peter, Winchester.

Durham.

Arch, Hammond, Orono.
 Jackson, T. W., Orono.

Elgin.

Chute, E. A., Lakeview.
 Dafee, William, Avon.
 Fairbrother, W. T., St. Thomas.
 Fowler, Jacob, Fingal.
 Hankinson, Louis A., Grovesend.
 Huffman, J. M., Aylmer.
 Hopkins, John, St. Thomas.
 Miller, Robert, Lawrence Station.

Essex.

Banks, Anthony, Harrow.
 Beaune, O. M., Belle River.
 Davis, J. W., Gesto.
 Dewhirst, J. J., So. Woodslee.
 Donaldson, W. C., Windsor.
 Drouillard, H. L., Amherstburg.
 Finlay, William, Amherstburg.
 Ford, Edward, Leamington.
 Gignac, Hilaire, Gordon.
 Girardin, Francis, Leamington.
 Hugill, William, Staples.
 Ives, Arthur, Leamington.
 Kerr, J. W., Elmstead.
 King, George, Ruthven.
 Lindsay, William, Comber.
 McCormick, R. D., Pelee Island.
 Price, J. E., Pike's Creek.

Predhomme Adolphe, Windsor.
 White, J. H., Pelee Island.
 Wigle, W. D., Cedar Springs.

Frontenac.

Brickwood, J. H., Kingston.
 Davis, J. W., Sydenham.
 Dowker, John A., Hartington.
 Dowker, William, Harrowsmith.
 Gates, F. J., Westbrook.
 Gates, George, Westbrook.
 Lakins, John, Petworth.
 McDonald, Donald, Ardoch.
 McGlynn, P. J., Wolf Island.
 Purdy, Wellington, J., Cataraqui.
 Shay, Chark, Bellrock.
 Smith, George, Harrowsmith.
 Walker, Nelson, Cataraqui.
 Woodman, W. G., Allen.

Glengarry.

Clark, James, Dominionville.
 Dixon, D. A., Williamstown.
 Dunn, Ambrose, So. Lancaster.
 McLean, John A., So. Lancaster.
 Raymond, Israel, Bainsville.
 Ross, Gordon, Lancaster.

Grenville.

Dunlop, Thomas, Groveton.

Grey.

Campbell, Malcolm, Hanover.
 Gillespie, James, Berkley.
 Guy, William, Griersville.
 Latimer, George, Eugenia.
 Mitchell, George, Flesherton.
 Munshaw, Peter, Eugenia.
 Myers, James, Orchard.
 McDonald, W. B., Dundalk.
 McKnight, Thomas, Dornoch.
 Seigmann, Louis, Neustadt.
 Simmons, M. H., Wiarton.
 Thornley, Fred W., North Keppel.
 Weber, John, Vandeleur.

Haldimand.

Farrell, John, Cayuga.
 Thompson, Wellington, Port Maitland.

Haliburton.

Ashbaugh, George A., Dorset.
 Rose, Alonzo, Gooderham.

Halton.

Crawford, Murray, Campbellville.
 Panton, William, Milton.

Hastings.

Brown, Harry, Belleville.
 Cook, W. H., Corbyville.
 Hubbell, B. C., Marmora.
 Malley, Wm. J., Deseronto.
 Reid, George, Madoc.
 Unwin, Walker, Bannockburn.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.**Huron.*

Anderson, J. A., Seaforth.
 Beer, James, Exeter.
 Currie, John, Goderich.
 Hewitt, John, Brussels.
 McKay, Peter, Chiselhurst.
 McKay, R. H., Wingham.
 Naftal, C. J. S., Goderich.
 Rider, Joseph, Clinton.
 Sands, John, Saltford.
 Scott, Alexander, Westfield.

Kent.

Boles, T. Gordon D., Chatham.
 Causgrave, Michael, Ridgetown.
 Chalmers, George, Tilbury.
 Conway, William P., Guilds.
 Dagneau, David, Chatham.
 Dewar, R. G., Mitchell's Bay.
 Fisher, Byron, Wallaceburg.
 Gardiner, Herbert, Morpeth.
 Hardy, John W., Highgate.
 Kime, George, Mitchell's Bay.
 Little, Richard, Wallaceburg.
 MacGregor, J. D., Chatham.
 Smith, W. T., Tilbury.
 Southgate, R. M., Wallaceburg.
 Walker, Frank, Rondeau.
 Wilcox, Charles, Thamesville.

Lambton.

Borrowman, Thos. L., Wyoming.
 Chambers, Thomas, Walpole Island.
 Dawson, William R., Inwood.
 Hales, Hiram, Bridgen.
 Kennedy, Joseph, Port Lambton.
 Meyers, S. H., Port Lambton.
 Mitchell, Frank, Sarnia.
 Morris, T. P., Warwick.
 Sarvis, A. E., Sarnia.
 Smith James, Camlachie.
 Stenton, Robert B., Port Lambton.
 Taylor, J. P., Watford.

Linark.

Burris, Robert, Perth.
 Deacon, John, Bolingbroke.
 Finlayson, William, Harper.
 Gardiner, W., McDonald's Corners.
 Knox, Archibald, Carleton Place.
 Manhard, H. S., Smith's Falls.
 McInnes, John D., Lavant.
 Patterson, S. E., Christy's Lake.
 Wilson, Hugh, Elphin.

Leeds.

Bilton, George, Newboro.
 Bisnet, Henry F., Brockville.
 Covell, H. N., Lombardy.
 Gibson, John R., Mallorytown.
 Griffin, William, Sand Bay.
 Mathen, Henry, Brockville.
 Murchie, Robert, Gananoque.
 McGuire, John, Jones Falls.
 Percival, John M., Addison.

Raphael, John C., Mallorytown.
 Smith, Justus B., Charleston.
 Stewart, James H., Brockville.

Lennox.

Dafoe, Peter W., Napanee.
 Huff, Hiram W., Napanee.

Lincoln.

Furminger, S. D., St. Catharines.
 Glover, W. J., Beamsville.
 Kemp, Wm. E., Beamsville.
 Kennedy, C. A., Smithville.
 McPherson, James, St. Anne's.
 Randall, N. L., Grimsby.

Middlesex.

Fiffeld, William A., Putnam.
 Gibson, John W., Strathroy.
 Jury, Robert E., London.
 Paisley, Leonard, Ilderton.
 Sadler, William, London.
 Turner, Samuel, London.

Muskoka.

Armstrong, J. A., Morrison Lake.
 Armstrong, Samuel, Morrison Lake.
 Barnes, Nuttall, Bracebridge.
 Berry, William, Walker's Point.
 Brooks, Edgar J., Huntsville.
 Butler, C. T., Point Kaye.
 Conk, Willis P., Germania.
 Draycott, F. W., Rosseau.
 Eheler, Azariel, Baysville.
 Fleming, Hugh, Grassmere.
 Gledhill, John W., Huntsville.
 Hughes, David, Port Sydney.
 Killen, William, Port Carling.
 Laforge, Peter, Muskoka Mills.
 Langford, Newton, Dorset.
 Leader, Arthur, Bracebridge.
 Myles, William, Grassmere.
 Owens, David, Mortimer's Point.
 Redmond, Henry, Gravenhurst.
 Smith, J. D., Morrison Lake.
 Stevens, George, Aspdin.
 Stromberg, Nils, Torrance.
 Thornton, Richard, Huntsville.
 Traves, John, Fraserburg.
 Weir, David, Utterson.

Nipissing.

Armstrong, W. G., New Liskeard.
 Bauldry, W. J., Latchford.
 Cahill, Thomas, jr., North Bay.
 Commanda, Alex., Sturgeon Falls.
 Currie, Neil, Thessalon.
 Donlevy, Garvey, Warren.
 Fraser, W. A., Mattawa.
 Huntington, S. A., North Bay.
 Jodoin, Louis, Sturgeon Falls.
 Lee, James B., Warren.
 MacDonald, S. C., Temagami.
 McKelvie, Daniel, New Liskeard.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

McLaughlin, Samuel, Temagami.
Maloney, Theophile, Sudbury.
Pardiac, W. D., North Bay.
Saunders, John R., Copper Cliff.
Shortt, David, New Liskeard.

Norfolk.

Burt, William, Simcoe.
Dowswell, John, Lynedoch.
Kramer, Conrad, Delhi.
Lambert, P. N., Simcoe.
Matthews, R. E., St. Williams.
Norval, G. F., Port Rowan.
Pierce, J. P., Port Rowan.
Savage, T. C., Waterford.

Northumberland.

Cock, Louis, Campbellford.
Cornwall, Frank, Brighton.
Diamond, Thomas, Cobourg.
Field, Cyrus W., Cobourg.
Howard, John G., Bethel Grove.
Merriam, H. N., Harwood.
Potts, George S., Campbellford.
Rowe, Edwin H., Bethel Grove.
Shearer, Amos, Roseneath.
Taylor, Wm. H., Roseneath.
Terrill, Esli, Wooler.
Wessels, Elgin M., Wooler.

Ontario.

Frankish, F. M., Uxbridge.
Furniss, John B., Sunderland.
Glendinning, John, Vallentyne.
Goodman, C. H., Cedardale.
Gorring, Frank, Longford Mills.
Miller, Arthur, Seagrave.
Pettet, George W., Port Perry.
Rice, George, Oshawa.
Schell, Samuel, Port Perry.
Sutcliff, James, Prince Albert.
Swift, Thomas, Port Perry.
Whan, Frank, Longford Mills.

Oxford.

Almas, A., Folden's Corners.
Forman, J. J., Ingersoll.
Hill, F. S., Woodstock.
Hughes, Edward W., Tillsonburg.
Thornton, J. B., Woodstock.

Parry Sound.

Blea, Daniel, Uplands.
Cardwell, A. G., Parry Sound.
Floyd, John, Nipissing.
LaBrash, J. P., Maple Island.
LaBrash, W. E., Maple Island.
Mason, John T., jr., Sand Lake.
McAmmond, William, Dunchurch.
McDonald, A., South River.
McRory, John, Starratt.
Mitchell, Robert, Cecebe.
Nelson, George, Jarlsberg.
Russell, John F., Loring.
Simpson, Joseph, Bying Inlet.

Watson, Henry, Sprucedale.
Welch, C. H., Sundridge.
White, Henry, Parry Sound.
Woodes, John, Parry Sound.
Wraight, Henry C., Alderdale.

Peel.

Logan, Robert G., Mount Wolf.
Rayburn, John, Caledon.
Smeaton, William, Inglewood.

Perth.

Climie, William, Listowel.
Hartmier, William, Milverton.
Jickling, Charles, St. Paul's Station.
Schutt, Fred., Rostock.
Wolf, Philip, Gadshell.

Peterborough.

Boate, J. R., Fowler's Corners.
Fitzgerald, Geo. W., Peterboro.
Fitzgerald, Percy D., Peterboro.
Moore, D. H., Keene.
Moore, F. J., Lakefield.
Nichols, Thomas, Hall's Bridge.
Rutherford, Thomas, Peterboro.

Preseott.

Barrett, John, Fournier.
Cross, A. J., Vankleek Hill.
Gordon, Samuel, Riceville.
Lafaire, Hercules, Lafaire.
LeRoy, Ralph, Vankleek Hill.

Prince Edward.

Lake, Stephen, Westlake.
Sprague, G. G., Demorestville.

Renfrew.

Bowes, James, Douglas.
Dunn, F. W., Barry's Bay.
Eady, W. H., Haley Station.
Farnall, William, Beachburg.
Ferneyhough, George, Pembroke.
Gallagher, Hugh, Eganville.
Jack, James, jr., Forester's Falls.
Johnston, S. M., Arnprior.
Kennedy, John, Pembroke.
Murray, Patrick, Barry's Bay.
McMillan, Duncan, Castleford Station.
Schutt, Frank, Schutt.
Stewart, Alexander, Sand Point.
Yuill, Walter, Calabogie.

Russell.

Casselman, Chas. A., Casselman.
Longtin, Nap, The Brook.
Stewart, Peter, South Indian.

Simcoe.

Bell, John, Utopia.
Campbell, S. C., Russelton.
Coombs, John, Lovering.
Crawford, Andrew, Penetang.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Doner, J. B. Creemore.
 Dusang, B. A., Fesserton.
 Hammell, H. D., Tottenham.
 Hines, John, Barrie.
 Hogg, George, Barrie.
 Howard, Patrick, Collingwood.
 Johnston, Geo. G., Minesing.
 Kean, Boulton R., Orillia.
 King, John, jr., Penetang.
 Laughlin, J. H., New Lowell.
 Loudon, H. J., Penetang.
 McFarlane, D., Midland.
 McMulkin, Francis, Angus.
 Neilly, Robert, Bradford.
 Powell, John, Sebright.
 Pratt, William, Penetang.
 Primrose, Alex., Apto.
 Rayner, Alfred, Barrie.
 Regan, John, Orillia.
 Robinson, T. W., Collingwood.
 Ronald, A., jr., Minesing.
 Ross, Joseph, Cookstown.
 Shields, A. W., Angus.
 Somerville, David, Stayner.
 Stewart, James, Victoria Harbour.
 Todd, H. G. Randolph.
 Webb, Reuben H., Barrie.
 Wesley, Samuel, Barrie.
 West, W. F., Midland.
 Wood, P. V., Port Severn.

Stormont.

Senecal, John, Cornwall.

Victoria.

Campbell, John, Ragged Rapids.
 Junkin, W. T., Fenelon Falls.

Waterloo.

Fraser, Alexander, New Hamburg.
 Gress, Philip, Blair.
 Hall, James, Hawksville.
 Lunn, John, Galt.
 Menger, William, St. Jacob's.
 Moody, William J., Berlin.
 McMaster, Thomas, Hespeler.
 McVittie, John, Ayr.
 Stark, John, Hespeler.
 Vance, Joseph, New Hamburg.
 Whitehead, H. M., Berlin.
 Wilford, John T., Crosshill.

Welland.

Briggs, Thomas J., Bridgeburg.
 Cook, H. G. A., Niagara Falls.

Cook, B. A., Niagara Falls.
 Effrick, R. M., Niagara Falls.
 Griffin, Richard, Fort Erie.
 Michener, C., Ridgeway.
 Moore, D. N., Perry Station.
 Neff, Peter, Marshville.
 Nixon, J. C., Welland.
 Shelley, George, Niagara Falls.
 Thompson, Benjamin, Niagara Falls.

Wellington.

Barber, R. H., Guelph.
 Gourlay, Thomas, Damascus.
 Hanson, John, Damascus.
 Howes, Alonzo, Damascus.
 Ireland, Dr. J. T., Harriston.
 Landonie, Louis, Dracon.
 McCulloch, W. H., Fergus.
 McCullough, John, Gordonville.
 Palmer, E. T., Guelph.
 Robertson, Colin, Hillsburg.
 Smith, George, Eden Mills.
 Stewart, Donald, Crieff.
 Turnbull, Walter, Guelph.
 Warden, Richard, Erin.
 Webster, Thomas H., Elora.

Wentworth.

Fletcher, Robert, West Flamboro.
 Graham, Harry, Hamilton.
 Hazell, John, Hamilton Beach.
 Kerr, Charles J., Hamilton.
 Morden, Eli L., Greensville.

York.

Brown, John T., Doncaster.
 Brown, Henry F., Doncaster.
 Hodgins, H. B., Toronto.
 Meyer, George W., Toronto.
 Nash, C. W., Toronto.
 Rout, J. H., Holland Landing.
 Smith, Charles J., Toronto.
 Tidsberry, J. L., Coleman.
 Temple, Dr. C. A., Toronto.
 Todd, Timothy R., Toronto.
 Watson, Henry, Toronto.
 Young, Patrick, Ballantrae.

Quebec.

*Crowley, E. B., Montreal.
 *Finnie, Dr. J. T., Montreal.
 *Appointed especially for Lake St. Francis.

REPORT OF CASES

District or County.	Name of prosecutor.	Date. 1905.	Name of Offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Addington..	D. H. Smith....	Dec. 14	B. Derbyshire	Odessa	Buying beaver skin
	do	do 14	Levi Walker.....	Camden, East.	do
Algoma	Charles Wilson..	Oct. 20	Alex. Salmon.....	Gawas.....	Shooting muskrats.
	do	do 22	James Salmon	do	Hunting on Sunday
	do	Nov. 4	Richard Moore.....	Desbarats.....	Hunting deer, no license.
	do	do 4	J. Jondro.....	Marksville....	Killing deer, no license.
	Robert Rush....	Mar. 8	A. Overland	Sault Ste. Marie	Possession of moose hide.
	do	May 30	— Cress	do	Possession of two deer.
	do	June 29	— McCluskey.....	Bruce Mines..	Killing a moose...
	do	Nov. 6	— Burgess.....	Soo, Mich	Shooting without license.
	J. R. Saunders..	July 23	James Condri.....	Copper Cliff...	Hunting on Sunday
	A. Calbeck	Nov. 26	George Ellis	Steelton	Killing deer out of season.
	do	do 26	Robert Ellis	do	do
	do	Dec. 20	Mrs. J. R. Booth....	Sault Ste. Marie	Having deer in pos- session.
	W. H. Burgess..	Oct. 16	A. Kideroski	Cartier	Having moose in possession.
	A. Black	do 16	F. Eddy.....	St. Joe's Island	Hunting without license.
	do	do 16	Geo. Hewitt.....	do	do
	do	do 16	O. Crouder	do	do
	do	do 16	Edw. Gapp	do	do
Bruce	M. H. Simmons.	Sept. 3	Noah Guiepe.....	Wiaraton	Killing hares
	do	do 3	R. Tremain	do	do
	do	do 3	D. Wright.....	do	do
	do	do 3	E. Shackleton.....	do	do
	do	do 3	Thos. Wright.....	do	do
Carleton....	*E. T. Loveday..	do 3	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	L. A. Hankinson	Nov. 23	— Fairbrother	St. Thomas....	Shooting game on Sunday.
	do	do 23	— Roberts.....	do	do
	do	do 24	— Hankinson.....	do	do
	do	do 27	— McConnell.....	Lakeview	Shooting black and grey squirrels.
	do	Dec. 18	— Bagnall.....	do	do
	do	do 18	— Saxton.....	do	do
Essex	A. Predhomme..	Nov. 6	Robert Keller.....	Detroit	Shooting on Sunday
Frontenac ..	J. H. Brickwood	Aug. 25	W. Heffernon	Lanark	Allowing dog to run at large.
	do	Oct. 11	C. R. Pirtwell	Rockport....	Shooting off house boat.
Kent	W. D. Wigle....	do 23	W. Christner	Thamesville ..	Shooting quail
	do	do 23	John Ellis.....	do	do
	do	Dec. 2	O. Robinson.....	Leamington ..	Having fur out of season.
	do	do 2	Levi Gardner.....	do	do
	do	do 2	E. Livingston.....	do	do
	do	do 2	D. Livingston.....	do	do
	do	do 2	Jos. Gardner	do	do
	do	do 2	John Tyne	do	do

*Seized 2 boxes venison, 7 boxes partridges, 2 boxes prairie hens, 1 box hares, 63 otter skins,

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, etc., seized during year.
Summoned ...	Colebrook	H. B. Purcell	Fined \$20 and costs	Seized 5 rat skins and sent to Dept. Seized 1 gun and sent to Dept.
do ...	do ...	do	do \$20 do	
do ...	Richard's Ln'g	Chas. Young..	do \$5 do	
do ...	do ..	do ..	do \$2 do	
do ...	do ..	do ..	do \$20 do	
do ...	do ..	do ..	Did not appear....	
do ...	Sault Ste. Marie	W. A. Quibell.	Dismissed.	Warrant issued.
Arrested	do ..	do ..	Fined \$20.	
Summoned ...	Bruce Mines..	Thos. Williams	do \$20.	
do ...	Echo Bay	D. Robertson .	do \$5.	
Arrested	Copper Cliff .	W. G. Bell....	do \$5.	
do	Sault Ste. Marie	W. A. Quibell.	do \$20 and costs	
do	do ..	do ..	do \$20 do	
Summoned ...	do ..	do ..	Case withdrawn, not sufficient evi- dence.	
do ...	Cartier	D. M. Brodie..	Fined \$20 and costs	Forwarded 2 moose hides to Dept.
do ...	Richard's Ln'g	Chas. Young..	do \$7.	
do ...	do ..	do ..	do \$7.	
do ...	do ..	do ..	do \$7.	
do ...	do ..	do ..	Dismissed.	
do ...	Warton	B. B. Miller ..	Fined \$5 and costs.	
do ...	do ..	do ..	Dismissed.	
do ...	do ..	do ..	do	
do ...	do ..	do ..	do	
do ...	do ..	do ..	do	
do ...	St. Thomas...	Mr. Hunt	Fine and costs:	
do ...	do ..	do ..	\$8 10	
do ...	do ..	do ..	\$8 10	
do ...	Port Burwell..	Mr. Backhouse	\$7 00	
do ...	do ..	F. Chute	\$8 00	
do ...	do ..	do ..	\$5 25	
do ...	do ..	do ..	\$5 25	
Arrested	Windsor	Alex. Bartlett.	Fined \$5 and costs.	
Admitted....	On View	G.W.Fitzgerald	do \$25 do	Seized box partridge and 6 traps.
do	do ..	do ..	do \$25 do	
Summoned ...	Ridgetown ...	J. P. McKinley	Dismissed.	
do ...	do ..	do ..	do	
Arrested	Leamington ..	J. McR. Selkirk	Fined \$5 and costs.	
do	do ..	do ..	do \$5 do	
do	do ..	do ..	do \$5 do	
do	do ..	do ..	do \$5 do	Seized 179 muskrat skins.
do	do ..	do ..	do \$5 do	

6 beaver skins, 800 muskrat skins, 1 box moose hides, 1 box caribou hides and 2 boxes deer hides.

REPORT OF CASES

District or County.	Name of prosecutor.	Date 1905.	Name of Offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Kent— <i>Con.</i>	W. D. Wigle....	Dec. 4	Frank Brusseau....	Tilbury.....	Illegal possession of fur.
	do	do 4	Esrail Brusseau....	do	do
	J. R. McGregor.	Nov. 30	Wm. Hartford.....	Shrewsbury...	Selling snipe.....
	do ..	do 30	Henry Murphy	do ..	do
	do ..	do 30	Samuel Perrin	Chatham	Buying snipe
Lanark.....	Hugh Wilson	May 27	G. A. Lucas	Yarker	Killing water fowl.
Muskoka...	Arthur Leeder..	Nov. 9	John Hunter	Bracebridge ..	Hunting on Sunday
	do ..	do 9	E. Thompson.....	do ..	do
	do ..	Dec. 2	S. McClure	do ..	do
Muskoka...	J. H. Willmott..	Apl. 7	Wm. Marshall.....	Franklyn Tp..	Hunting deer.....
	do ..	do 7	Wesley Marshall....	do ..	do
	do ..	do 7	R. Aitcheson.....	Chaffey Tp ...	Possession venison
	do ..	do 11	J. Bain.....	Dunchurch ...	Dog running at l'rg.
	do ..	do 21	Jos. Leclaire.....	Klock	P'ss'ss'n moose m't
	do ..	do 22	D. B. Ransom.....	Deux Rivières.	do ..
	do ..	do 22	— Perier.....	do ..	do ..
	do ..	do 22	Jas. Gardiner.....	do ..	P'ss'ss'n moosehide
	do ..	July 31	W. P. Roche.....	Sturgeon Falls	Possession of bea- ver skins.....
	do ..	Aug. 19	F. Packer.....	Whiteside ...	Possession of deer.
	do ..	Nov. 30	Cecil Proudfoot....	Huntsville....	Killing moose.....
Nipissing...	S. A. Huntingdon	do 23	John Moore	North Bay....	P'ss'ss'n moose me't
	do ..	do 23	John Barry	Toronto.....	Purchase of moose.
	W. D. Pardiack ..	Oct. 13	J. Commanda.....	Osborne.....	Tanning moose hides.....
	do ..	Nov. 11	A. H. Pefler	Temagami ...	Killing moose.....
	do ..	Dec. 30	Chris. Nelson.....	Meteor Lake..	Killing deer.....
	do ..	Nov. 13	Tom Lefrance.....	North Bay....	Killing moose.....
	S. McLaughlin..	.....	J. Doran.....	Niagara Falls..	Transferring lic'ense and moose.....
Oxford.....	A. Almas.....	Aug. 27	Wm. Ruff.....	Ingersoll	Profan'g Lord's day
Parry Sound	W. E. LaBrash..	do 25	E. Smith.....	Unknown.....	Shooting partridge
	do ..	Nov. 22	H. Harris	do ..	Shooting deer.....
	R. Mitchell.....	July 29	Three Tourists	Niagara Falls..	Shooting hares....
	Jno. F. Russell..	Dec. 14	R. Shaw.....	Brigden	Having more deer than law allows.
	do ..	do 14	E. Pettitt.....	do ..	do ..
	do ..	do 14	A. L. Perkins.....	Powassan....	do ..
	do ..	do 14	W. Richardson....	Nipissing.....	do ..
	do ..	do 14	E. H. Kelcey.....	Loring	do ..
	do ..	do 14	H. Smith.....	Brigden	do ..
	do ..	do 29	H. Claver.....	Ahmie Harbor	P'ss'ss'n deer hides
	John Woods....	Sept. 12	Gordon C. Hoyt....	Ohio	Hunting out of season.....
	do ..	do 12	Jno. F. Kitchen....	Pittsburg, Pa..	do ..
	do ..	do 12	Earl Beshlin.....	Warren, Pa...	do ..
	do ..	do 12	C. H. Vandyea....	Russell, Pa...	do ..
	do ..	do 12	R. E. Ward	do ..	do ..
	do ..	do 12	Theo. T. Mott.....	do ..	do ..
	do ..	do 18	Sam Tuko.....	Parry Sound..	Hunting on Lord's day
	do ..	Nov. 22	Thomas Clim.....	Depot Harbor.	Hunting deer out of season.....
	do ..	Dec. 11	Thomas A. Clark....	Parry Sound..	do ..
	do ..	do 11	Albert Greer.....	do ..	do ..
	do ..	do 16	Thomas Fraser.....	do ..	Possession venison

FOR THE YEAR 1905.—Continued.

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, etc., seized during year.
Arrested	Leamington ..	J. McR. Selkirk	} Fined \$25 and costs.	Indian. Fine not paid.
do	do ..	do		
Summoned	Chatham	M. Houston ..	Fined \$35 and costs.	
do	do	do	Dismissed.	
do	do	do	Fined \$15 and costs	
do	Lanark	J. McLean....	do \$5.	
do	Bracebridge ..	W. H. pence.	do \$5 and costs.	
do	do	do	do \$5 do	
do	do	do	do \$5 do	
do	Huntsville....	Reece and Will-	do } \$20.	
do	do	mott.....		
do	do	do	do \$20.	
do	do	do	do \$20.	
Settled	Dunchurch ..	J. H. Willmott	do \$20.	
do	Klock	do	do \$25.....	
do	Deux Rivières	do	do \$20.	
.....	do	do	Dismissed.	
.....	do	do	do	
Summoned ...	Sturgeon Falls	Cockburn and	Fined \$50.	
.....	.....	Willmott ...	.....
Settled	Whiteside ...	J. H. Willmott	do \$20.	
do	Huntsville....	do	do \$40.	
Arrested	North Bay....	C. Lamarche..	do \$ 5.	
Summoned ...	do	do	do \$ 5.	
Arrested.....	do	R. Bunyan ...	Suspended sentence	
Summoned	Temagami	M. Burke.....	Fined \$7.60.	
do	Sudbury.....	D. M. Brodie..	Dismissed.	
do	North Bay....	R. Bunyan....	do	
.....	
.....	
Appeared.....	Ingersoll.....	John Morrison	Fined \$4.	
Settled .....	.....	.....	do \$10.
do .....	.....	.....	do \$20.
do .....	.....	.....	do \$10.
Summoned ...	Loring.....	Willmott and	do \$15.	
do	do	Arthur		
do	do	do		
do	do	do		
do	do	do		
do	do	do		
do	do	do		
do	do	A. W. Sinclair		
do	do	do		
Arrested.....	Parry Sound..	Jos. Farrer ...	do \$10.	
do	do ..	do	do \$10.	
do	do ..	do	do \$10.....	
do	do ..	do	do \$10.	
do	do ..	do	do \$10.	
do	do ..	do	do \$10.	
Summoned ...	do ..	do	do \$ 5.....	
do	do ..	do	do \$40.....	
do	do ..	do	do \$20.	
do	do ..	do	do \$20.	
do	do ..	do	do \$40.....	

REPORT OF CASES

County or District.	Name of Prosecutor.	Date 1905.	Name of Offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Parry Sound <i>Con.</i>	John Hines.....	Mch. 28	Indian.....	Muskoka R's v	Possession of beaver skins.....
	Wm. Dafoe.....	Nov. 10	William Brooks.....	Harriettsville	Killing cow moose
	do	do 10	Lemon Crawford....	London.....	do
Peterboro...	G. W. Fitzgerald	Aug. 15	Augustus Porter....	McLean.....	Running hounds..
	do	Sept. 29	Jno. Armstrong.....	Verulam.....	Killing deer.....
	do	do 29	Wm. Armstrong.....	do.....	do
	do	do 29	George Sheehy.....	do.....	do
	do	Oct. 25	Kezzel and Pollack..	Killaloe.....	Selling partridge..
Rainy River	John Sim.....	June 22	Wellington Drew....	Barwick.....	Killing wood hares
Victoria....	Ira Toole.....	May —	Frank Sherrow.....	Omeme.....	Breaking muskrat houses.....
Welland....	T. J. Briggs.....	Oct. 31	T. Carter.....	Black RockNY	Hunting coons....
Wentworth.	H. Graham.....	Apl. 20	Clarence Shaw.....	Hamilton.....	Shooting ducks....

FOR THE YEAR 1905.—Continued.

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, etc., seized during the year.
			Admitted offence.	Seized rifle and skins. Sent to Dept.
Summoned ...	Tp. Jolly	Wm. Dafoe...	Fined \$20 and costs.	
do ...	do	do	do \$20 do	
do ...	McLean	G. W. Fitz- gerald	do \$20	
do ...	Bobcaygeon ..	do	do \$20	
do ...	do ..	do	do \$20	
do ...	do ..	do	do \$20	
do ...	Killaloe	W. J. Mohr...	Dismissed with costs.	
Arrested.....	Barwick.....	I. Fearon.....	Dismissed.	
Summoned ...	Lindsay	J. McSweyn ..	Fined \$5 and costs.	
do ...	Bridgeburg ...	John T. James	Dismissed.	
do ...	Hamilton	G. F. Jelfs....	Fined \$10.	Seized boat, gun and decoys.



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Jan. 5. Baillie M.
June 3, 1931
from Mrs. C. G. Harbour
First Annual Report

Government
Publications

OF THE

GAME AND FISHERIES

OF THE

Province of Ontario

1907.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO
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TORONTO.

TO HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the First Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works.

TORONTO, 17th March, 1908.

First Annual Report

OF THE

GAME AND FISHERIES

OF THE

Province of Ontario.

TO THE HONOURABLE J. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith report of the work of the Department of Game and Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

This being the first report of the consolidated department of Game and Fisheries, it will be in order to refer to the cause or reason for merging what had previously been two departments. During the Session of the Legislature of 1907, an Act passed and entitled "An Act respecting Game, Fur-bearing Animals, and Fisheries of Ontario," which enacts as follows, viz.: "The administration of this Act, and of all matters relating to fish and game in the Province shall be under the control and direction of the Minister, and shall constitute a branch of the public service, to be known as the Game and Fisheries Branch." The Act further enacts: "The Board of Game Commissioners of the Province is hereby abolished." It is further provided that the administration of the Game and Fisheries Branch shall, under the Minister, be in charge of the chief officer thereof, who shall be known as the Superintendent of Game and Fisheries. I, having the honour to be appointed to the responsible position of Superintendent, have under somewhat difficult circumstances endeavored to perform the duties of the position to the best of my humble ability, and I trust in some measure satisfactory to you.

The usual statistics, so far as procurable, representing quantities and values of the fisheries, plants, etc., with other matters pertaining to the fish and game of the Province, will be found in the usual order.

The Department, with one Inspector and one Acting Inspector, and a full staff of seven Game and Fish Wardens in charge of districts, has been able to obtain a large amount of valuable and much needed information for use in the future administration of Game and Fisheries. The duties of these officers have been faithfully performed, with credit to themselves and to the Department.

ENFORCING THE LAWS.

I regret the necessity of having to refer to the impossibility of effectively enforcing the fishery laws and regulations in the Province of Ontario, in consequence of the unsatisfactory conditions that have prevailed in this Province for some years, viz., abolishing close seasons for whitefish in the waters of Lakes Erie and St. Clair, bordering on the Counties of Essex, Kent, Haldimand and Monck, and for pickerel in Lake Huron and River St. Clair off the County of Lambton.

The abolishing of close seasons in the above mentioned waters has subjected our respective Departments to adverse and uncomplimentary criticism. I have been frequently asked the reasons for allowing whitefish to be taken with impunity from the spawning beds in some portions of Lake Erie during the month of November, and disallowing the same in the other portions of this lake under Canadian jurisdiction. Of course my inability to answer this question will be understood, it being as much of a conundrum to me as to those asking the question. I have very decided opinions regarding close seasons, viz., that nature's laws should be strictly observed while fish are engaged in propagating and perpetuating their species. I fail to see the difference between taking fish full of spawn, unless it is utilized in the hatcheries, and shooting game and other birds on their nests.

In consequence of Lake Erie exemptions, the traffic in whitefish went on during the last close season to nearly the same extent as during open season. When shipments were seized by our overseers, affidavits were furnished to the effect that the fish were legally caught in Lake Erie off the Counties of Haldimand, Monck, Essex or Kent, as the case might be. Shipments were made from other waters to these points for re-shipment to dealers. The exemptions in question are causing much dissatisfaction. Those fishermen not fortunate enough to have limits in the exempted waters bitterly complain at being compelled to stop fishing for whitefish during November, while those fishing in adjoining limits are allowed to reap a veritable harvest. I feel sure you will agree with me that there is no valid reason for continuing the exemption affecting these waters. We have difficulties enough to contend with in enforcing the fishery laws and regulations, without unnecessarily increasing them ourselves. I am aware that many of our fish culturists are under the impression that the work accomplished by the fish hatcheries is a great improvement on nature. I do not agree with them. No doubt the hatcheries should be utilized to hatch the spawn procured from fish caught during the open season, but I have doubts of the wisdom of taking fish off their spawning beds during the close seasons even to supply hatcheries. The close season cannot be too rigidly enforced, notwithstanding the annual crop of hard luck stories advanced by the fishermen as a reason to be allowed to fish during part of the inadequate close seasons. Difference of temperature has been advanced as a reason against a uniform close season, but this cannot possibly prevail as an excuse or reason for having a month's close season for whitefish bordering on the shores of several counties, and exempting the waters of the same lake from close seasons in front of other counties. I feel sure that if the absurd and unnatural conditions above referred to are fully realized by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the Department will see the justice and urgent necessity of abolishing the exemptions complained of, and will accord us their hearty co-operation in having the close seasons strictly observed.

Forest and Game Commissioner Hon. J. S. Whipple, for the State of New York, in addressing Members of the Legislature, at Albany, on February 3rd, 1907, on the important matter of game and fish protection, spoke as

follows: "The necessity for the propagation and distribution of fish, and the necessity for the improvement of the law, is apparent when it is remembered that in this State there is annually consumed for food more than \$41,000,000 worth of fresh fish, that more than \$30,000,000 worth are taken from the waters in our jurisdiction, that very much of this valuable fish product may be destroyed by improper fishing or by not stocking our lakes and streams or by the loss of the forests of the State. We must never lose sight of the fact that the best inland lake or the best trout stream may have its fish supply destroyed in a single year, were there no restrictions placed on fishing. Restrictive laws are necessary. Law is simply a rule of action. When there were few people and much forest, fish and game, no restrictions seemed necessary. Now we have 8,000,000 people in the State, with a rapidly decreasing forest and less fish and game. We must have more restrictive laws. The necessity for the law and its enforcement, and the protection of our forests, is better understood when it is remembered that the game birds, fur-bearing animals and the game animals are worth annually more than \$750,000, and that all this great value in annual product may be destroyed by non-observance of the law." Commissioner Whipple's remarks are as applicable to Ontario as to his own State. It requires no stretch of imagination to enable us to decide where the greater portion of the \$10,000,000 worth of fresh water fish annually imported into the State of New York is procured. In view of Mr. Whipple's statement, it behoves us in Ontario to be up and doing, for the purpose of perpetuating what should be worth millions of dollars annually to the people of the Province. How can this be best accomplished? Only by increased restrictive laws and honest enforcement of existing ones. Laws are made in the interest of the public at large, and are intended to be obeyed.

The illegal catching and shipping of immature undersized fish has caused considerable trouble to the Department, and no doubt in some cases has been the cause of injustice to some fishermen desiring to act in full accord with the laws and regulations. Experience has convinced me that in justice to all concerned, a staff of reliable, practical and competent inspectors must be engaged to inspect shipments at the different points from which shipments are made. This action is imperative to prevent a repetition of unsatisfactory transactions that have occurred in the past on the Niagara frontier. The men employed in this work must not only know their business, but must have the courage to do it without fear or favor, and must not allow any interference with them in the honest discharge of their duties from any source, not even by irresponsible parties who may desire to procure cheap fish by questionable means. Anglers, in their zeal and anxiety to protect their own interests, should realize that net fishermen have rights that must be respected.

SUPPLYING THE HOME MARKET.

From careful enquiries made, I am satisfied that the complaints from various organizations and private parties that the fishermen will not supply local dealers is much like pig-shearing—more noise than wool. I have ample and satisfactory evidence that dealers all over the Province have frequently to cancel orders for fish, the supply exceeding the demand. Many of the fishermen who are not controlled by the American companies have satisfied me that they only ship their surplus catch to the United States, left over after filling all orders from local dealers. The price appears to be the difficulty. As stated in Report for 1906, the home market is a matter

of dollars and cents. The price of fish has increased in the same ratio as other commodities. Scarcity of means or inclination to use them, and not scarcity of fish, appears to be the trouble.

Many consignments of fish were examined in transit by our officers, to see if the requirements of the law were being observed, and the result was that during the early summer some shipments were found to contain illegal fish, and were confiscated, but the lesson proved a wholesome one, and after that but few consignments were found to be wrong. To afford better protection of the fisheries, it is believed that if the fish were examined at important shipping points before being shipped, and the packages labelled by an officer of the Department as having been inspected, much of the illegally caught fish which have been finding their way to the American markets would be prevented from reaching the other side.

The preservation of our Great Lake fisheries is one of the utmost importance. The Department is unable to consider favorably a great many applications for fishing licenses, having in mind that the first care is to see that the waters are not overfished. It is to be regretted that the co-operation of the fishermen, which it would only be reasonable to expect, is seldom if ever given, and one wonders when hearing the fishermen complain of what they call the hard conditions of their licenses, but which, after most careful consideration, were made a part of their licenses, the sole reason being the better protection of the fisheries.

During the past year much discussion has taken place between this Department and the tug fishermen as to the amount of net that they should be allowed to fish, and while the matter has not yet been definitely settled, it is one that will have to be dealt with in the very near future in a manner which will be fair and just to the fishermen, with due regard to the fisheries.

During the past summer I had the pleasure of a visit from Hon. K. A. Gupa, of the Indian Civil Service, Calcutta, who was desirous of obtaining information regarding the fisheries of Ontario. He had been sent out by his Government to study the fisheries in Europe, the United States and Canada, and on his visit to me he was given all the information obtainable. I also delegated an officer of the Department to show him the actual taking of fish by nets, and upon his departure he assured me that he appreciated very much the official attention and courtesy he had received, and that he expected the information given would be of much benefit to him.

NEPIGON.

The Nepigon River had this year many of its regular visitors, and in addition many new faces were seen. The excellent fishing was a source of much pleasure to those who were able to visit this renowned stream. The cold backward season prevented many from going who had made arrangements to spend a few weeks in that locality.

RE-STOCKING.

The work of re-stocking the inland waters with parent bass had to be abandoned this year, owing to the cold backward spring, which caused these fish to delay their coming to their spawning grounds until it was too late to carry this important work on with any probable degree of success. The undersigned has been considering whether it would not be better to do some of this work with fingerlings, and with this object in view enquiry has been instituted to find where suitable ponds could be secured for the

propagation of these fish, which to many anglers afford the most enjoyable of all sports, and it is hoped that during next year some plan may be decided upon which will enable this work to be carried on without interruption.

ANGLING PERMITS.

Many of our summer visitors who were obliged to take out angling permits before being able to legally angle in our waters expressed themselves as being pleased with the new regulations, believing that now fishing would be better protected, for no longer could ignorance of the regulations as to size and number of fish which could be legally caught be urged as an excuse. Our officers fulfil their duty in regard to the selling of these permits in a much more satisfactory manner this year than last, owing, I believe, to the better understanding of their instructions, and in consequence the revenue received from the sale of these exceeded considerably that of last year.

PATROL SERVICE.

The patrol service during the year was performed partly by boats owned by the Government, and partly by boats chartered for that purpose. The "I'll See" was put in commission on the Georgian Bay as soon as the ice had disappeared in the spring, but it was found that she was not suited to those waters, and it was thought that the protection of the fisheries would be best served by chartering a steamboat, and the "Mary L." was then secured. For three months, with the assistance of the "Pearl" (which was used exclusively for patrolling the waters of Parry Sound and the Bustard Islands), she patrolled the waters of the Georgian Bay and the North Channel of Lake Huron in a very satisfactory manner; and while it was necessary at times to impose fines, the law in my opinion was never better observed. Capt. Gidley, who was in charge of the "I'll See," acted as an officer of the Department on board the "Mary L." and directed where the boat should go.

During November, the close season for whitefish and salmon trout, the tug "Thos. Maitland" was secured as an additional protection of those waters, and the officer of the Department who remained on board during her term of service reports that undoubtedly the presence of this boat prevented many nets being fished that otherwise would have been fished.

The purchase of the "Lurline" for patrol service was a wise one. She was well adapted for that purpose, and but for her untimely end the fisheries of the Georgian Bay and North Channel of Lake Huron would have received next year the protection which long ago they should have had.

The "Pearl" was chartered for three months during the summer, and carefully searched for trap nets, finding but few—a different situation from that of last year, the officer in charge assigning the reason to the thorough patrol which this boat gave to those waters, thus preventing fishermen, who year after year have made a profitable income out of the illegal trap net, from using this net.

The "Eva Bell" patrolled, as in former years, the Rideau waters. The officer in charge reports the law being well observed. For three months the "Dean" patrolled the waters of the Bay of Quinte, and filled a long felt want. Her services during the past summer prevented much illegal fishing, which year after year has been going on in spite of the watchfulness of our overseers. There is no doubt that a constant patrol should be kept of these waters for at least six months every year.

The officer who has charge of part of the waters of the North Channel of Lake Huron, and also part of Lake Superior, patrolled his district with gasoline launches, and many nets illegally set were confiscated, and some fines imposed. It is the opinion of the undersigned that, while the patrol service last year never was better, it is necessary in the immediate future to make it much more effective, and would suggest for your consideration that a fast seaworthy boat be put in commission as early next spring as possible, and be kept in commission until after the close season in November, on the waters of the Georgian Bay, North Channel of Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

During the past year the Department has lost two of its officers, viz., W. D. Wigle, of Cedar Springs, who was Game and Fishery Warden of Western Ontario, and who discharged his duties in a manner most satisfactory to the Department, and Mr. J. H. Starling, who this year was appointed a special officer to look after the waters of the Bay of Quinte and vicinity, and who rendered excellent service, which was much appreciated, not only by the Department, but by the residents of that vicinity who were interested in the protection of the game and fisheries.

RUFFED GROUSE AND PARTRIDGE.

The general hunting during the open season of 1907 has been fairly good, with the exception of ruffed grouse. These grand and hardy birds, during the last two seasons, have been very scarce, not only in Ontario, but all over the United States and the Dominion. No doubt two or three cold, wet and late springs are to some extent the cause of the scarcity, but owing to the immense extent of country in which the scarcity prevails, other causes must be sought for. The prevailing opinion of sportsmen and writers is that a general epidemic prevails from which these beautiful birds are suffering all over the continent. The comparative absence of snow in the northern woods of the Province, during the winter of 1905-1906, killed immense numbers. What little snow fell became crusted, on the surface of which thousands of dead ruffed grouse, better known as partridge, were found. These birds can endure very cold weather when on the move during the day, but they cannot live through the long winter nights on the exposed limb or branch of trees with the temperature 25 or 30 degrees below zero. During normal winters in our back woods, with two to four feet of snow on the ground, the partridge do not suffer from the extreme cold, in consequence of passing the long nights covered with from twelve to eighteen inches of snow. Nevertheless, the unfortunate fact is, that from a combination of circumstances, the partridge have decreased to such an alarming extent as to necessitate one or more close seasons to prevent the extermination of these, the most valuable and interesting species of our native game birds.

QUAIL.

In consequence of the quail nesting later than partridge, the late cold springs did not have the disastrous effect on our cheery and useful "Bob-Whites." I am glad to say, owing to close seasons and re-stocking, the effect of several hard winters have entirely disappeared. Sportsmen report having found, during the past season, these grand little birds more numerous than in past years. I hope the sportsmen, in conjunction with the farmers and their sons, will practise self-denial, and that care so essential in keeping up the supply of quail in the south-western counties of the Province. Modern

and improved methods of farming have not improved the chances of quail successfully contending with long and severe winters. The wire fences that are replacing the stump and rail fences, provide neither food nor shelter, while the latter provided both, to a large extent, during severe weather when neither were obtainable from other sources. It is not wise to depend on perpetuating the supply of quail by re-stocking. The sale and export may be prohibited by those States from which we have in the past procured breeding stock. If the Hungarian or European partridge will not fight and molest the quail, it would be advisable to endeavor to acclimatize these strong and hardy birds in our quail districts, which I am convinced would be suitable for them, they being similar in their habits as to feeding, nesting, etc., to quail. As I have previously stated, it rests with the sportsmen whether quail are to be perpetuated or exterminated, as in some of the neighboring States. If the unwise and selfish practice of killing entire bevvies and not leaving any for next season's crop be pursued, then the end is in sight.

DUCKS.

The duck shooting, which is general to a great extent over the whole of the Province, was not as satisfactory as in former years, no doubt in some measure due to the unusual cold and late spring. Although some good bags were made in some localities, good bags were not general. Now that our neighbors realize the folly of shooting ducks in the spring en route to their nesting grounds, we may reasonably expect to have more ducks in the fall than for some years past.

WOODCOCK.

These beautiful game birds, so dear to the heart of every true sportsman, are becoming scarcer in the Province each succeeding year, no doubt resulting from too many colored sportsmen and cheap pot-metal guns in the south, the winter home of these famous game birds. I have known one man to kill 300 woodcock in one season, within a radius of ten miles from Hamilton, a far larger number than can be killed in the whole Province in one season now.

SNIFE AND PLOVER.

These birds were found in sufficient numbers to afford good sport, in fact plover shooting is reported to have been more satisfactory than for many years past.

CAPERCAILZIE.

Mr. G. W. Bartlett, Superintendent of Algonquin Park, where the imported capercailzie were released some years ago, reports that three were seen last summer on the island on which some of the imported birds were liberated. Several others were seen by reliable parties. Mr. Bartlett reports having seen one himself. I am not surprised that more have not been seen, as they are very shy and solitary in their habits, retiring to the most dense and inaccessible pine woods. They do not increase as rapidly as other members of the grouse family, not rearing more than five or six in a brood. I consider it very satisfactory that numbers of them have been seen years after the imported ones were liberated, which proves conclusively that their surroundings are suitable, and that they are there to stay.

CARIBOU.

Few caribou have as yet been killed by sportsmen in the Province. Many have been killed by Indians who occupy the caribou grounds, beyond the reach of sportsmen. In the near future when the railroads under construction, and those contemplated, are completed, the caribou grounds of Ontario will become as famous as those of Newfoundland. I have heard of some very fine heads being obtained by Indians, within forty or fifty miles of Bear Island, equal in dimension to any procured in the Maritime Provinces or Newfoundland.

MOOSE.

One hundred and seventeen moose, or heads of same, were carried by the Dominion Express Company during the open season, exclusive of those killed by Indians and local hunters.

DEER.

3,886 carcasses of deer were carried by Express Companies, being 406 less than carried by them in 1906, and 576 more than they carried in 1905. Of course this is not one-third of the number killed in the Province during the year, when we consider those killed by Indians, and settlers under permits. The reduction from 1906 is due to the decrease in the number of non-resident licenses issued in 1907, compared with 1906.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

When we take into consideration the fact that, as a rule, beaver and otter frequent the rivers, streams and small lakes in the northern portions of the Province, inhabited by Indians, and where lumbering operations are carried on, it is surprising that so many of these valuable fur-bearing animals are to be found in their usual haunts. Many of the beaver dams are destroyed and flooded out by the construction of large dams for logging purposes. The rapid construction of railways, making nearly all portions of the Province easy of access, make it almost impossible to ever have an open season for these interesting denizens of the north country. One open season would be tantamount to extermination.

Muskrats are holding their own better than any other species of fur-bearing animal in the Province. When December was added to the open season, April should have been added to the close season, for various reasons too numerous to mention.

The present market value of mink has been adduced as a reason for their being protected during a part of the year.

The coarser species of fur-bearers have been fairly abundant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

E. TINSLEY,

Superintendent of Game and Fisheries

TORONTO, December 31st, 1907.

GAME AND FISHERIES INSPECTORS.

TORONTO, Dec. 31st, 1907.

E. TINSLEY, *Supt. Game and Fisheries.*

SIR,—After travelling over a large portion of the Province during the fishing season and over a smaller portion during the closed season, I can say that I have found nearly all of the overseers and officers of the Department to be very attentive to and faithful in the discharge of their various duties.

The commercial fishermen are fairly well satisfied with the season's catch, although in many localities not as large as in previous years, this shortage in many cases being due to the late opening of navigation, causing them to be almost three weeks late in getting started.

In connection with this, I wish to call your attention to the almost universal belief among fishermen that wherever there has been young fish from hatcheries dumped on their fishing grounds that they can see the good results. This is especially true in the case of the men fishing above Point Edward, in Lake Huron; they know (they do not think) that the whole credit for the improved fishing is due to the Sandwich Hatchery.

I am of the opinion that if we had a number of these hatcheries at different points on the lakes that the results would be noticeable in a very few years, this I believe would be the case with whitefish more than any other kind. I would also call your attention to the difficulty your overseers have in enforcing the close season in some parts of Lake Erie, caused largely by the fact that in other parts of the same lake the close season for whitefish has been abolished.

Regarding angling permits, I do not find that there is any feeling among tourists or others against them, all acknowledge that it is the correct thing to do, but at the same time saying that most of this should be used in the restocking and protection of the angling grounds.

The licensing of guides is a matter worthy of your consideration. Not as a matter of revenue, but of protection. If these guides were licensed, the Department would have a certain amount of control over them and could make it part of their duties to see that the regulations as to the number and size of fish caught were adhered to, and no one can be in as good a position to do this as the guides.

I have talked to a number of anglers about this and nearly all of them agree with me in saying that this would be one of the best ways possible to enforce the regulations. The only objection that I have heard to this being done is the fear that it would be liable to create a monopoly, as they claim that there are not too many guides at present. But I am of the opinion that this would not be the case; by making the fee merely nominal it would not be a hardship on anyone and it would have a tendency to decrease the hours of labor, as a guide's day would end when his party had caught their legal number of fish, and this chance of shorter hours no doubt would encourage more men to engage in the business.

I might say that the above rule is in use in some localities and works well.

The Department should have a few bass ponds for the hatching of black bass, there being no doubt that the young bass are much better for restocking purposes than the parent fish.

The policy of the Department in not issuing any licenses for inland lakes where there are already settlers, or likely to be, is no doubt the correct one, but in some of these lakes far removed from any settlement and where the surroundings make settlement impossible, there might be (after a thorough investigation) no harm in allowing a certain amount of fishing, but not to the extent that there would be any danger of fishing them out.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. W. HOLDEN,

Inspector Game and Fisheries.

TORONTO, 31 Dec., 1907.

SIR,—I submit herewith a report of my work of inspection during the past season, memos. of which have been furnished you. I will therefore summarize these memos. as follows:

Examination of Inland Lakes.

It is well known that in Northern Ontario there are a number of lakes and rivers about which we practically know nothing. Their value has not been ascertained. This lack of interest was due largely to their surroundings being wild and unsettled. It is pleasing to note that the Minister is fully alive to the situation, and has decided to utilize them for the benefit of the Province in accordance with their value. Although late in the season before I got to work, I succeeded in getting information that enables me to say that there are numbers of these waters that teem with the finest quality of commercial fish, such as salmon trout, whitefish, pickerel, and pike, and can, with proper fishery regulations, be made to yield a continuous large revenue. It would be necessary, however, to change the system of granting fishing privileges from that which now prevails in the older part of the Province, where the licenses are granted on a yearly fee based upon the kinds and quantity of nets used, to a system of charging a royalty on the quantity of fish taken, and especially so, in view of the fact that the fishing operations will, in all likelihood, be carried on by, and in the interest of foreigners, or, which is most likely, altogether in the interest of the latter, as you are fully aware that fully 95 per cent. of the catch now goes to the United States, and the Department receives a mere pittance by way of license fees.

Now that these waters are getting more and more accessible, owing to the construction of railroads, the time is opportune for adopting a policy to meet these requirements, and should the above plan be adopted, it is pretty safe to say that the problem of granting more assistance to Northern Ontario will be greatly lessened by the outlay in some way of the revenue derived from those waters which are at present lying idle, although containing great wealth.

Fishery Laws.

The cry has been raised so often that the only thing necessary for the protection of the fish, is the establishment of uniform laws between Canada and the various States bordering thereon, that most people believe that there is something in it, but when we look at the facts, the hollowness of the cry is easily observable.

In the first place, it is a well known fact that the best fishing obtains on the Canadian side in all waters, not as is generally considered, on account of better protection or of less fishing, but is attributable to nature.

The question of making uniform fishery regulations with the several States bordering on International waters, being now under consideration at Ottawa, need not be commented upon here. The fact that the Federal authorities have had the right of making regulations for the proper preservation of the fisheries since 1867, and have left the fisheries to be destroyed during close season in certain localities noted for natural spawning grounds, cannot be successfully defended; nor can the action of that authority be justified in using the most destructive nets possible in dragging over the spawning beds at the breeding time in the Bay of Quinte waters, to take fish for the purpose of obtaining eggs to put in the waters where they have removed the close season for that particular kind of fish, while the netting is being carried on and millions of these eggs taken with the fish, which if permitted would have deposited them on the natural spawning beds. This is robbing Lake Ontario of the remnant of the whitefish for the very doubtful benefit of Lake Erie.

Stocking depleted waters.

For a number of years parent bass were caught in Lake Erie under contract, for the purpose of stocking inland waters, but the results are not very satisfactory for the following reasons:

1st. These fish were placed in waters thoroughly unsuited by reason of the lower temperature of the water than that from which the fish were taken, and the shock was too great for them to survive, particularly after having been caught and penned up for several days previously, and after travelling several hundred miles by rail. When placed in the new waters, a very large percentage of them died. The only feasible way of re-stocking waters with these fish is to select small ponds or streams having a similar temperature to the waters from which they are to be taken. Procure the parent fish in the fall months and place them in these rearing ponds and allow them to hatch out their own young in the following spring; these young fish will be sufficiently large enough for transportation in the fall, or perhaps it would be well to leave them until the following year, when they would be better able to take care of themselves, before removal. In this way we would have fish that were acclimatized, and they would be too small to be captured by the angler as is the case with the parent fish that survive the hardships incident to their transportation.

Enforcement of Regulations.

The regulations in some cases were not lived up to, and many fines were the result; but on the whole they were better observed than formerly, owing to the fact that it was found that the Department was not inclined to show partiality.

Staff.

The present outside staff, so far as I have seen, are fully capable of performing their duties, but are not sufficiently remunerated for the amount of work actually necessary for the protection of the game and fish, but nevertheless have done fairly well, considering the limited time they are able to devote to the work.

In some instances there are overseers who are stimulated into special activity from their sportsmanlike interest more than from any personal advantage, while others, although equally desirous of enforcing the regulations cannot afford the time unless at a great loss to their business. It is therefore absolutely necessary, if the game and fish are to be efficiently protected, that our officers be properly remunerated.

I regret to note the action of certain gentlemen in continually calling public attention to the necessity of protecting the game fish, while not a word is uttered in the interest of our great commercial fisheries. Those portions of the waters of the Bay of Quinte, River St. Lawrence, and Georgian Bay frequented by game fish, have been receiving, for years, special protection, and the sale of bass, maskinonge and trout has been prohibited, as well as a limit placed on the size and number of the fish taken. It will be thus seen that the Department has not overlooked the protection of game fish, and I am satisfied that these regulations are fairly well observed.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

J. S. WEBSTER,
Acting Inspector.

E. TINSLEY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Game and Fisheries.

GAME AND FISHERY WARDENS.

Game and Fishery Warden William Burt, Simcoe, reports that the speckled trout have become very scarce in his district. In the few streams, however, where this game fish is found, they are reported to be as numerous as in the previous year. The bass at Long Point have been very plentiful, anglers having no difficulty whatever in securing the limit allowed by the Fishery Act.

During the year he was asked to investigate the fishing in the Grand River below Brantford. He found that a glue factory and a starch factory in that city were discharging their refuse into the river. This had the effect of polluting the waters so that the fish were killed, and, in his opinion, it would be impossible for fish to live in these waters while this pollution continues.

There are not many quail in this district, but during this year they have been fully as numerous, and he thinks a little more numerous than in the year previous. Partridge have been very scarce all through his district. The woods have been cut down, and the land cleared, so that there is not much cover left for them, and even in the covers the birds have been scarce. He attributes this to the cold late spring, although a number of people who study the habits of these birds think they were afflicted with some disease. Owing to the clearing up of the land there are not many black squirrels left in his district, but in places where the woods are dense enough they have been fairly numerous this year. The wild geese rarely visit his district in the autumn. Formerly great numbers stopped there in their northern flight in the spring, but of late years they have been very scarce, so that it is now a very rare thing to hear of a goose being killed in his district. Along the Niagara River and the Grand River wild ducks are reported to have been not so numerous as in previous years, but in the Long Point Bay district they

have been more numerous than for many years past, and the varieties of ducks have been good, there being great quantities of canvas-backs and red-heads amongst them. The muskrats have been numerous, and if it were not for the illegal killing of these animals, he is satisfied they would soon become a large source of revenue to owners of marshes.

A great many people have applied to him for permission to shoot ducks more than two hundred yards from the shore, their complaint being that in a number of places private persons or companies owned the waters two hundred yards from shore, so that it was impossible to get any shooting without breaking the game law or trespassing upon private property. Of course, he was unable to grant any such permission, but he would suggest that something be done to give the public the right to shoot more than two hundred yards from the shore where the land is taken up by companies or private individuals along the shore. He has watched closely the shipping of ducks on coupons issued to American citizens. He has visited nearly all the trains passing through Simcoe from the shooting district, and found quantities of ducks being shipped, but in all cases with the coupons attached. He is convinced, however, that more ducks were shipped than the licenses issued to this district would warrant. His impression is that some of the coupons were used more than once, and would therefore suggest that the Act be amended, making it necessary, when cancelling the coupons, that the date of cancellation should also be written on the coupons. He thinks this would prevent the coupons being used a second time.

A number of complaints have been made to him by owners of marshes that people have been illegally spearing the muskrats. As this is done secretly, it is very difficult to obtain evidence of such spearing. He is told that the owners of the marshes always prefer to trap the rats instead of spearing them. He would therefore suggest that the spearing of rats and the carrying of rat-spears in or near any place where rats frequent should be prohibited.

Owing to the fact that the residents along the shores are largely in sympathy with the persons who break the game laws, he has found it difficult to procure transportation by boat. He thinks it would be well worth while for the department to purchase a motor boat of high speed for use by the game and fisheries officers along the shores of Lake Erie. It would make it much easier to catch the offenders red-handed, and to confiscate boats, guns, &c., used illegally.

The game laws in his district, owing to a more vigorous enforcement, have been much better than in the past.

Acting Game and Fishery Warden Victor Chauvin, Windsor, reports that the fishermen are fairly satisfied with the year's fishing, especially with whitefish, the catch of which has been unusually good. He thinks some regulations should be made regarding sturgeon. He has seen people carry two or three of these fish at one time on their bicycle, and says it seems hard to see fish that grow to the size sturgeon do, caught when they are so small. He thinks if the season were closed for about two years, and not allowed to be taken of a less weight than 20 lbs., it would be more satisfactory to the public. He reports a fair catch of perch in Lake Erie.

As regards Game, he reports that quail have been more numerous than for some years past. The reason of the increase to a large extent has been the re-stocking done by the Department during the past few years. He is pleased to say that sportsmen as a rule are pleased with a smaller bag of birds than formerly, and have more dogs worked on game. The rabbit hunters are very destructive to quail on the snow, after the season closes. Quail are

reported plentiful this winter, and are doing well so far by the report of the farmers through the country. With a favorable spring, quail should be plentiful next fall. Partridge are becoming scarcer each year. Last fall there were few killed in the neighborhood, so the season he thinks should be the same as for quail. When the season opens on the 15th Sept. and closes on the 15th Dec., it gives the shooters too much excuse to be out shooting quail, and they claim they are out shooting partridge.

Wild geese were there in large numbers during the spring and fall of 1902 and 1903. The sportsmen used to have great sport chasing them and trying to get a shot at them. In those years he and his partner killed 146 one season over a life decoy, but the last few years they have been getting more scarce. They seem to change their feeding grounds, and the sportsmen are getting very few of them. Wild duck were abundant in spring, but they were very scarce last fall, except the grey and black duck, which were more plentiful than in years past; but the bluebill and other river ducks were very scarce, so the fall shooting was not satisfactory to the sportsmen for river shooting. Muskrats are as numerous as ever, a large part of his district being suitable for them. Sportsmen enjoy hunting them.

The game laws have been fairly well observed in his division.

Game and Fishery Warden T. A. Hand, Sault Ste. Marie, reports that the fishery laws were broken in several instances, but chiefly by Americans. They have been doing as they like up in this country so long that they seem to have got the impression that they own the country. When you get American trap and gill nets set in our waters twenty miles over the boundary, it is time something was done. He got these nets on several occasions, but was unable to get their boats on account of not having a proper boat, and he thinks, to do justice to the men who pay a license and live up to the laws, there should be a good boat on the water all the time between Killarney and Michipicoten. It is very discouraging to our own men to pay a license, set their nets, and then have an American come along and set his net right across our man's who pays his license. He has seen this done, and of course he seized their nets every chance he got.

Judging from the success of the various hunters during the past open season, he is of the opinion that deer and moose are becoming more plentiful in that district. He is proud to say that he thinks the game laws are pretty well observed, as he had only one conviction during the year—that of killing one moose during the close season. He is also pleased to say that there were about three bucks killed this season to one doe. It will be noticed by the returns from there that they did not sell so many non-resident licenses as last year, owing, he has no doubt, to the raise in the fee, which he thinks was proper. He had about half a dozen Americans come to him, and when they found the fee was \$50 they did not stay.

Wolves are on the increase—at least that is his opinion, and he thinks the bounty should be raised to at least \$25 per head, and then a great many more would be killed. Beaver are getting more plentiful, also muskrats. Partridge are very scarce, owing, he thinks, to the lateness of the spring, also on account of the heavy fall of snow on the 28th May, which he thinks killed a great number of the young birds.

Game and Fishery Warden, Capt. A. Hunter, Belleville, reports that on the whole the commercial fishermen have had a very successful year. He would suggest that farmers and residents of the Province be allowed to spear suckers and pike for their own use in the early spring. He found that the fishery laws were fairly well observed throughout Eastern Ontario. He thinks better results and more revenue would follow if the angling permits

were raised to \$5 per rod instead of \$2 as at present. He would recommend that net fishing in inland lakes be prohibited or restricted, and the angling fee raised for non-residents of the Province. The American angler is perfectly satisfied to pay the increased fee if the game fish are protected. It is estimated that the tourist trade is worth at least \$1,000,000 a year to Eastern Ontario. He would also suggest that some close season or other restriction be placed upon frogs, as, unless something along this line be done, the frogs will become extinct. Five years ago frogs were plentiful in numerous creeks, and now these waters are quite depleted.

In going through his district during September, duck hunters reported ducks unusually plentiful this year, particularly in the eastern portion. He thinks that the season for shooting ducks should not begin until September 15th, as in late springs (as was last) the young ducks are not completely feathered out and consequently become an easy prey to hunters. He thinks it would be better if the open season for ducks, shore birds, and all small game should begin at the same date each year.

He thinks that mink and muskrats should be grouped together having the same close season, as both seem likely to become extinct in a short time, if the present demand for their fur continues, and no restrictions are placed upon them. He is informed that both these kinds of fur bearing animals were scarcer this year than last, as also were beaver and otter. Deer also were less plentiful than formerly. He would recommend that hunters be limited to killing one deer each for the next three years, also that the use of dogs in killing deer be prohibited.

He would suggest that more care be taken in issuing settlers' permits, and none should be issued except to actual settlers, who should be bona fide farmers or householders of at least six months' occupancy. He finds that in several cases men living outside of the settlers' limits obtained permits from the issuers, killed their deer, and consumed it in towns and villages where they lived, some of whom he fined for so doing.

Game and Fishery Warden G. M. Parks, North Bay, reports deer as very plentiful, but going farther north; moose plentiful in the northern section of his district; partridge very scarce.

The Indians are very destructive to game and fish, and settlers would like to see greater restrictions placed on the Indians, preventing indiscriminate slaughtering of game.

Tourists are coming to the district in greater numbers each year, and a large summer colony is springing up along the French River, where many cottages have been built. The number of tourists visiting French River in 1907 was double the number of any previous year, and it would be an inducement for a still greater influx if the fish in Lake Nipissing were protected by the prohibition of net fishing.

Game and Fishery Warden C. N. Sterling, Kenora, reports that he has had very encouraging reports from his deputies. The Indians are the cause of the most trouble. He has been along the line of the C.P.R. to Port Arthur, and is trying to get Port Arthur, Fort William and Kenora to form a protective association, which will do a lot in protecting the game. The lumber camps on the Lake of the Woods will not buy any game from the Indians, as the contractors have told them that if any game is bought from the Indians, and they are found out, the fine will be taken out of their wages. This is a great help.

Game and Fishery Warden J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris, reports as regards Game that the experience of deer hunters during the past season undoubtedly shows that in many parts of the Province where hunting has

been indulged in for many years, more drastic restrictions should be enacted, in order to leave a sufficient supply for breeding purposes. Many causes are assigned for the decrease in the game supply, but he thinks the real cause is that experienced by every new country, viz., the diminution of game as settlement and civilization advance. His opinion is, and always has been, that the prohibition of hunting with dogs is the keynote to the preservation of deer. On the other hand this would not be fair to men who take a pride in their dogs and enjoy the "music" of these animals as much as the actual killing of the game. The best hunting district in the Province is now being cut up by railways, making the ingress and egress comparatively easy to places which formerly were inaccessible. Many hundreds of deer have been taken out of such places during the past open season, and it is only a question of time before the stock is depleted. Next year the railway construction will penetrate that section much farther than at present, and an additional influx of hunters will be the natural result. He thinks that the day is not far distant when each hunter will have to be satisfied with one deer as his limit.

The "Fawn" clause is most objectionable for the following reasons: 1st: It is most difficult when taking a snap shot at a deer when running through the bush, to discern (in many cases) whether it is a buck, doe, or fawn, particularly whether a fawn or a yearling. 2nd: Many fawns are sure to be killed by mistake, and the result is that they are used in camp, fed to the dogs, or left to rot in the bush, and other deer killed to make up the hunter's complement—perhaps fine does which if saved would probably produce two good fawns in the spring. 3rd: It tends to make sneaks of honest men, as it is only human nature to resort to actions which one does not approve of in order to evade the paying of a fine.

The necessity of having to make affidavit by hunters as to the number killed by them is also most unpopular, and impossible to enforce without going to extreme measures with the majority of licensees. He would respectfully suggest that in framing the laws it is most necessary to make the clauses brief but plain, so that they can be understood by the masses and also to abstain from inserting any clauses which cannot be enforced.

Many complain of bull moose becoming scarce. Should this be so, the only remedy is to put on a close season for a term of years. He would most urgently advise the preservation of partridges for two or three years. These birds are becoming very scarce in the southern parts of these districts, and if not protected, there will soon not be enough left to perpetuate the species. He would recommend the same portion of the Province to be set apart for this protection as that previously named by him, viz., south of the French River, thence south of Lake Nipissing to Nipissing Junction, thence south of the C.P.R. to Mattawa, and west of said line to Ottawa.

Wolves have been reported as numerous in various sections. He would repeat his recommendations of last year—to leave the bounty on wolves as at present, but to increase it on females.

Regarding fish, he says that as his district is confined solely to inland lakes, in which no netting licenses are issued, he can only speak as to angling. This was poor at the commencement of the season, but materially improved later on. As many of our northern lakes teem with herring, and as these fish cannot be procured except by netting, he would recommend that settlers be allowed to use nets of certain length, mesh, etc., during the month of November, when these fish are found in shallow bays, a small license fee for which would not be objectionable. A few of these fish salted down for winter use would be a god-send to many settlers in the sparsely

settled portions of our north country. In case the privilege was abused, there is always the law to resort to. This would also refer to whitefish. No other varieties would be likely to be found in such bays at this time of the year, as the game fish would be in deep water. The introduction of maskinonge into Muskoka lakes (Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph) he believes would not be prejudicial to other fish, as they are found in waters which abound with bass, pickerel, etc. A rather remarkable occurrence came under his notice during the past season, viz., the catching of three whitefish on trolls, the artificial minnow being the bait on which all three were caught.

The laws, as a rule, have been fairly kept, netting being the chief contravention. He has during the past summer forwarded nine of these to the Department, which were confiscated.

SPECIAL GAME AND FISHERIES OVERSEER.

Special Overseer Henry Watson, Toronto, reports that the catch of all kinds of fish was about the same as in 1906, with the exception of salmon trout, some very good catches being taken, considering the outfit of the fishermen. The fishing business is carried on in a happy-go-lucky manner by the majority engaged in it, and with very little profit, but he thinks it could be made fairly remunerative if gone about in the right way. The fishery laws were well observed by the fishermen, a small amount of illegal fishing being attempted in prohibited waters. The rod fishing around Toronto gets poorer every year. Some of the anglers blame it on the large number of carp, but the greater number attribute it to illegal fishing, while the cause of it all is the large amount of poisonous matter poured into the bay through the city sewers. The refuse from the gas works is bad, and there is lots of it, but the most poisonous of all is what comes from the tanneries, and paint works, and the wall paper factory. If the city council would stop this pollution they would do more for the rod fishermen than by the making of twenty \$5,000 fish ponds. During the year he seized eight illegal shipments of fish, six passing through Toronto going to the United States, and two coming to the city.

Regarding game. On the whole the law has been better observed than ever before, very little illegal shooting having been attempted, considering the number of guns and motor boats owned in the vicinity, and that for four or five weeks in the spring between two and three thousand ducks made their home around Toronto Bay; some of them remain with us the whole year through. Out of three hundred motor boats he had trouble with only three, they having been too fast for him to catch with anything he could borrow or hire. All other kinds of game seem to be about holding their own.

With reference to illegal shipments of game coming into and passing through Toronto, very little of that business is now carried on, in comparison to what was done a few years ago. A portion of the falling off may be attributed to the scarcity of partridge. From enquiries made from returning deer hunters (and he made it a point to interview as many as possible), this grand game bird is very scarce all over the northern country, in some parts being totally extinct.

Overseer John Kennedy, Meaford, reports that the angling has been good in his division during the past year, bass, lake trout and speckled trout having been plentiful. The law has been well observed.

Overseer C. H. Knight, Byng Inlet, reports that of four licensed fishermen in his division, two were prosecuted for illegally fishing in close season, and were fined ten dollars each, and their boats and nets were confis-

cated. If the law is observed, the close season is just right to protect the whitefish when spawning in the fall. The fishermen report to him a scarcity of fish, and very little money made by them this year. Angling was good, and the bass were plentiful, and of large size. The law in reference to angling was well observed. The pickerel caught by angling were of small size. He would recommend that the fishery law be posted up on rivers and fishing grounds, so that local fishermen and tourists could read them, and thus have no excuse to offer for breaking the law.

Deer were very plentiful in the summer months, and the temptation is strong and the opportunity great for pot hunters, of which there are a few there, and they are very crafty. No violations of the law were brought to his notice that he could get evidence sufficient to prosecute, neither did he observe any himself. One man was shot there in mistake for a deer. While there was no evidence to convict, it was evident he was hunting for a deer, and he would recommend that steps be taken to have a law passed to make a penalty for an offence of this kind. While acting as special patrol in the open season for deer, he visited a number of hunters' camps, and found the law well observed. He would recommend that detectives be sent to places like Byng Inlet to detect pot hunters in the summer months, as it would be the means of preserving the game.

Overseer Henry Laughington, Parry Sound, reports that net fishing in his district was better this season than in 1906, and very few complaints came from the fishermen, as all seemed to be going along well. They all think it would be a good scheme to put in a fish hatchery in this locality. The rod fishing for black bass was much better than in the season of 1906, especially among the islands from Franklin Island to the Point au Baril section. There was very little trap net fishing in his locality, as the men that followed that kind of work had to give it up, on account of the boats cruising on the shore, which is very hard on that kind of net, and they have been cleaned out of his district pretty well.

LAKE HURON (PROPER) AND RIVER ST. CLAIR.

Overseer H. A. Blunden, Sarnia, reports that the season opened early, but, owing to rough weather, some of the fishermen could not set their pound nets till late in the season. The most of them reported a large run of undersized whitefish during the herring and pickerel season, making it rather difficult to sort them out and return the same to the water without injury. There were complaints of Americans coming over to the Canadian side of St. Clair River and catching minnows. He made several attempts to catch the guilty parties, but, owing to the fact that they were equipped with a very speedy launch, he was unsuccessful.

There were few violations regarding the catching of undersized pickerel, in which all guilty parties were prosecuted. Taking the season all through, the fishermen had very little to complain of, as they had good catches, and were able to sell the same at good prices.

Overseer D. Kehoe, Millarton, reports that he had only two convictions in his division the last year. There was no fine; they were let off with a warning.

There has been no violation of the Game law that he had heard of, and he has been making enquiries. Game is scarce in that section of the country, but is more plentiful in the eastern part of the county.

Overseer R. McMurray, Bayfield, reports that the catch of fish during the past season has been good—better than last season. Trout fishing was

not so good, but whitefish are becoming more plentiful. Perch are plentiful, and the fishermen are fishing more for perch than for trout or whitefish. The pound net fishermen in his district are going more into gill net fishing, to fish for perch. It is only of late that the fishermen thought of fishing for these fish. He thinks that if there were more perch caught herring would become more plentiful, and while the fishermen are fishing for perch they also give the trout and whitefish a chance to multiply. He would recommend licenses for perch fishing. The close seasons were well observed. He made special trips more frequently during the close season, often going out to the nets with the fishermen, and found no cause for complaint. Of course, once in a while a few fish out of season will get into their nets, but this cannot be entirely stopped, although the men are careful not to make a point of catching fish which they know to be out of season. He had but two complaints of the infringement of the fishery laws for illegal fishing, but he did not fine any one. He found a gill net that was set through the ice to catch herring, which he took out and destroyed, but he could not find out who set it. There are no fishways in his district. There are sawmills on some of the rivers, but no sawdust or refuse is thrown in the water. About 75 per cent. of the amount of fish caught are exported to the United States.

As to game, he has kept a close watch over his territory to see that the law was carried out, Partridge are becoming more scarce each year in consequence of nearly all the woods being cut down for farming and other purposes. Wild ducks are plentiful in spring and fall. There are no deer nor wild turkeys in his district. The Game laws have been fairly well observed during the past year.

Overseer D. Robertson, Southampton, reports that the fishermen in his division did not have as good a season as last. In the early part of the summer the fishing was fairly good, but the season as a whole was very stormy. The fall fishing was almost a failure on account of the weather up till the last week, when the weather was all that could be desired, and the fishermen got some extra good hauls. One tug got five tons at one lift. That good week relieved the fishermen of a good deal of financial difficulty.

One man was fined \$10 and costs for setting a net in the Sauble River. He believes the close season was well observed, as no violations came to his notice, although he kept close watch for same. Bass fishing was very good.

LAKE ST. CLAIR, RIVER THAMES AND DETROIT RIVER.

Overseer J. D. Campbell, Sylvan, reports that the law has been well observed in regard to illegal fishing in his district in the Aux Sauble River and its tributaries. The angling has been fairly good, but the catch was of coarse fish, there being but few game fish on account of the carp being very numerous. He has granted but two dip net licenses during the year, and their catch was very small.

In regard to the game, not one single violation of the Game laws came to his notice.

Overseer John Crotty, Bothwell, reports a decrease in the catch of fish this year, which may be accounted for by seines not having been used.

The fish caught were used for home consumption.

No abuses existed.

The close season has been strictly observed.

No illegal fishing came to his knowledge, therefore there were no fines.

No mill refuse has troubled the fish.

There are no fishways, but it is all clear sailing for the fish to get through.

Overseer Henry Osborne, Dante, reports that the catch of 1907 is a little below that of previous years. There is an apparent increase in the amount of pickerel over previous years, the principal of which is exported. The coarse fish are sold or peddled through the country in the locality of the fishing. No abuses have come under his notice, all the fishermen being resident farmers in close proximity to the river. Upon close examination he finds that the several close seasons are fairly well observed. Some of the fishermen say they realize the necessity for their own benefit of protecting the fish. There are no mills in his division, consequently no mill refuse in the river. There are no dams or fishways, and nothing to prevent the free passage of the fish.

Overseer Theodore Peltier, Dover South, reports that there have been no violations of the fishery laws in his division, and that the fishermen's reports compare favorably with those of last year.

Licenses having been cut off in the River Thames, there was no fishing in the river this year.

Overseer Remi Laframboise, Canard River, reports that the carp fishing has been a disappointment to the fishermen on the Detroit River, probably due to the lateness of the spring. However, some of the carp fishermen went to a big expense in constructing ponds in which to keep the carp during the time the prices are low, which shows that carp are becoming a commercial fish. He is strictly opposed to a carp license for the Detroit River, unless there are restrictions on the size of mesh. The carp licenses issued heretofore have contained no restrictions as to size of mesh to be used. The seines used have been of much smaller mesh than necessary, and there is a great temptation for the fishermen to keep the small pickerel and other fish that are often caught in them instead of returning them to the water. He would recommend that were a carp license issued for the Detroit River, a mesh of not less than three and one-half inches extension measure should be stipulated. However, the white-fish season has been fairly good. He has noted that for some time the catch each season has been larger than that of the preceding season. He is convinced that this result must be attributed to the fish hatcheries. Large quantities of fry have been placed in Lake Erie and the Detroit River by the United States hatcheries, and of course our hatchery at Sandwich has helped to produce this result. But he thinks that our hatcheries could be made to hatch twice as many eggs at a very small additional cost, which might do away with the aid of a close season in regard to different kinds of small fish. The catch has been about the same as last year. He has been over his territory from time to time, and is satisfied that the fishermen have fairly well observed the law.

In regard to Game, he arrested one offender for shooting game out of season, and fined him.

LAKE ERIE AND GRAND RIVER.

Overseer H. A. Henderson, Pelee Island, reports that, from various reasons, there has been a falling off in the catch of fish in this district, the principal reason being the less vigorous prosecution of the fishing. His returns for the year 1907 confirm these conclusions. A comparison of the returns of previous years will, however, show that the fish still inhabit these waters in fairly good numbers, but that less means are employed in taking them. The season was very favorable to those employed in the industry,

and the returns, in his opinion, should have been greater. He is inclined to think that some of the fishermen are a little careless in keeping track of their catch, hence incorrect returns are made.

As formerly, all fish caught were exported to the United States, except a small quantity sold for home consumption.

No abuses existed in his district. The close seasons were well observed, and no illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Henry Johnson, Brantford, reports that the angling has been good in his division; bass and pickerel have been the best for some time, and numbers of coarse fish have been taken. Trout fishing has also been good. He thinks the law has been well observed, there having been only one fine for trout under size. He has had complaints about the starch and glue works emptying the refuse from their factories into the river.

There are four dams in his divisions, and only one has a good fishway.

All fish caught were for home consumption.

The rabbits in his division are very plentiful, but he thinks the game law was well observed.

Overseer S. Kraft, Ridgeway, reports that the fishing was very good the early part of the season, but during the summer season not so good. A few of the fishermen did not fish, on account of sickness and death, but those who did fish did very well. The fish caught were mostly for the home market. They realized a very good price, and about one-fourth were sold in Buffalo.

The law was well observed in his territory. He kept a close watch over the fishermen. The game laws were also well observed.

Overseer Edward Lee, Lowbanks, reports that the pound net fishermen in his division had good catches early in the season, with a falling off later on. The nets were not set for late fall fishing on account of the loss and damage to them by storms. The tug fishermen had most excellent fishing in spring, the catch consisting chiefly of whitefish, and fishing continued good up to about the middle of August. They report a larger catch of whitefish this season than for a number of years—blues on the increase, herring better than last two years, perch not so plentiful, and not many jumbo herring. There was an enormous catch of blue pickerel in the fall, the nets having almost invariably been overrunning with fish when lifted. The present season promises one of the largest catch of fish recorded in many years. The blues, in spite of the large annual catches, seem to be on the increase. The catch of herring also has been good, but not so plentiful as the blues. This fall the catch of perch has been about the same as for the past five or six years, no great quantities being caught. Although the supply of fish was greater this year, the price was practically unchanged, owing, the dealers say, to the high prices of meat, which caused a greater demand for fish. The success of the fishermen who fish every day during the season contradicts the supposition that the lake's supply of fish is giving out.

About 95 per cent. of the fish caught are exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption.

No violation of the game laws was reported or came to his notice.

No abuses exist.

The several close seasons have been well observed.

He had one case of illegal fishing without license of gill net, which was confiscated and reported to the Department.

Overseer Jas. McVittie, Blenheim, reports that generally speaking, the fish industry has been a paying investment, largely due to the favorable weather during the fall, which compensated to a large extent for the small catch in the earlier part of the year. The peculiar conformation of the shore

line in Kent has a tendency to affect the uniformity of the fishing. While the fishermen west of the Point of Pines were favored, the ones east lost heavily late in the fall; an opposite condition may prevail another year.

The regulations as to the observance of the law have been well maintained. Although some seizures were made from his district at the Falls. The carp fishing at Rondeau Bay has not been pushed to any extent—only four parties having licenses. He is pleased to note the disposition of the Department to increase the number, and would recommend that along with the seine license, a tremmel license be granted, on account of the short season that the fish are on shore. The tremmel net would enable them to fish in the deeper waters, and also among reeds and in localities where a seine could not be drawn.

Overseer J. P. Pierce, Port Rowan, begs to report that the general catch of fish for the past season have been about the average, both in quantity and size. The bass, however, in Long Point Bay have been far more numerous than for several years past, owing, he believes to the enforcement of the law prohibiting their shipment. This has led to the large increase in the number of summer visitors. The fishermen have respected the law very well.

GAME.

Ducks have been plentiful especially the smaller varieties. Squirrels and rabbits were numerous. There were a few partridge shot, but quail are practically extinct in this part of the country.

Muskrats have been plentiful, with fur of a good quality, and the general opinion is that appearances are very promising for next year.

He would strongly recommend that the spearing of muskrats at any time or under any conditions be totally prohibited.

Overseer James Vokes, Nanticoke, reports that with the exception of some minor infractions of the laws, and some more or less groundless complaints, he has not had much trouble with his licensees during the past year. The two or three sharp lessons of the previous year evidently had a beneficial effect. Fishing all along his frontage has been exceptionally good again, whitefish and pickerel being very plentiful, and sturgeon more so than usual.

Overseer Lewis Wigle, Leamington, reports that the catch in his division has been very good, more particularly in the fall. It has been a long time since whitefish and pickerel were so plentiful, and the only way it can be accounted for is through the hatcheries. Herring are plentiful, and much larger than a few years ago. Some of the oldest fishermen claim that herring are larger because the number is less, and the feeding grounds better.

LAKE ONTARIO AND BAY OF QUINTE.

Overseer John Covell, Brighton, reports that the fishing and game of the past year in his division were much the same as the previous year. About 90 per cent. of the fish was exported, and 10 per cent. used for home consumption.

Overseer Thos. Gault, Deseronto, reports that the catch of fish with both gill nets and hoop nets was very much larger than that of 1906. The fishermen were well satisfied, and mostly observed the law in not abusing the privileges granted them. The angling was good and on the whole a great increase of fish was to be found in the Bay of Quinte.

It was also a prosperous season for game. The duck hunting was very good, and the laws were fully observed.

Overseer Irving Glass, Trenton, reports that he has only one licensed fisherman in his district, and he has a license to fish six sets of hoop nets. Gill net fishing is entirely prohibited in his district. He finds that fish, such as bass, maskinonge and pickerel are very much more numerous than in previous years. Angling has been excellent, and there have been some very nice catches made. No complaints of illegal fishing of any great consequence have been reported. He seized a few rods of gill net on two different occasions, and he thinks that the law has been fairly well observed in his district.

There have been a few cases of duck shooting in the spring which he investigated, but was unable to secure any convictions.

Overseer H. W. Hayes, Murray, reports that the fishermen in his district have had the largest catch this season in fifteen years. He has had no fault to find, as the fishermen have observed the regulations. One fisherman reported that when he was lifting his net, his little boy took an axe and chopped a ling in two, and he called to his father to come and look, as it was full of young whitefish and pickerel. It was the first time he ever remarked anything of the kind in all his experience in fishing.

He finds that since the doing away with gill net fishing in the Bay of Quinte, fish have multiplied. He also finds that the more ling, dogfish and carp that are caught, the more fish increase.

He has not discovered any illegal fishing this season.

Overseer Henry Holliday, Wolfe Island, reports that black bass fishing was all that could be desired through the latter part of July and August, but not very good the first part of the season. A great many Americans visit the waters for the purpose of angling, paying their usual angler's fee, although quite a number this past season availed themselves of the international waters below Kingston, where the bass fishing has been better than for years. The net fishermen also had an extra good catch during the past season. All kinds of fish were plentiful with them, and to his knowledge there were no violations among the fishermen, and not any fines. He also found the fishermen willing to observe the law.

Regarding game. The wild ducks were not very numerous during 1907. It was the worst year in his memory. Muskrats also were not as plentiful as in 1906.

Overseer E. M. Huffman, Hay Bay, reports that the fishermen of his division declare the season of 1907, as a very satisfactory one. A number of tourists visited there, and the catch was above the average; maskinonge were plentiful. There were no violations, except one case where three men from another division fished there without license. They were fined, and at once left. Some of the fishermen complain about the carp, and think there should be some means provided to destroy them.

Overseer C. J. Kerr, Hamilton, reports that the catch of herring, trout and whitefish has greatly fallen off this year, although the gasoline launch men fished with their usual energy. In regard to the boat fishermen at Burlington Beach, who do not fish far out in the lake, their catch was small, as the herring did not run on the shore last fall to any great numbers. There were 927 lbs. of pickerel caught, while previous years' returns do not show any.

He secured 2,000,000 whitefish fry from the Sandwich hatchery, and he planted them off the Beach on the old whitefish spawning beds in about 30 feet of water, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from shore in the finest condition. He also secured 500,000 pickerel (dore) from the same place, and those he planted in the bay on the north shore well down to the Beach, in the best water in the bay. The

500,000 pickerel put in last year are beginning to show, on several occasions having been seen in thousands down near the beach, three and four inches long. In a few years he hopes to see good results from this consignment.

The usual spearing through the ice on the bay was permitted, and 93 persons took advantage of the privilege, but owing to the sudden breaking up of the ice and mild weather, and the dirty state of the water, fishing was almost a complete failure.

An attempt was again made down at the beach by some four fishermen there to carry on fishing in the bay in open defiance of the law, and it was there he gave two of them the race of their life. He pursued them by boat to land and then continued the chase by land, and made them drop their nets to get away. The nets and fish he seized, but the men escaped. He also seized several other nets in the bay from time to time, and effectually stopped illegal fishing there, but he suggests that a good man be placed on the beach continually during the next spring to assist him in enforcing the game and fishery laws, as he cannot be down there all the time. This he thinks would put a stop to all illegal fishing there.

He says he has had a great deal of trouble in regard to the whitefish caught in Lake Erie off the Counties where the close season has been abolished. A dealer in Hamilton states that he got all that was caught off Haldimand and Monck—\$1,000 worth. It appears that the fishermen look to November up there for their main supply of fish during the year, as the whitefish come to shore at that time to spawn on the reefs and rocks, and it is at this time they are caught. All the fish he saw in the dealers' stores were spawners, and when he questions the dealers they slap an invoice in his face and say their fish come from these open counties, and nothing can be done in the matter.

Regarding the game he says, that at the opening of spring the wild ducks came to Burlington Bay in thousands, and remained up to the latter part of May. A few snap-shots were taken at them, but on the whole they were very seldom molested, one man being convicted for illegal shooting. Rail and other water-fowl were in abundance during the spring months.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in protecting the early fall ducks, some of the sportsmen making a dash into the Dundas Marsh during the month of August, but after all very little actual killing was done. The duck hunting in Burlington Bay this fall was not of the best, some claiming that the carp had destroyed the feeding grounds, but I cannot understand how this can be, for thousands of ducks are to be seen on the very same feeding grounds in the spring, and scarcely any in the fall. He suggests that sportsmen put feed upon the grounds they wish to shoot, as was done at Gage's Inlet with great success. Something of this kind will have to be done if we wish to keep the ducks in our waters, for any length of time, during their fall migration to the south. Some shooting from a steam launch was done during the fall, but the prosecution and conviction of one party of five put a stop to the practice.

A large flock of birds known as the "Guillemot" visited the bay during the fall, some few being shot before it was discovered what they were. This is the third time that these birds have visited the bay in thirty years.

Muskrats he says have been very plentiful in the marshes, at least three thousand pelts being taken during the year.

Regarding insectivorous birds he says; that human inclination to destroy bird life has not abated to any great extent since he was a boy, and a great deal of work is necessary to prevent men and boys killing off our song birds.

The foreign element he says is very hard to handle. They go about the woods and fields, with their cast iron guns, killing everything in sight from the robin to the ground-hog, anything in that line being considered a delicacy by those people. They are very poor marksmen, otherwise the damage done would be more than is actually the case. Sunday is their favorite day for this kind of work. They are dangerous people to handle, all going heavily armed, and would not hesitate to injure anyone interfering with them. He had some trouble with them during the year and succeeded in putting a stop to most of the Sunday hunting.

Overseer Thos. Mansfield, Pickering, reports that the general opinion among the fishermen was that the fishing was a great deal better than the previous year. The whitefish seem to be increasing every year, and the herring fishing was also better than for some years past, although the fishing was not pushed much by the fishermen in his district for several reasons. One was the good times and high wages at other callings, which coaxed them away from fishing. The fishermen observed the law very well. But he got some reports of illegal fishing for pike, etc., by parties living in the vicinity of bays and creeks, and he visited Whitby and seized 200 yards of net containing six pike, but did not catch the parties to whom it belonged. He also visited Rosebank in the west end of his district, looking after things in general, and also with the object of selling angling permits, but found none but residents of Ontario fishing there. He watched for illegal fishing, and dragged Pickering Harbor, commonly known as Frenchman's Bay, but got no nets there. The trolling for pike has not been as good for the last two or three years. It seems to be the general opinion that this is caused by the increase of carp, and he thinks that if some way of catching them was allowed so that the other fish could be liberated, and the carp sold to defray the cost of net, etc., it would be a good thing for the anglers.

Overseer J. C. May, St. Catharines, reports that the fishing for the year 1907, has been a trifle over the average, the catch of whitefish being about the same as other years; but there has been a large increase in the herring catch, making it the best season the fishermen have had for some years. Some of the fishermen in his division did very little fishing, excepting in the fall for herring. The laws have been well observed by the fishermen. He has been over his division several times during the season, and has always found them living well up to the law.

Overseer J. H. Murdoch, Bath, reports that the catch for 1907, as far as he could make out, was as good as 1906. Whitefish and trout were plentiful. The catch of coarse fish was small compared with the catch of other years. The anglers were well satisfied with the fishing, and as far as he knows, the law was well observed. There is no strife there between the gill net men and the anglers. There have been no abuses of the law, and the fishermen have well observed the close seasons. There have been no violations of the Game and Fishery laws.

Overseer Wm. Sargent, Bronte, reports a small decrease in the catch of fish as compared with previous years. Herring fishing is the chief industry, but had the fishermen fished for trout with the same vigor as they do for herring, the catch would have been a large increase over the former years. They use nothing but six and seven inch mesh, as they find it pays a great deal the best. The German Carp are very numerous in the twelve and sixteen mile creeks, and he thinks some way should be adopted to destroy this noxious fish. Angling has been very fair in the twelve mile creek, but

he is strongly of the opinion it would have been a great deal better had it not been for the German Carp.

The fishery laws have all been well observed.

Overseer J. W. Taudvin, Kingston, reports that fishing of all descriptions in his district was above the average, in fact much better than in former years. Probably there were not any more fish caught by angling than in former years, but it was owing to a lot of stormy weather in July and August. The black bass fishing has been the best in years.

Overseer R. J. Walker, Port Credit, reports that the season's catch has been good, being an increase over the year 1906. The prices and demand have both been good, a large quantity of fish being used in the vicinity of Port Credit, the balance being shipped to Toronto. As for angling, it has been the best for years. Black and white bass have increased considerably, also perch. It is quite a difficult task to estimate the amount of angling done, but as the electric cars run to Port Credit, a great many more people came out to fish, and on holidays there are scores of people fishing along the river for the distance of a mile and a quarter. The law has been very well observed. He has had to keep his eye on a few parties whom he suspected, but it did not amount to much after all.

Overseer H. E. Wartman, Portsmouth, reports that the bass were not so plentiful in 1907 as the year before, but he never saw so many eels. One could go out when it was calm and see them crawling in every direction. The old fishermen in that section claim that eels live on the spawn of other fish, and if that is the case he thinks that is one reason why the bass were not so numerous this year.

The wild ducks in this section were more plentiful, also plover. There was quite a lot of shooting done out of steam launches, but he could not get nigh them in a rowboat. He thinks game and fishery overseers ought to have good strong glasses to enable them to see the name of the launches two or three miles off. The season for muskrats, he thinks, is too long. He has noticed the rats killed in December and January were not well furred, and the skins consequently not worth as much as if they had been caught later. He found that some unprincipled person had cut holes in houses the first of the winter, which made it ruinous to the rats. March and April are the two months their skins are prime.

Overseer W. R. Wood, Toronto, reports that there has been a considerable increase in the quantity of trout caught, but otherwise the situation remains much the same as last year, with a slight falling off in the herring and whitefish. It may be said, however, that fishing as it is carried on here can hardly be called a commercial enterprise, as very few devote their whole time to the business, but depend on other forms of employment.

During the season six small gill nets were confiscated, which had been set in prohibited waters. They were probably set by boys for sport. At present the licensed fishermen strictly observe the laws governing the fishing industry.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Overseer Nassau Acton, Gananoque, reports that the fishery and game laws were well observed in his district. He had no complaints as to netting, etc., and the guides in his division are trustworthy and would have reported any violations.

The fishing has been as good as the average, but the guides say they did not do much this season on account of the summer hotel not having been opened until late in the season.

Overseer Isaac Blondin, Cornwall, reports that the angling in his division, which is the only fishing done, was about equal to former years. Anglers report a catch of from 40 to 50 maskinonge, and the catch of dore, pike and perch was also good. There were no licensed fishermen for set lines this year; all the fish caught are for home consumption, little or no fish being shipped from there. The close season was well observed. No violations of the law or illegal fishing of a serious nature came to his notice. There are no fishways in his division. The number of tourists has decreased in the last year.

LAKE OF THE WOODS AND RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

Overseer Fred. Blanchard, Fort Frances, reports that he has been over nearly all the fishing grounds in his district, and finds the few fishermen that are holding licenses observing the law. There are no speckled trout or black bass in Rainy Lake; adjoining lakes in Manitou have lake trout and black bass. Bass are the only game fish in that country, but he has been given to understand the whole American shore of Rainy Lake will be fished next summer, and as there is only an imaginary channel boundary, it will need a lot of watching. He has only had one case of poaching, which was a conviction and \$15 fine. About 75 per cent. of the fish caught in these lakes are shipped to the United States. The fishermen were disappointed in their last season's catch. The water was too high for a successful season, but nearly all will want renewal of license. He cannot report on increase or decrease of fish, as this is his first season as overseer.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Overseer W. Gordon, Port Arthur, reports that the fishing has not been as good this year as last. The cause of this was the late spring, the navigation being considerably later in the different fishing grounds. Owing to the lateness of the spring, the run of fish to the different grounds was later than usual. This was especially noted in the eastern portion of his district. At Rosspoint the fishermen had small catches during the earlier months. However, later in the summer the catches increased and throughout the reports were encouraging, and the fall catch was large.

In the Thunder Bay grounds the herring fishing was particularly good, some good large catches being made. As high as seven tons having been taken from the nets in one instance. The gill nets were filled with the fish.

There is but one inland lake licensed in his district, viz., Whitefish Lake. The reports of the fishing on this lake were good. The licensee has been husbanding the resources of the lake during the years she has been fishing. At times she will give the lake a rest, not putting a net in during the whole season. By doing this she has kept the lake up to the standard, and there has been no decrease in the output.

Owing to the large demand now for fish in the Canadian markets, the shipments of fish to American points have dropped off. The local markets also take a large supply of fish, the result of the great increase in population of Port Arthur and Fort William.

He has made every possible effort to protect the fish during the close season, and he might state that the fishermen have observed the season well.

Owing to the fact that the mill owners in this section do not deposit their mill refuse in the waters, there has been no injury occasioned to the fisheries as a consequence. No illegal fishing came to his notice during the season.

During the season he visited the different fishing grounds and found that the fishermen were all complying with the regulations.

The fishermen of this district deem it advisable that a hatchery should be established here. At the present time the spawn is taken to Duluth, by employes of the Duluth Fish Commission. In the fall some fry is returned, but it is thought that only a small portion comes back to the Canadian waters. It is felt that if a hatchery were established at this point, it would do considerable for the fisheries of Lake Superior.

RIVER NIPIGON.

Overseer P. A. Leitch, Nipigon, reports that the number of tourists visiting the Nipigon waters during 1907 was not so large as on previous years. This was accounted for principally by the season being over a month later in opening, and the extremely cold weather generally prevailing throughout the whole season; making it unnecessary for the people to leave the large centres to escape the heat.

Owing to the extraordinary dry season of 1906, when the swamps, tributary to the Nipigon, were completely dried up, and the snow disappearing so slowly last spring, the waters of the Nipigon were much lower during 1907 than on any previous season recorded. On this account fishing in these waters during the past season was very good, until the stream was swollen by the continuous rains of July, August and September.

The good fishing was accounted for by the low water making numerous pools accessible, that, during high water or ordinary conditions, are too dangerous to approach sufficiently close enough to fish them with safety.

The low water also gave opportunities to observe how numerous the coarse fish are becoming in this river, and the destruction they are causing upon the famous game speckled trout for which the river is renowned.

Considering that for years the Nipigon has been fished for nothing but the game speckled trout, this would naturally reduce their numbers by degrees; but when also considering that nothing has been done to reduce the quantity of the coarser varieties, it is quite easily accounted for why the river is becoming overrun with the coarser varieties which live largely upon the spawn and fry of the speckled trout. It is, therefore, not surprising that the speckled trout should be becoming less numerous year by year when they have such odds to contend with.

As a natural course of events the famous Nipigon, known the world over for its large speckled beauties (attracting as it does numerous wealthy people, from, practically, all parts of the world), will in a very few years, if something is not done to rid it of the coarse varieties, become so unattractive as to be classed with the fished out streams.

The money spent annually in the country by this class of people is of no small importance. But this to my mind is only of minor importance in comparison with other benefits to be derived from attracting large numbers of this class of people to the country annually for recreation. These people on such trips incidentally become acquainted with the undeveloped natural resources of our country, and are largely instrumental for the introduction of much foreign capital in the development of these resources, and of which we are so much in need.

There is only one Nipigon, with its world-wide reputation for its large game speckled trout, and its magnificent scenery. It would, therefore, be a serious mistake and loss, not only to the Province, but the whole Dominion, were the necessary precautions not adopted, to not only maintain the standard

of this River as a speckled trout stream, but to add to its attractions in every way possible.

Any expenditure in this direction would be handsomely repaid in other ways.

There are two different methods which could be adopted to greatly reduce the number of these coarse fish in the river, and yet cost the Province but very little. The first method is for the Department to improve the portages on the river, and place three launches on streams between these portages, put up ice at a couple of points on the river, and net the river for these coarse fish, transport them down here, and ship to the eastern markets. This could all be undertaken by the Department. The Revenue from this method would I think pay for all expenses. The second method is for the Department to improve the portages, and grant someone the privilege of netting the river (under proper supervision), for these coarse fish, for what they could make out of them by bringing them down here and shipping to markets.

Whether anything is done to rid the river of these coarse fish or not, *these portages should be repaired, particularly the two long ones, namely, Camp Alexander, two and one-half miles long, and Pine portage, between three and three and one-half miles long.* Horse teams are used upon these two long portages for transporting tourists' camp outfit and supplies; also that of prospectors and others. They are, from years of traffic, in very bad condition, making it almost impossible to travel on them with teams, *and should be put in good condition the first thing in the spring as a public convenience.*

It might be feared by some that permitting netting in the river would be dangerous, as the speckled trout would also be netted; but when it is considered that the Nipigon is, practically, a chain of long narrow lakes, full of numerous arms, etc., and creating large stretches of dead water which these coarse fish inhabit principally, while the trout keep more to the rapid running waters, except in spawning season when they go to gravel beaches of the dead waters; with the result that their spawn is practically all consumed by the coarse fish, or that which escapes them and is hatched out. The fry are then devoured before large enough to take care of themselves.

Hoop nets should be used principally, so that any trout netted could be released uninjured; and the Fire Rangers on the river each season, who also act as Game and Fishery guardians, would be able to see that the speckled trout were not molested.

Some local people here are considering the advisability of putting a system of launches on the river between the various portages, to transport tourists up and down the river, and in speaking to them *re* fishing the river, he thinks it could be arranged that they would do this work for traffic for their launches and to make the river more attractive from a tourist standpoint, which would also mean an increased traffic from that source for them.

To market these fish, it is absolutely necessary to have launches, owing to the distance they have to be transported, and ice must be put up at, at least, two different points on the river to preserve the fish.

If anything is to be done in this direction this coming season arrangements would have to be made without delay, in order that ice could be put up before too late.

He would again strongly recommend that the Department give this matter early attention.

NORTH CHANNEL, LAKE HURON.

Overseer, Joseph Hembruff, Manitowaning, reports that the fishing in his district was good, and that tourists could get their lawful catch in a day. The law as to close season was well observed.

Game was very scarce. There were hardly any partridge to be seen, and ducks were not very plentiful.

Overseer William Hunter, Tehkummah, reports that the fishery laws have been fairly well respected in that part of the country during 1907. He got one net set for trout, but has had no complaints of illegal fishing in the streams around that neighborhood. The Manitou Fish Co., are doing good work at Manitou Lake, stocking the lake with trout and whitefish. There do not seem to be as many trout in Manitou River as there should be. There are no fishways on the river, and when the water is low the fish cannot get up from Lake Huron, as there is a dam at Michaels Bay, but no fishway. He would recommend granting settlers' licenses to fish for their own use in the fall, say for two weeks, for herring, as it would be a benefit to them, and no one would object to pay for a license for that privilege.

The game laws have been well respected. He heard of no one doing any shooting out of season.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, reports that angling for game fish along the North Shore in his division has been good, that is to say, for black bass, pickerel and 'lunge; and hunting also in the shooting season has been good. The revenue for angling and shooting this year has been a great deal larger than any previous year. The fisheries in his division have been a fair average catch. From the best information he can gather so far, they are something less than last year. The whitefish catch has been much less. He fears that unless some strict measures are taken to protect whitefish, they will soon be a thing of the past; they are going fast in his division. Prices have averaged about five cents per pound for trout, and six cents for pickerel and whitefish. He thinks there were about seventy-five or eighty per cent. shipped to American markets. He believes the fishery law has been fairly well observed this year in his division.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Overseer B. A. Dusang, Fesserton, reports that carp and other coarse fish are increasing in the waters over which he has supervision. There were about 1,100 lbs. of carp caught during the season. About 75 per cent. of the amount of fish caught in this district are exported to the United States, 20 per cent. used in Canada, and five per cent. used for home consumption.

The close seasons have been well observed throughout. He seized six large trap nets, and also twelve small gill nets, half a mile of night line with 85 hooks on it, all of which he destroyed. He had one of the parties fined. There were a great many tourists this season, and they were all well satisfied with the fishing, which has been very good. There have been good reports from all the fishermen.

Overseer James Hewitt, Honey Harbor, reports that there has been no netting in Honey Harbor during the past year. The angling and still fishing were good, also pike trolling; the catch of maskinonge and black bass was fairly good, and they could very nearly get their limit every day. Rod fishing is improving, and the rules are being lived up to. He is sorry to say

that there are some who would like to slaughter the fish. The Americans are getting to understand that the angling permits are for the protection of the fish, and as for young bass they are getting numerous. He says he could sit on his own dock last summer and see lots of small bass swimming, and quite a number on the shore spawning, and he is thoroughly convinced that they are increasing in the last three years by the numbers caught. There are more rod fishers coming to the Georgian Bay every year, but he thinks the pike ought to have a close season. Their spawning time is from the 1st of April to the 20th. The pickerel have had a hard blow with the trap nets, and it is very seldom that a pickerel can be taken on this end of the Georgian Bay.

Deer hunting was good last year in his district. The settlers are beginning to see the folly of killing them out of season, and as far as he could see by the number that went out in the fall they are holding their own. Partridge are not as plentiful as formerly, but if they are closely protected they may increase. The half breeds are hard on them during the early part of the winter when they are breeding. He has never had a complaint against any of them for killing them out of season, nor has he ever run across any one with partridge out of season. Ducks have increased in numbers in his district during the past year, but there is one thing about it, the trappers kill quite a few in the spring. The fall shooting of ducks was good.

Overseer J. W. Jermyn, Wiarton, reports that the fishing in his district was not good during the early summer and part of the fall, the weather being very rough, and heavy winds prevailing most of the time, consequently the catches were light. However, the latter part of October was fine and fish plentiful. Those engaged made a fairly good season. During the month of December the weather was exceptionally fine. Steam tugs were not in commission at that date, but the fishermen with sailboats did well, getting large catches of fine trout. The herring fishing was also good. The trout and whitefish were later than usual this season before coming on the shoals. About October 15th they came to Tobermory, and from there down the Bay to Wiarton, therefore the season was short.

Most of the fishermen in his district observe the law very well, but yet there are others (outlaws) who get no license, set nets and lift them during the night, salt their fish, hide them in caves in the rock and thick underbush along the shore, making it almost impossible to trace them. If the Department could furnish a small steam launch, or even a good gasoline one, this illegal fishing could soon be stopped.

Overseer J. A. Fraser, Prescott, reports that the "Laura" was fitted out about the 10th April, making her first trip on the 13th, and periodical trips through the rest of April and May, keeping on the move through June, July and August, as the weather would permit. The balance of the season she made a few odd trips, on occasion required. He says that the "Laura" did good service this year, and that he did not have any trouble with her engine, with the exception of breaking a couple of paddles off her wheel while in shallow water. He also made a successful season otherwise, having seized and confiscated one skiff, two spears, one large jack, one night line, and two lots of fish, and having one fish company fined, besides reprimanding and letting off with a caution several minor cases, where he was convinced there was a misunderstanding.

He collected a lot of information, which will enable him to either catch or put down some illegal work which still exists. He believes he has succeeded in putting a stop to the worst evil in that part of the St. Law-

rence, namely, dynamiting. There is still, and ever will be, much hard work to be done, as fishermen in general are bound to have fish, legally or illegally, most especially in that locality, where the Americans come over, fish and get out. He had the pleasure during the year to see several on the run, which plainly gave him to understand that they kept their eyes open for him, and also were afraid.

Overseer James McNairn, Iroquois, reports that during the past year in his district there was a better catch of pike and pickerel, but black bass were not so plentiful. He thinks the close season should be extended until the 1st July instead of the 15th June. He attributes the improvement in the catch of pike and pickerel to the fact that the parties who fish net and use dynamite there have been pretty well scared.

No fish were exported, but all were used at home.

To the best of his knowledge the close seasons were kept, and no illegal fishing came to his notice.

There are no saw mills or other mills in that locality that dump refuse into the river.

There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer Geo. M. Slate, Rockport, reports that in his district the fishing has been much better this year than last, the catch being much larger in size. In regard to illegal fishing, he has found very little of it being done, although he has had occasion to warn several parties during the season, especially at the opening, when he had some trouble owing to the American season opened on the 9th and ours not until the 15th. They were under the impression they could encroach on our territory. The license granted for minnow catching in his division is very beneficial, as they must have the minnows to catch the fish.

Overseer George Toner, Gananoque, reports that he captured five sets of hoop nets, three of which he returned to the owner, who made a sworn statement that the tags had been stolen off. The other two sets he has in his possession. He has made repeated enquiries of oarsmen and guides, who make it their business to row fishermen and tourists in his district, and one and all of them distinctly state that the fishing in that locality was the worst last season it has been for ten years. He would recommend that no licenses for netting be granted there. He would also recommend that no licenses be granted to net any kind of fish from the mouth of the Gananoque River to Marble Rock.

NIPISSING.

Overseer F. Baechler, Nipissing, reports that there were no nets in operation in the South Bay portion of Lake Nipissing, the use of pound nets being confined to other portions of the lake. It is the general opinion of everyone that the fish in Lake Nipissing are becoming scarce, owing to the continued use of pound nets in some portions of the lake, and the feeling in the locality is that no licenses should be issued for Lake Nipissing. The number of tourists, mostly Americans, who visit that locality, seem to be increasing, each year showing fresh faces. But a good proportion of them go to Restoule and Mamasaugmasene lakes, owing to the fact that the fishing in those waters is considered superior to that in Nipissing. The law is well observed by these tourists, who scarcely ever take the legal maximum limit.

Overseer D. McKelvie, New Liskeard, reports a slight falling off in the quantity of fish caught, due to one licensee not operating in those waters.

All fish were used for local consumption; no abuses existed; the close seasons were well observed; no illegal fishing came to his knowledge; the mill owners observed the law respecting dumping sawdust or other refuse into the waters; there are no fishways in his division.

LAKES SIMCOE, COUCHICHING AND SPARROW.

Overseer Samuel Coulter, Gilford, reports that the season of 1907 has closed with the law being very well observed. The fishing season there was hardly as good as in former years. Maskinonge seem to be on the decrease—perhaps due to so many carp in the bay destroying the small fish and spawn. Bass and herring were quite as good as in former years, and suckers and whitefish also. The whitefish caught in those waters are not the same kind as those in the Georgian Bay. If the carp could be destroyed, he thinks the better class of fish would greatly increase. The game laws were also well observed this year. Geese and ducks were not quite as plentiful as usual, possibly due to the long cold spring of 1907.

Overseer Wm. McGinn, Orillia, reports that he is pleased to say that he has had very little trouble with law breakers as to fishing unlawfully, and it has not been necessary to make a conviction for an infraction of the law.

He had a little trouble with the Indians in the spring of the year, spear-
ing in the east branch of the Severn River, near Washago, and they claim this as part of their reserve.

The fishing in the Severn River and Sparrow Lake last season was very good, especially lunge and pickerel, and the large number of tourists that annually visit this district have some good sport.

He thinks they ought to have a few cars of bass put in these waters, and hopes the Department will favor them with some early in the year.

In Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, the fishing was also good, especially bass.

He is also pleased to say that he has a good gasoline launch which he uses to good advantage in protecting the fish, as he can get around much better and cover more ground in the time he is out.

Regarding the game report for North and South Orillia, there is very little to say respecting game in this district, as there is very little of any kind, but what little there is has been protected by both himself and settlers generally.

Overseer Donald McPhee, Uptergrove, reports that the bass is small but plentiful, and the whitefish and trout are increasing. The carp are very plentiful. The fishing has been better in Mud Lake this year than it has been for several years. Pickerel, maskinonge and bass are the chief fish caught in that lake.

Muskrats are plentiful in his territory. The partridge are scarce, the cold spring having killed all the little ones. Ducks are plentiful, minks very scarce.

Overseer Hector Macdonald, Beaverton, reports that he visited the different fishing grounds in his district, and no illegal fishing came under his personal notice. He had a couple of reports of illegal fishing, which he investigated, but could lay no charge, and in all he thinks the law was pretty well observed. There were quite a number of campers during the summer, and they appeared to be very well satisfied with their catches, although the weather was very rough in the first part of the season. He would like to see the close season for lake trout from the 10th October until the 10th November, as they come in to spawn about the 10th October.

Overseer Harry Mayor, Painswick, reports that no violation of the fishery laws came under his observation during the last year, and consequently there were no convictions. He received three applications for licenses for night lines, which were granted by the Department. I understand the privilege of using night lines in Lake Simcoe was granted for the purpose of getting rid of some of the objectionable coarse fish, such as dog fish, etc. He finds that there have been very few of this variety of fish taken, the kind caught being chiefly whitefish, and not in very great numbers. To his mind a greater harm is done in the destruction of vast quantities of what are commonly called minnows, but which he believes to be the small fry of other fish. He did not have occasion to grant any angling permits, as all tourists fishing in his division were residents of Ontario.

As regards game, his duties have been light, by the co-operation of the residents. The game in that locality consists chiefly of hares, black squirrels, partridge and ducks, the two former being very numerous.

Overseer Robert Tillett, Roach's Point, reports a decrease in the number of maskinonge caught in 1907, but the bass fishing was very good. There is an abundance of whitefish and trout in Lake Simcoe, and the men who live around the lake would like to have a license to spear them through the ice.

Only one case of illegal fishing came to his knowledge—that of some whitefish caught in close season and shipped to Toronto and seized. The guilty parties were fined.

The close seasons were very well observed.

Overseer Henry Thompson, Brechin, reports that trout and whitefish are very scarce, only one trout being caught last year to his knowledge, and very few whitefish. No herring were caught last season, but bass were very plentiful toward the close of the season. Carp are very numerous, thousands being along the sand and muddy parts of the shore. They are always in the shallow water in June. The other kinds of fish have been getting scarce fast since the carp first came around five years ago. The close season has been well observed in his division during the past year, there having been no occasion to fine anyone. He sold one permit for angling in Rama, which is not in his division.

Overseer C. West, Holland Landing, reports that the Game and Fish laws have been strictly observed in his division, and he has had no occasion to fine anyone. He regrets to say, however, that the black bass and maskinonge are on the decrease, but the pickerel are very plentiful, the reason being, he thinks, that they spawn early in the season before the carp come. The smaller fish are also very plentiful, that is to say, catfish, perch and small rock bass.

Overseer G. W. West, Holland Landing, reports that the Game and Fishery Laws have been well observed in his district. He regrets to say, however, that maskinonge and other game fish are on the decrease, owing to the carp being so numerous, which he believes destroy the spawn, and are also destroying the rice beds on the river and bay shore. Bass fishing is fairly good, and some very large bass have been taken.

COUNTIES OF BRANT, DUFFERIN, DURHAM, GREY, MIDDLESEX, ONTARIO,
PEEL, WELLINGTON.

Overseer William Boler, Byron, reports that the fishery laws were well observed this year in his district, and that more bass were caught than last year.

The game laws were also well observed. He posted up all the notices in various parts of his district. Black squirrels are getting to be very scarce. There should be a close season for them for the next three years, or else they will soon be extinct. Quail are more numerous than last year, and partridge are very scarce. He would suggest that a license fee of \$2 per year per head be charged all people coming out from towns to shoot on farms, as they try to run things round Byron and vicinity.

Overseer A. Clunis, Claude, reports that he feels quite well satisfied that the close season for fish has been very well kept this season so far. He thinks the people are beginning to understand that if they do not obey the law as to close season, they will very soon have no fishing at all. He finds, in going over some of the tributaries of the Credit, that there were some very fine spawning beds of speckled trout. He has kept a close watch of those beds, and has not got any trace of them having been molested.

As to game, we have quite a few partridge, but they are quite hard to get, as the woods are run by hounds at all times of the season. They are making rabbits and hares very scarce, as they catch and kill the young.

Overseer A. Corsant, Masonville, reports that the principal fish caught in his district last season were nearly all suckers, although there were a few fine specimens of black bass. The close season was fairly well observed. He received one report of illegal fishing in the south branch of the River Thames, which he investigated and found to be false. There are five fishways in his district, two of which are fairly good. In his opinion the parties owning dams on the River Thames should be compelled to erect proper fishways.

Overseer J. W. Gibson, Strathroy, reports that last spring he had some trouble with parties putting refuse into a stream and in one instance an old dead horse, all of which he made them remove forthwith. The anglers have had a fairly good year's sport. Some fine pike were taken, one weighing 14 lbs. There have not been many black bass taken. There are many kinds of bass there, such as rock bass, which makes good sport, and green bass in great numbers. The people there are not so afraid of the carp now as they were, as they find they do not do much damage to other fish.

There are two sawmills in his district, but no sawdust goes into the water.

He has had enquiries about licenses to use gill nets in the stream four or five miles west of Strathroy, but does not think it would do to grant them, as no fish would get up there.

Overseer James Gillespie, Berkeley, reports that he issued no license to anyone, and cannot say anything as to the larger fish. As to speckled trout, which are plentiful in his district, he has reason to believe that the law has been fairly well observed. Some parties have been suspected of using nets, but he has not been able to get any evidence. Some years ago the netting of speckled trout was, he believes, a common thing, but the fact that there is an overseer in the district has almost put a stop to it. In 1906 he had a notice in the local papers warning the public that anyone violating the law would be prosecuted, and he believes it had a good effect. No illegal fishing came to his knowledge. There are no navigable waters in his district, and no fishways, so far as he knows. He is of opinion that the law with regard to netting speckled trout should be published and printed in the Fishery Rules and Regulations, as well as the close season. He has had those rules posted up in different parts of his district.

Overseer Frank Hunter, Dorchester, reports that no illegal fishing came to his notice, therefore, there were no fines or confiscations. The principal

fish caught at that point on the River Thames are bass and pike. Some fishermen report large catches of bass this fall. There are no mills or dams in his district, and the fish have a clear right of way.

Overseer J. F. Kern, Burford, reports that for the past year the fishing has been considered good by the majority. He finds that pike and bass are plentiful in the waters known as Whiteman's Creek, and also that carp abound in the Lower Pond at Oakland. He has no infractions to report as those fond of angling have helped them to prevent any illegal taking of fish. Taking it all over his district, there was rather an increase in the take of fish.

As far as game is concerned, he says it is scarce in his district, muskrat, quail and partridge being all there is to be seen, and these are not at all plentiful.

Overseer George Moffatt, Glen Cross, reports that this has not been so favorable a season for fishing as usual, on account of the dry summer and the streams being so low. The trout seem to be getting scarcer every year, which he attributes to the suckers interfering with their spawning beds; the suckers are increasing every year.

No violation of the Fishery Act were brought to his notice during 1907, and the mill owners are observing the law better than they did years ago.

Overseer James Myers, Orchard, reports that the chief fish in his district are bass and speckled trout. The trout he examined were not as large as last year. No fish were sold, all being used at home. No abuses existed, except fishing bass out of season. The bass season was violated by a party at Mount Forest, whom he had up before a J.P. He was let go with a warning. No illegal fishing came to his notice, except a party at Holstein whom he found with two trout under size. He warned him not to have any trout under six inches. No sawdust or refuse is allowed to go into the waters in his division. There are three fishways in fair order. The slides are hard to keep in order, as the high water in the spring wrecks them. It is the general wish of the trout fishermen that the season should end Sept. 1st in place of the 14th.

No violations of the Game Act came to his notice.

Overseer John Small, Grand Valley, reports that he has nothing but speckled trout in his division, and they are not very plentiful in the streams, but there are three private ponds in Melancton with quite a number of trout in them. The close season has been well kept, as far as he knows. No illegal fishing came to his notice. There were no fish sold in his division.

Overseer C. Twamley, Cavan, reports that he watched the creek known as the Cavan Creek, from the middle of May till the bass went down to the Otonabee River. There has not been a net set since he was appointed. He went twice a week from September till December up into Manvers to look after the trout, and he is informed by the farmers along the creek that this is the first year the law has been observed.

COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LEEDS, PRESCOTT, RUSSELL, CARLETON, RENFREW,
LANARK, GRENVILLE.

Overseer Erwin Christink, Pembroke, reports that there were seventeen fishing licenses for domestic purposes taken out for the year, 1907, in the district of North and South Renfrew. Licensees all complied with the law,

with the exception of one, who was prosecuted and his nets confiscated. He thinks that the shortage of fish in different lakes is owing to the fact that there are too many suckers and coarse fish in those waters.

He has seized and destroyed twelve nets used for illegal fishing. He also destroyed different fish dams used for illegal fishing in the spring. He prosecuted two fishermen, and fined one of them \$50 and the other \$20.

He fined three men for having venison illegally got in their possession.

Overseer H. N. Covell, Lombardy, reports that the fishery laws were fairly well observed, no instances of illegal fishing having come to his notice, and there were not so many applicants for licenses as in past years, owing, he presumes, to the unfavorable season. He thinks the angling permits have been the means of keeping the Americans from our waters.

The season's catch of fish was satisfactory for the amount of angling done, considering the increase of ling in Bass and Otter Lakes, which are very destructive to other fish. He thinks if there were some way of destroying these coarse fish, it would be very beneficial for angling in said waters.

There is one saw mill in his division, but the dust is not allowed in the streams, but is consumed as fuel.

Overseer J. W. Davis, Sydenham, reports that there are twenty-five small lakes in his district, and nearly all contain large and small mouth bass. Seven lakes contain lake trout, but none of the lakes contain pickerel or maskinonge.

The fishery law has been well kept. He has heard several times of parties fishing illegally, but on investigation the reports proved false.

His district is nearly all settled, only a few lots at the north remaining unoccupied, and the timber on these lots has been cut, and fires have destroyed what the axes left, therefore there is little or no protection for game. Sydenham Lake has marshes at north and east sides, which in former years afforded breeding places for wild ducks; now there are nine summer cottages on the lake and islands, and the boats are going constantly, which has caused the ducks to seek other breeding grounds.

Overseer Ephraim Deacon, Bolingbroke, reports that the quantity of mixed fish taken by angling or otherwise will be about the same as last year. He does not observe any decrease in the quantity of fish in his division. The several close seasons were well observed, only one violation of the law having come to his notice, that of dynamiting fish in the Fall River.

Partridge were very scarce in his district, but deer seem to be increasing. He heard of no violations of the Game laws.

Overseer W. J. Donaldson, Donaldson, reports that there was no fishing license issued in his district during 1907. There was considerable angling done by tourists and others throughout the district, who appeared to be well satisfied with the results. The fishery laws have been fairly well observed, there having been only one case of illegal fishing brought to his notice, but on investigating which he failed to get sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. The close seasons were strictly observed. There are no fishways in his division.

Regarding game, he believes the game laws have been fairly well observed, especially by sportsmen. He is of the opinion, however, that settlers and lumbermen sometimes violate the law by killing deer and other game during close season. But it is very difficult to bring those parties to justice, and although he has been very vigilant along those lines, he has not succeeded in making one conviction. He is pleased to say the deer appear to be on the increase. Partridge are getting scarcer every year. Ducks are also scarce. Fur-bearing animals, such as beaver, fisher, otter, mink,

raccoon and muskrat appear to be very scarce. This is accounted for by the high price paid for this kind of fur, which makes trappers more vigilant in the pursuit of those animals.

Overseer John Dowker, Hartington, reports that he finds that in compelling the fishermen to use three-inch mesh nets it has increased the size of the fish. He allows no nets to be used in lakes where pickerel are found, and they are getting very plentiful for fishing with rod and line.

He finds the muskrat very plentiful in his district this year, and he recommends the close season to be kept on till the first day of March. The otter are increasing. He has about ten miles of river that does not freeze over, and the otter collect there from the surrounding lakes to winter. And in regard to ducks, he has a large hatching ground for black and grey ducks and found them very plentiful last year; he finds it very hard to protect them from the trappers shooting them in the spring. With regard to partridge, they are very scarce in his district, and he recommends them to be prohibited for two years.

Overseer Henry Drew, Long Lake, reports that the catch for past season was small. In regard to angling permits, he thinks it would give overseers a better chance if guides were licensed, as he has had some trouble getting after some of the anglers, especially on Sharbot Lake, otherwise the fishery laws have been strictly adhered to. As he is now in about the centre of his district, and as he does not allow any hoop nets, and there are none but settlers' licenses issued, he can keep a pretty close watch on all the lakes.

Overseer James Dunlop, Mackey's Station, reports that the people in his district are afraid of the law of last year, and consequently there have been no convictions. In former years there were nets set and quite a lot of fishing done. There is any amount of fish in both the Ottawa River and lake, but no one comes to fish on the Ontario side—they go to the Quebec side.

Overseer Henry Esford, Barriefield, reports that fishing has been very good, and also angling up to late in the fall. All of the fishermen are complaining about the dogfish becoming so numerous. There were tons of them destroyed last season, and the carp are beginning to be seen, but as yet are small. There were dozens of them caught last fall.

Game was very scarce in the fall, especially ducks. Where in other years they were very numerous, this season there were hardly any to be seen. Muskrats seem to be on the increase.

Overseer Adam Greene, Diamond, reports that there are probably no finer places on the Ottawa than the mouth of the Mississippi and the mouth of the Carp Rivers. These waters have plenty of bass, pike and pickerel, and all kinds of coarse fish, and can easily be fished from boat or from shore. There are no fish caught except for local use. The close season has been fairly well observed.

Overseer U. R. Knight, Sunbury, reports that the season of 1907 was as good as that of 1906, if not better. The weather was warm and the catches were quite plentiful. The Americans and tourists appeared to be well satisfied. It is reported that there is a petition going around to have Loughboro Lake closed up from foreigners for a period of three years. In his opinion this would be a wrong move, for as long as the fish are as plentiful as they are, and the Americans and tourists are satisfied with their catches, it would be too bad to have the lake shut up from them. Besides, there is quite a revenue derived from this lake. He judges there were \$250 or \$300 collected from parties fishing there this season, and he himself received \$150.

Overseer A. Knox, Jr., Carleton Place, reports that the game and fishery laws have been well observed during 1907. The supply of game and fish in the waters in his district during the past season, owing to the care and attention expended, has in his opinion greatly improved. In the month of May he found two gill nets that were illegally set, but he could not find out who set them.

Overseer E. T. Loveday, Ottawa, reports as follows:—In regard to fish, bass, pickerel and maskinonge are about the same as other seasons. Some heavy bass have been taken—4, 5, 6 and 6½ lbs.

Sawdust is allowed to go in the river just the same as other years. There was a big kick from boat clubs, fishermen, etc., through the papers, and reporters and others came to see him. He in turn sent them to the Marine and Fishery Department.

Regarding game, compared with other years not so many seizures were made. Seven carcasses of deer were seized and placed in cold storage (shipped from Province of Quebec), but were allowed to proceed to destination upon Dominion Express Co. furnishing affidavits and paying cold storage and other expenses. He is sorry to say that partridge is almost nil. What with the late, cold spring, very little snow in the winter, and the terribly heavy slaughter in past years, by both (so-called) sportsmen and the market hunter, it is almost surprising that there are any birds left. Hunters thought nothing of killing hundreds of birds in a single fall. To-day, or rather this past fall, the largest bag he heard of was 10 birds, and the gentleman told him he must have walked 20 miles for them. Sportsmen here favor closing the season for killing partridge for two or three years, and he says if this is not done, in a couple of years partridge will be a thing of the past. He spent two days at his old favorite place, 60 miles from Ottawa, where he has passed a couple of days nearly every fall for the past 30 years. He walked at least 20 miles and came home without a bird. A few years ago there were thousands of birds.

According to the amount of deer shipped from both Ontario and Quebec, and the reports of hunters, these game animals are more than holding their own. All the hunters he met with were very well satisfied, in fact a great many of them only killed bucks.

There is the same cry about wolves. There is no doubt that wolves do destroy deer, but in the last five years the two-legged wolves have got lessons in fines that he believes has done more good than the bounty on the four-legged fellows.

Early in December a deer was killed within two miles of his house. This was about 2.30 p.m. Before 6 p.m. he had been notified by 'phone by no less than four parties.

Wild ducks are fairly plentiful, some very good bags being made. Plover were scarce. The usual flight did not come that way.

Overseer John McGuire, Jones Falls, reports that the season of 1907, was a very successful one in his district. The hotel keepers, boarding house keepers, livery men, guides, and also the farmers who get a lot of money out of the tourist business, all report that their profits far exceeded any previous year. The anglers or tourists were all as a rule well satisfied with the fishing. The number of those may be imagined by the fact that he collected for anglers' non-resident permits alone at Jones Falls and Chaffeys Locks, the sum of \$440. He says he found the non-resident anglers, who were mostly Americans, perfectly satisfied to pay the sum of \$2 for a permit to fish, some saying they would willingly pay \$5 if we would keep out the nets and protect the fish, and he thinks there is more money for the Canadian

people from the tourist traffic and more revenue for the Government than there is from licenses for gill nets to catch fish for market, which fish are mostly shipped to the United States. He thinks the time has come when commercial fishing with gill nets should be abolished in those waters.

He kept up almost a constant patrol of the waters of his district the past summer. He patrolled every part of it once a month, and some of the back inland lakes twice each month, the effect of this being that he thinks there has been very little, if any, illegal fishing or poaching done there, and on the whole the fishery laws were well observed.

Overseer J. H. Phillips, Smiths Falls, reports that he fitted out the Eva Bell and was ready to start on the 2nd May, and kept up a steady patrol until the 8th November, when the row-boat was used for the remainder of the season.

The past fishing season has been a very satisfactory one, although shorter than usual for tourists. The earlier part was so cold that they were later in coming, but the amount of permits sold in his division was a little in excess of last year, and he finds it is so all the way through. The salmon fishing never was better, and some very weighty specimens have been reeled in. On June 18th several cans of salmon fry, 30,000 in all, were deposited in the Big Rideau. The bass fishing also was good, and some of the sportsmen reached their limit almost every time. But he must say that the laws have been well observed, for he has not had a single conviction for illegal angling during the whole season. The illegal fishing, if any, is done with nets; the old fish pirates cannot resist sticking in a net when they get the overseer's back turned, but they are sure to get pinched. There have been eight convictions and eight gill nets seized in the past season. He would respectfully suggest that the close season for bass be extended to the last of June, as bass were on their beds on the 1st July last, probably owing to the cold season. He would also advocate a \$5 fee instead of \$2 to non-residents, for if fewer sportsmen there would be as much revenue, and it would save the fish. The weather last summer was very rough, high winds and sudden squalls, but on the whole it was a good fishing season.

Overseer Nathaniel Shillington, Burridge, reports that the black bass are decreasing, but the pickerel are on the increase. The sports claim that the pickerel are far more numerous than the bass. There were more sports on the water this last season than usual. The herring are as plentiful as ever. The fishermen did not stay as long on the lakes this season. No violations of the law came under his notice, nor did he hear of any. He believes that if the residents were only allowed to catch enough for their own use, there would be fish there for years to come.

Game was very scarce last season. Partridge never were so scarce, which a good many attribute to the cold spring. The ducks also are diminishing. The muskrat is about the only fur-bearing animal around there.

Overseer William Spence, Athens, reports that it is his opinion, and also the opinion of the guides at Charleston Lake, that the small salmon fry are of little benefit to the lake. They ought to be as large as the largest that were put in a couple of years ago, and then they would be capable of taking care of themselves. He says there is no increase whatever in salmon. Before the limit for salmon, from twenty to thirty a day would be caught by one person, while now hardly the limit can be caught. He thinks the limit for pike should be down to eight or ten. The pike are a favorite fish with certain tourists, and they are satisfied when they catch a ten or twelve pound pike.

If there is no change, they might result as the salmon. Black bass are better than previous years, but are very small. The large-mouthed bass are plentiful.

There are no fishways in the lake. One is needed badly at the outlet of the lake, as the fish go through and cannot get back at the time they should, owing to stop logs being in the lake about the time the fish are migrating. There was just one case of illegal salmon fishing, but he got several gill nets.

He thinks the duck shooting law should be strictly looked after by all overseers, because he has found out there is an increase in the number of ducks in these lakes by not allowing shooting before sunrise and after sunset; it gives the ducks a chance to feed. Partridge are scarce.

Overseer Jas. S. Stewart, Lanark, reports that during the past year there has not been any fishing in his district for export, no licenses having been issued, and no net fishing of any kind. There are no game fish there yet, excepting bass, the season for which has been fairly good for local anglers. There have been several attempts made there to stock the waters with pickerel, but it has not yet been successful. Suckers and other coarse fish devour the spawn of bass and other game fish. There have not been any violations of the Fishery Act, the close season having been well observed.

Overseer James Townsend, Long Point, reports that he visited the waters under his supervision at various times, and only one violation came to his notice, for which he imposed a fine. A number of tourists visit these waters during the summer months, and report the fishing for the past season fairly good. The \$2 angling permit he thinks a good thing. Much dissatisfaction exists among the people over commercial fishing, as they think the netting rids the waters of too many fish. While some means should be used to keep down the ling, catfish, eels and suckers, he thinks pike should be protected. He would like to draw the attention of the Department to the re-stocking of Singleton Lake with bass, and Red Horse Lake with salmon fry, as he fears they will not hold out.

Overseer J. R. Wight, Newboro, reports that during the past season in his district he did not detect a single violation of the fish and game laws. The residents in the vicinity of the lake co-operated in keeping a strict watch over the game and fish. In most of the lakes the fish are reported more plentiful, with the exception of salmon and small-mouthed bass. He would recommend that the fee of \$2 for non-residents be left as it is, except where they bring their own boats and guides, when the fee for angling permits should be \$5. Non-residents fishing in his district seem inclined to protect the fish more than anglers from nearby small towns. This latter class seem anxious to take all the law allows them, and take their whole catch away. Within six miles of Newboro there is possibly the best lake trout fishing in Ontario. Last season was the first time it had been tried, and every day brings fish ranging from 10 to 26 lbs. Newboro is the nearest port to those lakes, and is reached by railroad, steamer or stage. They have telegraph, telephone, three mails daily, two good hotels, several boarding houses, a bank and the best boat livery in Ontario. A petition is now in circulation to have some of the lakes re-stocked with salmon and black bass fry. He strongly recommends granting herring licenses to proper parties who reside near the various lakes. In lakes where there are salmon, the licenses should be withheld until Nov. 5th, when the salmon have done spawning. As the law is now, salmon can be caught in October, which is the spawning time in all the lakes near Newboro.

Overseer D. E. Younghusband, South March, reports that during the year 1907, the law was fairly well observed in his district, with a few exceptions. There was very little angling done. The fish generally caught are pike, suckers, bullheads, perch, sunfish, sturgeon, catfish, a few pickerel, and an occasional small bass. He thinks that trout might be introduced into the Ottawa River. If the Georgian Bay Canal goes ahead, and the proposed work of raising the water about five feet in this district is done, there should be room for a good supply of trout. The waterfowl would then have a better feeding ground.

Game was fairly plentiful, and close seasons and Sundays very well observed. One fine was imposed for Sunday shooting, and two guns were confiscated. In his district only an occasional partridge was seen, although ducks were numerous.

PETERBORO, NORTHUMBERLAND, VICTORIA AND OTHER INLAND COUNTIES.

Overseer Bradshaw, Lindsay, reports that bass and maskinonge were very plentiful in the waters of his division below Lindsay, and good catches of these fish were made. He is of the opinion that a decided increase in the number of maskinonge is visible over last year; this he attributes to the growing feeling amongst all good citizens that it is a great wrong to destroy the parent fish in their spawning season, and the dread of heavy fines being imposed by others less scrupulous, whose only aim is to escape the strong arm of the law, if they can.

The opening of fishing in Scugog Lake on the 2nd September last was welcomed by many people who were not allowed to fish in that lake for the last two years. Bass were plentiful, and some maskinonge were also caught there, but, owing to low water, and the weedy condition thereof, fishing was not as good as some expected it would be after two years of a rest.

The water has risen in Sturgeon Lake, and the river below the dam at Lindsay to its normal depth, while in Scugog Lake, although not as high as it usually is at this time of the year, there is a great improvement in its height over what it was in the past summer, and if the winter is not too severe the fish are not likely to suffer from the lowness of the water. The catch of coarse fish was about the same as last year.

He is strongly of opinion that the close season for maskinonge should begin on April 1st, instead of the 15th, as he knows from practical experience, having often seen maskinonge on their spawning beds in the first week of April, and he also believes that the number of bass and maskinonge which is now allowed is too many.

There is one fishway in his division, and it seems to work all right in spring when there is high water, and this is when it is needed. However, it is reported that a new dam is to be built at Lindsay, and if so there will have to be a new fishway also, if one is still kept in the dam.

The law was fairly well kept in his division during the last year. Only three breaches (killing maskinonge) came to his knowledge, and the parties were promptly fined and the matter reported to the Department at the time.

Mill owners and others gave no trouble during the season.

The amalgamation of the game and fish protection seems to work all right. As a rule, when patrolling to guard the fish, water-fowl and fur-bearing animals that make their homes along the water, also receive protection at the same time, so that extra work is avoided in each case.

Overseer T. C. Caskey, Blairton, reports that he visited all the inland lakes, and found the law observed fairly well. There were not so many tourists during the past season, and all of them had permits procured in Toronto, Port Hope or Cobourg. He has been all through the district at different times, and could not find any violation of the Fisheries Act. Fish are plentiful in Round Lake, Belmont and Crow Lake. At Sandy Lake and Twin Lake the bass are numerous, but much smaller than in other lakes.

He found only one man who had broken the game law, whom he fined.

Overseer C. H. Cassan, Campbellford, reports that during the summer of 1907, the fishing in his district from Campbellford to Trent Bridge and Crow River was as good as in any of the late years. The bass were a little smaller, and not so numerous as formerly, while the lunge were a little smaller but much more numerous. He would recommend that these waters be re-stocked with bass. This could be easily done, as a suitable place along these waters could be found for establishing a hatchery at very small expense. The district was visited by a considerable number of American anglers, as well as by a number from other parts of Ontario. He would also recommend that guides be required to have a license at a very small fee.

Overseer William Clarkson, Lakehurst, reports that the catch of bass and maskinonge in his division was up to the average, there being some very large fish caught. The tourist trade is increasing, the two dollar angling permit giving good satisfaction. The fishermen report that the catch of salmon trout in Catchacoma Lake, and those other lakes north, was below the average, due to cold weather. The fishery regulations and close seasons were well observed. The mill owners observe the law fairly well as to dumping refuse in the waters. There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer J. F. Cryderman, Norham, reports that his division is that part of the River Trent between Campbellford Bridge and Hickory Island, and streams emptying into the same. For several years there has been a large number of licenses granted for netting in his division, which has had a tendency to deplete the waters of fish. Since the netting has been stopped there has been a very marked improvement in the catch by angling, the past season having been the best in years. He believes the fishery laws have been well observed, and it is generally conceded that there has been less illegal fishing during the past season than for years. Illegal netting is nearly or quite abandoned in his division. In one or two instances mill refuse has been found being dumped in streams that empty into Trent River, but after notifying the parties the practice has been discontinued. He has almost succeeded in stamping out the catching of small fish in nets in the streams in that district for fishing in Lake Ontario, which has prevailed to quite an extent for a number of years. The people of his district were very much pleased when the Department discontinued the licenses for nets, and they consider it would be unwise to grant them in future, at least for a considerable time.

Overseer J. A. Cunningham, Maynooth, reports that lake trout and speckled trout are the only fish caught in his division, and they are caught by local fishermen, who report the catch very satisfactory and about the same as previous years.

No fish of either kind were sold or exported, and for home consumption he would say that from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. would cover the catch, as near as can be estimated.

He is not aware that any abuses exist.

The close seasons have been well observed. After he has explained the matter, the settlers are anxious to protect the fish.

He has not heard of a single case of illegal fishing.

There is one saw mill in his district where the sawdust and refuse are allowed to go into the river, which is disastrous to the fish for about four miles below the mill before the sawdust is arrested in another mill pond containing brook trout.

There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer Edward Fleming, Hastings, reports that there have not been many violations of the Fisheries Act come under his notice from Hastings to the Narrows, or in his division, and angling and trolling have been good. There have been some fine catches reported, and the guides in Hastings claim the men they have rowed for went away quite pleased. There is a power house in Hastings, where the fish, after spawning, gathered in the swift water. He found that there was spearing going on under it in the raceway, and he spoke to the owner, who helped him board it up, and from that on he had no complaints. He finds that since the nets were taken out the bass and maskinonge are getting much more plentiful, and altogether the sportsmen and local fishermen who fish on the division of this River Trent seem perfectly satisfied.

Overseer John Green, Marmora, reports that he only saw one fish light out in 1907, but could not catch them, as the wind was in their favor. The water was about two and one-half to three feet higher in Crow Lake than in the two previous years, and the fishing was not as good. The water stayed up longer and higher in the spring, which he hopes has covered the eggs. Some years the eggs are left bare from water going down. He believes it would be a good idea to have a fish channel through the dam at Marmora, as it would let the maskinonge go up and down.

Overseer J. H. Hess, Hastings, reports that he finds a great improvement in the bass and maskinonge fishing since the removing of the hoop nets, especially maskinonge. The small bass is particularly plentiful, and the law regarding the taking of small bass and maskinonge has been well adhered to by all anglers. The catch of bass was somewhat smaller than other years, but judging from the quantity of small bass that there seem to be in the water, in the course of a short time the bass fishing will be again up to the standard. The law regarding fishing has been well observed.

Overseer J. E. Irish, Vennachar, reports that the catch of fish in his district was small, owing to the fact that he would not recommend licenses in any of the trout lakes. In November he visited a few of the lakes, and found nothing illegal going on. The fishery regulations were well observed. The two dollar permits gave good satisfaction, but, as he did not receive them until late in the season, he only sold one.

The mill owners observed the law fairly well.

Partridge were scarce this year; wild ducks were not any more numerous than last year; muskrats are scarce; and deer are as numerous as in other years.

Overseer W. H. Johnson, Harwood, reports that this has been a remarkably good year for fish and the protection of spawn, as the water stayed about the same all through the close season. The law has been fairly well observed. Two violations came to his notice. He found the parties with spears and rifles, took their outfit, imposed a fine, and returned the outfit after close season under warning. Quite a number of Americans visited Rice Lake. Fish were plentiful, and they, as well as others, were well satisfied with the catch.

In regard to duck shooting, he would suggest that decoys be set not more than 100 yards from any hard shore, and no shooting done from rice beds, as it is the feeding ground for the ducks. Shooting from the rice beds drives the ducks from the lake.

Overseer John Jones, Fenelon Falls, reports that there has been no illegal fishing in these waters since his appointment, that he is aware of, although he has kept close watch at all times.

The fishing in these waters during the summer of 1907 was better than ever before, which would show that the fish are on the increase. There is one thing he wishes to draw attention to, namely: The water on the dams at Fenelon Falls, Rosedale and Bobcaygeon is kept too high during spawning time and the water goes out on the low lands around the borders of the lakes. The fish then go out to the warm shallow water to spawn, then the water after a time recedes and leaves the spawn on the dry lands. No doubt but this diminishes the quantity of fish materially.

Overseer Thos. H. Johnston, Royston, reports that fish is a very scarce article in his division. There is no net fishing done there, and a person cannot go out in the evening and catch fish as in years past. The tourists also complain of no fish. Some advise him to get calico bass, or croppy, as some call it—a good fish, and very prolific. But he says the great impediments are the dams on the Magnetewan River, and the absence of fish slides. There is not a fishway on the whole Magnetewan River. He has gone down it, and it is obstructed all the way by dams.

There were no fish sold there—only what were imported.

The great obstructions are the lumbermen's dams, and they should be compelled to put in fishways. The only attempt at a fishway was done by Knight Bros. at Burk's Falls—from there to Bying Inlet there are some twelve or fifteen high dams.

The close seasons have been well observed. He has always put up notices about this.

There were no fines imposed. He caught a few fishing without permits, but they immediately bought them.

During the summer he visited Rainy Lake, Doe Lake, Cecebe Lake and Ahmic Lake. The first two lakes have a few tourists from our own Province, while the two latter are getting quite popular for Americans, four new houses being built last summer, and one hotel on Ahmic Lake. The majority of the tourists get permits at Niagara. He happened to visit this lake in a very stormy time, but he waited, and watched some parties fishing, who willingly bought permits. He visited every American hamlet and house on the whole lake. A great many deny fishing at all, and he has to watch them, but they are getting to understand the law better. There is another lake coming into prominence—Sand Lake near Kearney in Armour township. Several houses are being built there.

Overseer Wellington Lean, Apsley, reports that the close season and fishery regulations were well observed, there being only one case of illegal fishing, in which case a fine was imposed and reported to the Department.

The mill owners observe the law, and there is no sawdust or mill refuse allowed to go in the water. There are no fishways in his division.

The granting of angling permits to non-residents, he thinks a good thing. All seem perfectly satisfied to take out permits and pay the sum required.

A larger number of tourists visited Loon Lake this summer than usual. All report good fishing. More tourists are expected next summer, as there will be another summer boarding house built.

Overseer J. R. McAllister, Gore's Landing, reports that there were more maskinonge taken in 1907 than for years, one weighing 32½ lbs., and a great many over 20 lbs. But there were fewer small-mouth black bass taken in 1907 than he can remember since 1895. There was very little illegal fishing in his division. He found two farmers trying to kill fish on the marsh behind Jubilee Point, but he got them before they got any fish and took the spear from them. He also got a gill net in Kent's Creek about five miles up the Otonabee River. It had killed three maskinonge; the net was 100 feet long.

Ducks are quite plentiful, but there were not many killed. What few were killed were got out of blinds built in the water some 150 yards from shore. He wishes that blind building in the open water in Rice Lake was stopped, as it drives a great many ducks to Lake Ontario in the day time.

Overseer A. W. McIntyre, Keene, reports that there was a good catch of fish in his division—an increase, he thinks, over the previous year. They were all consumed in the neighborhood. There were no infractions to report. The close seasons were strictly observed.

Overseer Enoch Merriam, Harwood, reports that the fish were as plentiful last spring as ever he knew them to be, and the water was in their favor. The law was very well observed, with few exceptions, and after the fishing started the catch was good. He saw several, and heard of more, maskinonge, that weighed twenty pounds each. There were about as many Americans there as usual, and they were all well pleased.

Ducks were not so plentiful as usual. A good many were under the impression that as the spring was so late and cold, the young ducks did not have time to become well fledged and come south with the older ones.

Overseer F. J. Moore, Lakefield, reports that the laws have been fairly well observed on Stony Lake waters during the year, by the settlers. The catch of bass and maskinonge was not quite so large the latter part of the season as in other years. This was caused by the waters being very low during the year.

He issued about 173 fishery permits, and would suggest that the guides be asked to take out a license, and that they be compelled to see that the fishermen observe the laws while they are in their employ.

He would also recommend that the Stony Lake waters be restocked with parent bass this year, as it is of great importance that the supply of bass be kept up in these waters in order to encourage tourists who come there to fish.

Overseer J. W. Morton, St. Ola, reports that the catch of fish last year was not as large as the previous year. There seemed to be plenty of fish, but they did not bite so well; high water was supposed to be the cause. No illegal fishing came under his notice, and no fines were imposed or any confiscation of nets or fishing apparatus made. There was no sawdust or anything injurious to fish allowed to be thrown into the water to his knowledge.

Overseer Garner Nichols, Bobcaygeon, reports that the catch of fish was about the same as 1906, but there were smaller maskinonge caught this year, which had to be put back into the water.

Deer in his locality were very plentiful, there having been somewhere in the neighborhood of 112 killed round Bass Lake, Long Lake, Black Duck Lake and Round Lake, and he is glad to say the law was well kept. There was no muskrat trapping done there in the fall.

Overseer P. Pilon, Sudbury, reports that the year 1907 was the first year he was employed as overseer, and he cannot say whether there was an

increase or decrease. The only licensee in his district reported a catch of about 100 lbs. of mixed fish, and he did not apply for renewal.

All fish caught were used for home consumption. No abuses existed, so far as he knows. The several close seasons were well observed. No illegal fishing came to his notice. The fish are not prevented from free circulation by mill owners, and no injury is done by sawdust or mill refuse thrown into the water in his district. There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer H. R. Purcell, Colebrook, reports that bass are increasing in the Massanoga, Marble and Long Lakes. There is one of the finest summer resorts on Lake Massanoga in the Province, and fine hotel owned by Dr. Price. Several of the lakes in that district have been stocked with black bass, and some with the large-mouthed bass, and those put in three years ago are twelve and thirteen inches long.

With the exception of a couple of complaints and a few nets destroyed by him, the law has been very well kept. One case was dismissed, one allowed to go on suspended sentence, and one party fined \$5.

His district is somewhat large, some seventy-five miles in length, with some of the finest bass and trout lakes in the Province.

As regards game, deer this season was plentiful, but not so many were taken out as some seasons on account of the swamps being full of water and cold. A deer will run a long way before taking to the water in cold weather.

Overseer Neil Sinclair, Glenarm, reports that there was very little fishing done in his district, and very few bass or maskinonge were taken during the past season. No violations of the Fisheries Act were brought to his notice. The laws were well observed.

Wild duck were not so plentiful as in other years, and very few wild geese were on the lake this fall. Muskrat are not as numerous, and mink are very scarce. There are no deer in his district.

Overseer William Smith, Gravenhurst, reports that the fishing operations of 1907 have been equal to any former years. The number of anglers has increased, and some of them report the fishing very satisfactory, in fact the fishing in the immediate vicinity of Gravenhurst has greatly improved and some splendid large bass have been landed by local sportsmen.

The close seasons have been well observed, and the game and fishery laws generally. Except in two cases no violations of the law came to his notice, and these two were of catching bass under size. The offenders were convicted and fined \$5 and costs each.

The law respecting the pollution of the waters was not violated, as great care is taken by the several mill owners to keep the sawdust and other refuse out of the lakes.

Overseer C. St. Charles, Madoc, reports that he has given careful supervision during the close season of 1907, and has had no instance of illegal fishing brought to his notice. He sold one angler's license during 1907. In former years there was considerable fishing done during the close season, but this has been stopped and the laws have been very well observed. The fishing in Moira Lake during the past season has been very good, the principal fish caught being pickerel, black bass and maskinonge. Large quantities of the spawn of those fish are destroyed annually by the eels, cat-fish and suckers that abound in those waters.

Overseer D. C. Stuart, Codrington, reports that he has taken every precaution in regard to the fishing and game under his supervision. He has not issued any licenses or permits during the year, nor found any person violating the law, therefore has not collected any fines. There has not been

any net fishing in his territory during the past two years, therefore there appears to be quite an increase of fish, judging from the great number of small fish that are there now compared with two years ago.

Overseer B. H. Sweet, Bancroft, reports that the fishery and game laws were fairly well observed in his district in 1907. The angling was very good in that locality last year. He seized one net illegally set for trout in Clear Lake in the Township of Dungannon, but he could not find the owner of the net.

As for the game laws, they have been fairly observed. He has not heard of any complaints.

Overseer Thomas Swift, Port Perry, reports that in the early part of the season the law was well observed, as he did not see nor hear of anyone spearing fish. The season was so cold and rough that the fish had to spawn in the deep water. There is any amount of small bass and maskinonge in Lake Scugog this season. Owing to the water being so low, and the rice so high, not many fish were caught—some bass, but no maskinonge. The water has not been so high for the last ten years.

Overseer W. H. Switzer, Gooderham, reports that there is only one small lake in his district (known as Horseshoe Lake), containing bass. They were placed in the lake by a settler in 1901, and now there is plenty for the settlers near by. There are also German carp in the same lake, placed there by a settler some years ago, but it seems they cannot be caught, although they may be seen. There are a number of fine lakes in that locality which he thinks ought to be stocked with black bass and salmon trout, as they contain only coarse fish, such as shiners, catfish, chubs and perch. The settlers have caught quite a number of bass in Horseshoe Lake and placed them in other lakes to stock them.

The close season for fish and game was well observed. He heard of one instance of illegal fishing, and that was with night lines. There was an increase in the catch of bass and trout, some weighing 13 lbs. All were used for home consumption, none exported or sold, so far as he knows.

There are no fishways in his district. There are nine saw mills, but none of the refuse is thrown into the water.

He heard of no illegal hunting going on. The deer killed this season were not up to the average in number, but there was quite a number shipped out of his district.

Overseer Fred. Taylor, Huntsville, reports that he had many complaints during the months of September and October about netting, and spent considerable time trying to bring the parties to justice. But it would require all his time at this season of the year to anywhere near cope with the netting that is going on. He does not think the fish are increasing in Vernon, Fairy and Peninsula lakes, and he believes the lowering of the water by taking out stop logs at locks at close of navigation has considerable to do with it. He would recommend close season from Sept. 1st instead of Sept. 15th, as female trout are full of spawn after that date. These are the fish the people are after, and if not protected more than at the present they will soon be a scarce article.

There are no fishways in his district to his knowledge.

Overseer Ira Toole, Omemeë, reports that the fishing during the summer was fairly good for maskinonge and bass, but the former were chiefly small in size, owing he believes to the large ones having been caught for some years past by snaring through the ice in winter, but with proper protection he thinks they will become plentiful again in a couple of years. There

were seven violations, all being for the same offence—snaring maskinonge, and the usual fine was imposed in each case, which seems to have considerably lessened the amount of illegal fishing up to the present time.

There are no fishways in his division, although there is one badly needed there, as the maskinonge come up to the mill dam and cannot get any further in the spring of the year. There has been no trouble up to the present time with sawdust here, as there is only one saw mill, and the owner observes the law in that respect.

Wild ducks were plentiful until the season opened, and then they seemed to fly away before daylight and did not return to the rice until after dark. Muskrats are becoming more plentiful, as trappers are beginning to find out that it pays to observe the law and protect the rats during the close season, and he believes from his own experience, with the close season as it is at present, and if it is properly observed, they will continue to increase in numbers, as the fall trapping and the cutting of their houses open in winter is where the trouble has been with the muskrat. Mink are becoming very scarce in that locality, and if they are not protected in some way before long they will be a thing of the past around there.

Overseer John Traves, Sr., Fraserburg, reports that for the past two years in his vicinity he had found that deer have increased considerably, and beaver have also increased in numbers. Partridges were scarce, and he blames dogs for destroying the eggs and young birds before they are able to take care of themselves.

Overseer John Watson, Cæsarea, reports that, as the fishing on Lake Scugog has been prohibited for the past two years with the 2,200 small and adult bass put into the lake in 1904-5-6, he thinks that they have a fairly good supply of fish at present. As the fishing season did not open on that lake until the 2nd of September, there was a fine lot of maskinonge caught for that late season. There was but little fishing done for bass. There were more small bass around the shallow water the past season than he has ever seen in the past 42 years. He says that the spawning season has been fairly well observed, and very little illegal fishing (if any), has been done. He made four convictions for buying and selling maskinonge.

He also made six convictions for violation of the game laws. There were but two Americans fishing in his district the past season, as the season came in so late. As our mink are not protected at present, he would advise that they be protected, as they are the most valuable fur-bearing animal in Ontario to-day.

Overseer John Watt, Peterboro, reports that he has a very difficult task, and a never ending one, watching his territory, it being in and around the city. Nevertheless, the law is being better observed now than any time in his recollection. The catch of bass, maskinonge and catfish has been very good as to numbers, but small in size. The waters there are being overfished. It is quite common to see twenty canoes trawling at one time in a radius of half a mile, and this is kept up all summer. There are great numbers of suckers caught at the dams in the early spring when running. There have been a few good specimens of pickerel caught this year and last—the result of fry deposited about five years ago. No noticeable damage from sawdust or mill refuse, and no fishways in his territory, but considerable injury is done by the lowering and raising water levels in the spawning season. There has been some illegal fishing, but less than in past years. He imposed a fine on six persons for violations of the law, and seized three gill nets. He sold six game dealers' and seven hotel keepers' licenses, and disposed of eight angling permits to tourists passing through the city, all

of which were cheerfully paid. There have been complaints of fish being sold in the city, brought in by squaws, Indians and settlers from Rice and Chemong Lakes principally, but no one is brave enough to give the information necessary for a conviction. He spent a great deal of fruitless time on this affair. They have so many spotters and sympathizers who keep them posted on the movements of the officer, that it makes it very difficult to catch them red-handed. It would require an overseer to go around in disguise. If a small fee were levied, say fifty cents a rod or line, he believes all would most willingly pay to have the fishing better looked after, and he thinks they would take more interest in the preservation of our fish and game.

Fines and Confiscations during the year 1907 on Account of Fisheries:
7 Spears; 5 Jacklights; 1 Dip net; 30 Trap nets; 65 Gill nets, and 8,190 yards of same; 3 Seines; 6 Hoop nets; 1 Night line; 8 Boats; 58 Boxes of fish. Amount of fines, \$956.94.

Game: Amount of fines and confiscations, \$1,462.71.

Biological Department,
University of Toronto,
December 31st, 1907.

E. TINSLEY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Game and Fisheries.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to report on the operations carried on at the Biological Station, Georgian Bay, during the summer of 1907.

The following workers were in attendance during the season: Dr. E. M. Walker, Lecturer in Zoology; Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Instructor; Mr. E. V. Cowdry, and Mr. W. J. Fraser, students all of the University of Toronto.

Considerable progress was made in the collection and study of aquatic animals bearing on the natural history of fishes, particularly the study of the life histories of aquatic insects, of fish parasites in relation to their hosts, and the microscopic life of the water.

The experiments begun in the former season with a view to the relation of size of mesh in nets to the size of fish taken were continued, in-shore fishes being used for the purpose. Owing to the inclemency of the weather it was not possible to continue the work on the measurement of fishes taken by fishermen in nets of authorized mesh.

Further collections were made illustrating the food and growth of in-shore fishes.

Arrangements were made for tagging experiments with the object of studying the movements of the black bass. The experiments will be begun on the opening of next season and the co-operation of sportsmen and others will be invited in reporting the locality and the weight and sex of the fish taken.

The station has now in preparation a card catalogue which when completed will furnish an index to the fauna of the region.

Yours respectfully,

B. A. BENSLEY,
Assistant Director.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE STEAMER "LURLINE" DURING PART OF SEASON 1907 ON LAKE ERIE, RIVERS DETROIT AND ST. CLAIR, AND LAKE HURON.

Left Walkerville October 15th at 4 p.m., and arrived at Amherstburg at 6 p.m., and stopped all night. Mr. Holden and Mr. Shooan were on board. Left Amherstburg next morning at 7 for Pelee Island, south wind blowing hard, and returned to Amherstburg for the night, and spent all next day there waiting for orders. On the 18th we left again at 7 a.m. and went in to the harbor at Kingsville, where we stopped the balance of the day, leaving again next morning at 9, going down around the Pelee Point, and from there to Wheatley, where we overhauled two steamers, the "Dresden" and the "Louise" of Sandusky, both with fish on board and found them all O.K. Returned to Pelee Island west dock, thence back to Amherstburg at 9.30 p.m. Weather stormy, rain and wind northeast blowing hard. Sunday morning at eight it was still raining hard when we left for Windsor, where we arrived at 10.30 a.m. From there we went to Walkerville, and next day went out on Lake St. Clair and looked over the pound nets, which we found to be all O.K., and returned to Walkerville at 2 p.m., where Mr. Holden and Mr. Shooan left the "Lurline," and as the engine was not running properly, we remained there for repairs. The engineer left, as he did not understand the engine. We stayed over at Walkerville until October 25th, when we left at noon for Lake Huron. Wind blowing hard. Stopped at Courtwright all night. Left again next morning at seven, and stopped at Sarnia, to repair engine, and left at eleven for Goderich. Arrived off Goderich at 5.10 p.m., and there ran upon a submerged crib at 5.20. We then worked at the boat until midnight with the tug "Horton" but could not pull her off, so left to wait for morning. The weather at that time was calm. Went out to the boat at daylight, and found she was filled with water. Wind at that time was northwest, and commenced to blow hard. Returned and got tug "Horton" and lighter and returned to wreck and stripped all the gear that could be got off and left her at 10 a.m. with the wind fresh and the seas making fast.

On Monday the 28th there was nothing left of the hull of "Lurline" boiler and engine on the crib, both having been washed off.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE YACHT "I'LL SEE" AND OTHER PATROL BOATS ON THE GEORGIAN BAY AND THE NORTH CHANNEL DURING THE YEAR 1907.

The "I'll See" left Penetang on Tuesday the 30th April at 3 p.m. on her first trip up the North Shore, and arrived at Muskoka Mills at 5 p.m. in a snow storm. The weather was very cold. The next few days we patrolled among the islands and bays searching for nets, but found only one trap net, which we destroyed. By the end of the week the weather was so rough we had to put in to Go Home Bay for shelter, and while looking around there we found some gill nets, which we lifted. We remained there all night, and went to Penetang on Sunday morning.

The following week we patrolled around One Tree Island, Indian Harbor, Burrowes Point, Shawanaga Bay, Point au Baril, and McCoy's Island. At the latter place we saw some Indians fishing illegally, but, as our engine was not in good working order, they got away from us. After stopping the engine we could not start it again, so we towed the yacht with our patrol boat to a place of shelter, where we had to stop for two or three days on account of the rough weather.

On Monday the 13th May we left Toad Island and patrolled around where there had been seining done in other years, but we saw no signs of any fishing. We then went through Shebeshekong to Thistle Island, and arrived at Moon River at 6.15 p.m. On Tuesday, while patrolling Sweets Bay, we found two trap nets, which we burnt, and the next day two more in the Moon River Channel. Searched the remainder of the week, but found nothing. Spent Saturday in Penetang cleaning and painting.

The weather was too rough and stormy to do any patrolling until the following Thursday, when we went to Giants Tomb Island, but, although there was formerly quite an amount of illegal fishing done there, we saw no signs of any, so returned to Penetang and remained over Friday the 24th May, it being a holiday. Left Penetang for Victoria Harbor at 8 a.m., and as it was blowing hard we had all the sea that our boat could stand. We captured one trap net, which we burnt, and then returned to Penetang, where we had to remain until Wednesday on account of the bad weather. We had to put out two anchors to keep our boat from blowing ashore. Wednesday and Thursday we patrolled Woodruff and Whalesback Shoals, Kennebec Island and Moon River. We found no nets, but found a lot of dead pickerel, which had been caught and put in pens to keep until the open season, but we were keeping such a strict watch they could not be taken to market. For several days we were unsuccessful in finding anything irregular, but on Friday, June 7th, at the Bustard Islands we found a seine drying on the rocks, which we confiscated; and the next day as we were entering the harbor at Killarney we saw two men with a seine in a punt, but they got to the shore and escaped. We got the seine and punt, but found nothing more.

On Monday the 10th June, we left for Little Current, where we saw Mr. Oliver and got a list of licenses from him. I told Mr. Oliver our engine was not working well enough to take him over his division, and he said that around Killarney was where there was need of someone to look after things. We had to remain all next day at Little Current, as it was blowing too hard to leave. We started on Wednesday for Killarney, where we got one seine and a trap net, both of which we burnt. We then went and looked at the books of the Dominion Fish Co., and the Wolverine Fish Co., to see who were selling fish. I found the names of some Indians who had no licenses, and who had sold a few. I told the buyers that if they bought any more, they would have to pay a fine. We left Killarney on Thursday, and when about eight miles from the Bustard Islands, the engine stopped, and it was one hour before we could get under way. The wind was blowing too hard the next few days to do any patrolling. We made several attempts, but always had to turn back, on account of the rough sea. The engine also gave us a good deal of trouble, stopping every now and again.

On Friday the 21st June I went to Toronto to report about the engine, and was given orders to get a gasoline launch and go to Point au Baril and seize a tug and nets that were being fished without a license. We could not get a launch until Monday the 24th, and then, as the rain was coming down in torrents, and it was an open boat, we could not start until the next day. We arrived at 3 p.m. and seized the tug. The party said that as his nets were all in the water it would be some days before we could get all his nets lifted. The following two days the weather was too rough to venture out, but on Friday the tug went out and lifted one gang of nets, and on Saturday another. Monday and Tuesday were too foggy to go out, so we spent the time drying the nets we had ashore. Wednesday being a fine day we got another gang lifted, on Thursday another, and on Friday the last gang. Saturday being a fine day, all hands worked at the nets trying to get them

dried, also on Monday and Tuesday. As there had been nothing done towards repairing the "I'll See" there was little patrolling done for the rest of the month. I got an occasional chance to go among the islands, but found nothing irregular.

On Thursday, the 1st August, went to Point au Baril on the steamer "Lee" with a number of tourists who were going on a fishing trip. I asked them to show their permits, and found they were 14 short, so they bought them from me. For a week or ten days we went between Parry Sound and Penetang on the steamers "Lee" and "City of Toronto," waiting while the Department was trying to get a boat. On Monday, August 19th, we left Penetang, with the steamer "Mary L.," calling at Minnecog on our way to Muskoka Landing for the night. On Tuesday the wind was too strong for us to go up the shore, so we spent the day patrolling among the islands. On Wednesday we left Muskoka Landing, and called at the Iron City Club, where we were told the fishing was not as good as other years, and that the law was well observed. We then went to Moon River, where we took on some wood. We tied up at Wassoon Island for the night, and next day called at Copperhead, Spider Bay, Sans Soucie, and then on to Parry Sound, where we had to tie up, on account of the strong wind. On our way we saw nothing irregular. On Friday we left Parry Sound and went by Shebeshekong to the Ojibway Hotel in the Point au Baril Channel.

The guests were nearly all gone. At Hang Dog we found two men who had caught 52 bass in one day. We took them back to Point au Baril, where they paid their fine of \$20 each. It being too late in the day to go any further, we remained at Point au Baril over night, and as the weather was too rough to go out, we were compelled to stay for three days. We went into Sturgeon Bay and cut some fuel, as we were getting short.

On Tuesday August 27th we went by Hang Dog and Bayfield to Byng Inlet, where we took on wood, and saw Mr. Knight, who said that there was nothing doing there in the way of fishing. We then went as far as Key River, where we stopped for the night. Next day we visited the Busters, where we found the fishermen taking out their nets and getting ready to leave. Their nets were ruined by the bark off saw logs. We next called at Killarney, and then at Little Current where we took on wood and supplies, and left, with Mr. Oliver on board, for Kagawong for the night. The fishermen there said they had had better fishing than for some years. From there within the next few days we went to Gore Bay, Meldrum Bay, Cockburn Island, Kitchener Island, Rickett's Harbor, Duck Island, Providence Bay, South Bay, Rattlesnake Harbor, Squaw Island, Centre Island, and back to Little Current, where we took on wood, and remained over Sunday.

On Monday, September 9th, we left Little Current with Mr. Oliver on board, and went to Killarney, where there were complaints about some parties not lifting their pound nets for three weeks, but found there was no truth in these complaints. Next day Mr. Oliver returned to Little Current, and on our way down we called at Black Point. We patrolled for a few days around Byng Inlet, Point au Baril, Shawanaga, Oak Islands, Mink Islands, Copperhead and Muskoka Mills, and on Saturday the 14th arrived at Penetang. On Monday received a telegram from Mr. Holden to come to Parry Sound, so we put on wood and left that evening, took Mr. Holden on board next day and went to Byng Inlet, next day to French River, and thence to Killarney, where we had to remain all day on account of the weather. It was too rough to go to Squaw Island, where Mr. Holden wished to go and see the fishermen. It was still too rough on Friday, so in the afternoon we left for Little Current and had a very rough trip.

On Saturday we left for Kagawong, remaining there over Sunday. On Monday we started for Meldrum Bay, but had to go in to Barry Bay for shelter, as the wind was too strong for our boat. After the wind went down we continued our journey to Meldrum Bay, where we had to stay for two days owing to the rough weather. Mr. Holden left on Wednesday evening by the steamer "Caribou" to return to Penetang. On Thursday we left for Meldrum Bay on our return trip, and when we were off Gore Bay the wind blew so hard from the northwest we had to run in to Gore Bay for shelter. The fishermen said they had not had as rough weather in two years.

On Friday the 27th September, the weather being more favorable, we left for Little Current, where we took on wood for fuel, and saw Mr. Oliver, who said there was nothing for us to look after round there. From there we went to Killarney, where we had to remain all next day. Sunday being more favorable, but not by any means a nice day, we left for Collins Inlet and Beaverstone, and on to the Bustards for the night. The fishermen there said the weather had been so rough they had only been out once in ten days. In the afternoon of Monday we went to the mouth of the French River, where we could get on the inside channel, and went by Dead Island and inside to Byng Inlet. From there to Point au Baril and Camel's Rock, and to Penetang.

On Thursday, October 3rd, we patrolled at Green Island and Quarry Island, and in the bay near Pine Point. We were wind bound all next day, and could do no patrolling. On Saturday went to Waubauskene, where we found the fishermen getting their nets ready for the fall fishing. On Monday the 7th, I left Penetang and went to Walkerville to go on the steamer "Lurline."

On Tuesday the 29th October I returned to Penetang from Goderich, after the "Lurline" was wrecked, and remained in Penetang until the 4th November, when I left with the steamer "Mary L." for the North Shore, spending the night at Jubilee Island, as well as the whole of the next day. We saw no fishermen on our way up the shore. The next two days we visited Point au Baril and Byng Inlet, and on Friday the 8th, the weather being more favorable, with Mr. Knight on board, we went to Dead Island, where we made a seizure of the boats and nets of two fishermen, it being the close season. When we got to Byng Inlet we fined them \$10 each, and the boats and nets were left with Overseer Knight at Byng Inlet. We then took on some wood for fuel, and left for Point au Baril, but when we got to Duffey Island it was blowing too hard for us to go out, so we tied up and waited two days for better weather. On Friday we went to Point au Baril, and from there to Indian Harbor, and on Saturday to Penetang. As the small bays were freezing over, and our boat was not ironed to break ice, we took all that belonged to the Department off the boat, and stored it away for the winter.

REPORT OF THE WORK DONE BY THE PATROL STEAMER "PEARL" DURING THE
SEASON OF 1907 ON THE GEORGIAN BAY.

On July 12th she left Parry Sound, called at Rose Point, Sans Souci, Philadelphia Club House, Somerset Island, and various other places to sell permits to the tourists. Continued thus calling at various tourist points for some time. No evidences were seen of illegal fishing of any kind. All the tourists had taken out permits. After calling at Snug Harbor, Dillen's Port, Shanagan Point, Grancaw, Point aux Baril, Palestine Island, she went to Good Cheer Island. From thence she returned to Parry Sound by way of Long Sault Channel, calling at many islands on the way.

On July 28th she left Parry Sound again, and continued cruising among the islands. On August 3rd one trap net was seized at Grancaw; one was also seized and burned on Aug. 4th, and on Aug. 6th still another at Moon Falls. She then returned to Parry Sound. On her next trip she seized a trap net at Rose Point. She went to Blair's landing on August 19th, to investigate a report that gill nets were being set there. None were found, however, so she cruised among the islands for a few days. On August 23rd she went to Iron City Club House where she seized some gill nets in the bay east of the club house. She grappled in other bays, but got nothing.

On September 1st she left Parry Sound and for a month cruised among the islands and elsewhere, grappling for nets and looking after the interests of the fisheries in general. She generally returned to Parry Sound for over Sunday. During this month no nets were seized, although the grappling operations carried on by the steamer were extensive.

On October 1st she left Parry Sound, and after calling at many places, had to remain for a day or so at Shebeshekong on account of a gale. While the boat was laid up, the crew went around among the islands in the row-boat. She had to stay at Sans Souci for two days, because of another heavy gale. As soon as the gale abated she continued patrolling and searching for nets and shoal fishers. This continued for some weeks. On November 6th she went to Shanagan Point, where there was a hunting party. All of them had licenses.

On November 11th she left Parry Sound, called at Sans Souci, Copperhead Island, Burnt Island, where she grappled for nets, but without success. She spent the night at Long Sault. On November 12th she left Long Sault, went to Campbell's Rock, thence to Palestine Island, Snug Harbor, Dillen's Port, and finally arrived at Shebeshekong Point, where she stayed for the night. She was forced by the gale to remain here all next day. During the day it snowed very hard. On the 14th in the afternoon she went to Shanagan River, then to other places. On the 15th November she returned to Parry Sound, where she was laid up for the season.

LIST OF GAME AND FISHERIES WARDENS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Burt, William	Simcoe	Niagara Peninsula.
Chauvin, Victor	Windsor	Western District.
Hand, T. A.	Sault Ste. Marie	District of Algoma.
Hunter, Capt. A.	Belleville	Eastern District.
Parks, G. M.	North Bay	District of Nipissing.
Sterling, C. N.	Kenora	Thunder Bay and Rainy River.
Willmott, J. H.	Beaumaris	Muskoka and Parry Sound.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Acton, Nassau	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
Baechler, F.	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Bailey, G. L.	Callander	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Birch, W. J.	Delta	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
Black, J. N.	Killarney	Province of Ontario.
Blanchard, F.	Fort Francis ..	Rainy River and adjacent waters.
Blondin, Isaac	Cornwall	Co.'s Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
Blunden, H. A.	Sarnia	Co. Lambton, exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
Boland, Jno.	Wahnapitae ..	District of Nipissing.
Boler William	Byron	River Thames, between London and boundary line between Townships Delaware and Westminster, County of Middlesex.
Bourgon, J. B.	Rockland	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Boyd, J. H.	Merrickville ..	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on County of Grenville.
Bradshaw, A.	Lindsay	Townships Mariposa and Ops, County Victoria.
Briggs, T. J.	Bridgeburg	County of Welland.
Burke, Geo.	Perth	For the Town of Perth, Tps. of North Emsley, Drummond, North Burgess, and the first two concessions of the Tp. of Bathurst, Co. Lanark.
Burtcheall, C.	Coboconk	Balsam and Mud Turtle Lakes, County Victoria.
Campbell, John	Sylvan	River Aux Sauble and tributaries.
Caskey, T. C.	Blairton	Townships of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Cassan, C. H.	Campbellford .	Trent River and tributaries, County Northumberland, from Campbellford to Trent Bridge.
Chambers, Thos.....	St. Clair Flats.	For St. Clair Flats.
Chapus, Alberique ..	Ojibwa.....	Caldwell Marsh, Co. of Essex.
Chauvin, Victor	Windsor	Province of Ontario.
Christink, Irwin	Pembroke	County Renfrew.
Clark, Marshall.....	Picton	County of Prince Edward exclusive of the Townships of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
Clarkson, William ..	Lakehurst	West half of Township of Smith, Township or Ennismore, west half Township Harvey, Townships of Galway and Cavendish, County Peterboro'.
Clunis, A.....	Claude.....	In and for the Townships of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel.
Colter, Samuel.....	Gilford	Lake Simcoe, from the 10th concession, Tp. Innisfil, to the mouth of the Holland River.
Corsant, A.....	Masonville....	Co. Middlesex, east of boundary-line between the Tps. of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
Covell, H. N.....	Lombardy	Township South Emsley, County Leeds.
Covell, John.....	Brighton.....	Lake Ontario, fronting County of Northumberland, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Cook, H. G. A	Niagara Falls..	County Welland.
Cox, Matthew	Howe Island..	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Cox, James	Hillsburg.	Province of Ontario.
Crotty, John.....	Bothwell.....	River Thames between Village of Wardsville and easterly limits of County of Kent, in County of Middlesex
Cryderman, J. F....	Norham.....	Trent River and tributaries, County Northumberland, from Percy Boom to Campbellford Bridge.
Cunningham, Jas. A.	Maynooth	Townships Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, Co. Hastings.
Davieau, H.....	Michipicoten I.	Michipicoten Island.
Davis, J. W.....	Sydenham	Township Loughboro.
Deacon, Ephraim ...	Bolingbroke...	Townships Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Donaldson, W. J....	Donaldson	Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie. Miller, North Canonto and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
Dowker, John	Hartington....	Township of Portland.
Draper, Samuel.	Elmvale	For the County of Simcoe.
Drew, Henry.	Long Lake....	Townships Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, District of Addington.
Dunlop, James.....	Mackey's St'n.	Ottawa River between Deux Joachim and Mattawa, and over waters in townships in Ontario bordering on said river.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Dusang, B. A.	Fesserton	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison in District of Muskoka, also over Severn River.
Elliott, Robert.	Bayfield.	County of Huron.
Englehart, G. M.	Inglewood	Province of Ontario.
Esford, Henry.	Barriefield	Rideau waters between St. Lawrence River and Brewer's Mills.
Fisher, James.	Sunbury.	Tp. Storrington, including Rideau waters from Brewer's Mills to south limit of the township with jurisdiction over all of Loughboro Lake and the lakes of the Township of Storrington.
Fleming, E.	Hastings.	Village of Hastings.
Fogg, Thos.	Sunderland.	County of Ontario.
Forbes, Hy.	Jeannette's Ck.	County of Kent.
Fraser, J. A.	Prescott.	St. Lawrence River from the head of Cardinal Rapids west to Rockport.
Gainforth, Wm.	Haliburton.	Townships Stanhope, Guildford, Harburn, Dudley, Dysart and Minden, District of Haliburton.
Gallagher, Hugh.	Eganville.	County of Renfrew.
Gault, T. G.	Deseronto.	Bay of Quinte, East Riding County of Hastings and for Moira River and other waters in said Riding.
Gibson, J. W.	Strathroy.	County of Middlesex.
Gidley, W. C.	Penetang.	Province of Ontario.
Gillespie, James.	Berkeley.	Electoral District of Centre Grey and for Township of Glenelg in South Grey.
Glass, Irving.	Trenton.	Bay of Quinte from City of Belleville west to the Trent River and for Trent River from its mouth to Chisholm's Rapids and for the tributaries thereto.
Glendenning, John.	Vallentyne.	County of Ontario.
Godfrey, James.	Pefferlaw.	Township of Georgina, County of York.
Gordon, Walter.	Port Arthur.	In and for the District of Thunder Bay.
Green, Adam.	Diamond.	Townships Huntley and Fitzroy, County Carleton.
Green, John.	Marmora.	Township of Marmora, County Hastings.
Hales, Hiram.	Brigden.	County of Lambton.
Hastings William.	Aurora.	Wilcox Lake.
Hayes, Henry.	Murray.	Bay of Quinte, as lies in front of the East Riding of Northumberland, for that portion of the River Trent, lying between the Township of Sydney and the Bay of Quinte, and for the Inland waters of the Tps. of Murray, Dryden and Cramahe and Haldimand.
Hembruff, Jos.	Manitowaning.	Lake Manitou on Manitoulin Island and the streams tributary thereto.
Henderson, H. A.	Pelee Island.	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the County of Essex.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Hess, James	Hastings.....	Trent River and tributaries, in County Northumberland, from Trent Bridge to Rice Lake.
Hewitt, James	Honey Harbor	Province of Ontario.
Holliday, Henry....	Wolfe Island..	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Township of Wolfe Island.
Horton, H.....	Sand Bay.....	Province of Ontario.
Huffman, E. M	Hay Bay.....	Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in County Lennox and Addington.
Hughson, George....	South River...	Township Laurier.
Hunter, Frank.....	Dorchester....	Thames River, easterly to the boundary line, between Oxford and Middlesex.
Hunter, William....	Tehkummah. .	Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron.
Irish, John	Vennachar....	Townships of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abinger, Counties Lennox and Addington.
Jack, jr., Jas.....	Forester's Falls	County of Renfrew.
Jermyn, J. W.	Warton	Georgian Bay, County of Bruce, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbour, but exclusive of the said Harbour.
Jickling, Chas.....	St. Paul's Station.	County Perth and for Townships East Nissouri and East and West Zorra, in County Oxford.
Johnson, John.....	Port Hope....	Townships Hope and Cavan, in the County of Durham, with joint jurisdiction with any other Game and Fishery overseer or overseers over County Durham.
Johnson, Henry	Brantford.....	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Townships in County Brant and the Townships of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand County ; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Kern over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Townships west of the Grand River.
Johnston, D	Peterboro.....	River Otonabee and tributaries, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the mouth of the River and Rice Lake, Township South Monaghan.
Johnston, Thos	Royston.....	Townships of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
Johnston, W. H	Harwood.....	Rice Lake, in the Townships of Hamilton and Alnwick, County Northumberland.
Jones, John	Fenelon Falls.	For the north end of Sturgeon Lake, and Cameron Lake to Rosedale Locks, Burnt River and Rosedale River in the County of Victoria.
Karr, Richard	Forest.....	For the Townships of Plympton, Bosanquet and Warwick in the County of Lambton.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Kehoe, D.	Millarton.	That portion of County Bruce lying South of Indian Reserve and Township of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said county, south of Southampton.
Kennedy, John.	Meaford.	County of Grey, exclusive of Townships of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
Kern, Jacob,	Burford.	County of Brant, comprising Townships of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said River.
Kerr, C. J.	Hamilton.	County of Wentworth.
Kinder, Jos.	Rockingham. .	Lake Charlotte, Township of Brudenell, Co. of Renfrew.
Knight, C. H.	Byng Inlet.	For the River Magnetewan, and for the waters of Georgian Bay lying between the said river and French River.
Knox, A., Jr.	Carleton Place	Townships Fitzroy, Huntley and Goulbourn, County Carleton; and Townships Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsey and Packham, County Lanark.
Kraft, Samuel.	Ridgeway.	In and for Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
Laframboise, Remi. .	Canard River. .	Detroit River, fronting Townships of Sandwich, West Anderdon and Malden, and also Canadian Islands in said River, County Essex.
Landoni, Louis.	Dracon.	County of Wellington.
Langford, Newton. .	Dorset.	Townships McLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel, District of Muskoka, and Townships McClintock, Livingstone, Sherbourne and Havelock, District of Haliburton.
Latimer, George.	Eugenia.	Township of Artemesia.
Laughington, Henry.	Parry Sound. .	For the Townships of Shawanaga, Ferguson, Carling, McDougal, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
Laughlin, J. H.	New Lowell. .	For the County of Simcoe.
Leadley, Robt.	Barrie.	For the Township of Vespra and the Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of the waters of Kempenfeldt Bay as lies in front of the said town and township; also, that portion of Kempenfeldt Bay, lying in front of the Township of Oro.
Lean, Wellington. .	Apsley.	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, County of Peterboro.
Lee, Edward.	Lowbanks.	Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet in the District of Monck and Lake Erie.
Leitch, P. A.	Nepigon.	River and Lake Nepigon.
Little, Richard.	Wallaceburg. .	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Township, also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Loveday, E. T.	Ottawa.....	In and for the Townships of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal as lies in front or within said Townships, and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canals.
McAllister, J. R.	Gore's L'nding	Rice Lake, between Jubilee Point and Lower Close's Point and the waters tributary thereto, in the Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. of Northumberland.
McClennan, Kenneth	Grovesend....	Townships of Yarmouth, Malahide and Bayham, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and the tributaries thereto.
McEwen, A.	Aldboro'.....	Townships of Southwold, Dunwich and Aldborough, exclusive of the River Thames, with jurisdiction over so much of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and tributaries thereto.
McGinn, William...	Orillia.....	Townships of Orillia, and Oro, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of Shingle and Carthews Bays, and Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, as lies in front of said townships and over River Severn.
McGuire, J.	Jones Falls...	Rideau River, fronting on the Township of South Crosby, County of Leeds.
McIntyre, A.	Keene.....	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
McKelvie, D.	New Liskeard.	Lake Temiskamingue and tributaries.
McLeod, A.	Credit Forks..	Province of Ontario.
McMurray, R.	Bayfield....	County of Huron.
McNairn, James....	Iroquois.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on County of Dundas.
McPhee, D.	Uptergrove...	Lake Simcoe, fronting on Tp. of Mara and the tributaries thereto, and for Mud Lake, in the Tps. of Mara and Carden.
McVittie, James....	Blenheim....	Lake Erie fronting on Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
Macdonald Hector...	Beaverton	Lake Simcoe and tributaries thereto fronting on Tp. of Thorah, in County of Ontario.
Macdonald, J. K.	Toronto	Lake Kagawong on Manitoulin Island.
Macdonald, S. C.	Bear Island...	Lake Temagami and tributaries.
Major, William....	Woodlawn....	Townships of March and Torbolton, County Carleton.
Mansfield, Thomas..	Pickering.....	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Township of Reach.
May, J. C.	St. Catharines .	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
Mayor, Harry.....	Painswick.....	Lake Simcoe, from Lovers' Creek, near Barrie, on Kempenfeldt Bay, to concession 10 of the said Township of Innisfil.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Merriam, Enoch....	Harwood.	Rice Lake, Townships Hamilton and Alnwick, between Close's Point and Rock Island and waters tributary thereto, County of Northumberland.
Meyers, James.....	Orchard.....	Townships of Proton, Egremont and Normanby, County Grey, and Townships Minto, Arthur and West Luther, County Wellington.
Mitchell, Geo.....	Flesherton	County of Grey.
Moffatt, George.....	Glencross.....	Townships of Mulmer, Mono and East Garafraxa.
Moore, F. J.....	Lakefield.....	Townships of Douro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
Morton, John.....	St. Ola.....	Townships Limerick, Tudor, Wollaston, Cashel Lake and Grimsthorpe, County Hastings.
Munro, H. G.....	Ivy Lea.....	River St. Lawrence.
Murdoch, John.....	Bath.....	Townships of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernesttown and Amherst Island, County Lennox and Addington.
Murphy, Timothy J.	Calabogie.....	Calabogie Lake in County Renfrew.
Nicholls, Garner....	Bobcaygeon...	Townships Verulam, County of Victoria, and Harvey, in the County of Peterboro'.
Oliver, R. C.....	Little Current.	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Olton, W. O.....	Sand Lake ...	District of Parry Sound.
Osborne, Henry.....	Dante.....	River Thames, between the Village of Lewisville and the easterly limits of Kent County.
Palliser, Squire.....	Foxboro.....	County of Hastings.
Patterson, S.....	Dunkerron....	County of Simcoe.
Peltier, Theo.....	Dover South..	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points; also the Township of Dover West, County Kent.
Phillips, J. H.....	Smith's Falls..	County Frontenac lying north of the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburg, the Townships of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley, County of Leeds, and the County of Lanark.
Pierce, J. P.....	Port Rowan...	County of Norfolk.
Pilon, Phillippe....	Sudbury.....	For the Townships of McKim, Broder, Dill, Neelon, Garson and Blezard in the District of Nipissing.
Poupore, Andrew...	Westmeath....	For that portion of the River Ottawa lying between Des Joachim and Fort Coulonge.
Purcell, H. R.....	Colebrook. ...	Townships Camden, Sheffield, Kaladar and Barrie.
Raphael, J. C.....	Mallorytown..	Townships of Front of Yonge and Elizabethtown in the County of Leeds and over the waters of the River St. Lawrence fronting the said townships.
Rivet, Jos.....	Sturgeon Falls.	That portion of the District of Nipissing lying west and north of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscaming and its tributaries.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Robertson, C.	Hillsburg.	Townships of Erin and West Garafraxa.
Robertson, D. . . .	Southampton .	County Bruce fronting Lake Huron, lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
Robinson, G.	Bradford . . .	Holland River.
Robinson, T. W.	Collingwood ..	Townships Collingwood and Osprey, County of Grey, and the Townships of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, County of Simcoe.
Robinson, Wm.	Kilworthy . . .	Severn River and Sparrow Lake.
Rose, Wm.	Nobleton	County of York.
Rupert, Thos.	Springbrook ..	Township Rawdon, County Hastings.
Sargent, W. J.	Bronte.	County of Halton, also County of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
Saunders, W. H.	Toronto.	Province of Ontario.
Savage, Thos. Chas. .	Waterford . . .	For the County of Norfolk.
Schell, S.	Port Perry	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge, and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
Senecal, John.	Cornwall	County of Stormont.
Shillington, N.	Burridge.	Township of Bedford, County of Frontenac.
Sinclair, N.	Glenarm.	Balsam Lake, County of Victoria.
Slate, George.	Rockport.	River St. Lawrence, between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
Small, John.	Grand Valley. .	Townships of Melancthon, Amaranth and East Luther, County Dufferin.
Smith, William.	Gravenhurst ..	Lakes Muskoka, Rousseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
Spence, William.	Athens.	Charleston Lake and its tributaries, County Leeds.
Spracklin, Jos.	Windsor.	County of Essex.
Stewart, Albert.	Goodwood.	County of Ontario.
Stewart, Alex.	Sand Point.	For the County of Renfrew.
Stewart, James.	Lanark	Townships of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, County Lanark.
St. Charles, C.	Madoc.	Townships Madoc and Huntington, County Hastings.
Stuart, D.	Codrington . . .	Trent River and tributaries, County of Northumberland, from Chisholm's Rapids to Percy Boom.
Sweet, B. H.	Bancroft.	Townships Faraday, Dungannon, Mayo, Herschel, Mont-eagle and Carlow, County of Hastings.
Swift, Thos.	Port Perry.	Township of Reach, County of Ontario, and Township of Mariposa, County Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Switzer, W. H.	Gooderham . . .	Townships of Snowden, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Cardiff, and Harcourt, District of Haliburton.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Taudvin, J. W.	Kingston	For the City of Kingston, and for the waters fronting the County of Frontenac.
Taylor, Fred.	Huntsville	For the Townships of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel in the District of Muskoka.
Thomson, Henry	Brechin	Lake Simcoe and tributaries fronting on Tp. of Mara.
Tillett, R.	Roach's Point.	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Townships.
Timlin, M.	Atherly.	Lake Couchiching and tributaries fronting Townships Mara and Rama.
Toner, Geo.	Gananoque ...	River St. Lawrence between Rockport and Brothers Island.
Toole, Ira.	Omemee.	Township of Emily, County of Victoria.
Townsend, J.	Long Point...	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Traves, J. A., Sen...	Fraserburg. ...	For the District of Muskoka with joint jurisdiction with any Game and Fisheries overseers who have been or may be appointed over the District of Parry Sound.
Turner, Samuel.	London	Province of Ontario.
Twamley, C.	Cavan.	Townships Cavan and Manvers.
Vincer, Wm.	Mindemoya ..	Manitoulin Island.
Vokes, James.	Nanticoke ...	Townships Walpole, Rainham, South Cayuga and Dunn, County Haldimand.
Wadsworth, C.	Queenston	
Walker, R. J.	Port Credit ...	Lake Ontario, fronting County Peel, and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
Wartman, H. E.	Portsmouth...	For the Township of Kingston in the County of Frontenac.
Watson, Hy.	Toronto	Province of Ontario.
Watson, J.	Caserea	Townships of Cartwright and Manvers, the waters of Lake Scugog fronting on said Townships and the waters tributary to said lake.
Watt, John.	Peterborough.	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the Village of Lakefield.
Webb, R. H.	Barrie.	County of Simcoe.
Weldon, J. O.	London	Province of Ontario.
Wessels, E. M.	Wooler.	For the County of Northumberland.
West, Chas.	Holland Ldg..	Joint jurisdiction along the east bank of the Holland River, through the Township of East Gwillimbury, and along the shore of Lake Simcoe, through Township of North Gwillimbury in the County of York.
West, Geo. W.	Holland Ldg..	With joint jurisdiction along east bank of Holland River, through Township of Gwillimbury, and along the shore of Lake Simcoe, through Township of North Gwillimbury, in the County of York.

Name.	Residence.	District.
West, Wm. F.	Midland.....	Tadenac Club waters, Georgian Bay.
Widdup, J. W.....	Brantford.	For all waters in County of Peel owned or leased by the Caledon Mountain Club.
Wight, J. R.....	Newboro'.....	For the Township of North Crosby extending to Smith's Falls on Rideau waters, together with the inland lakes and tributaries thereto.
Wigle, L.	Leamington...	Townships of Malden, North Colchester, South Colchester, North Gosfield, South Gosfield and Mersea, in the County of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Williams, J. T.....	Penetang	Townships of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, County of Simcoe and over Christian, Beckwith and Giants Tomb Islands.
Wilson, H.	Elphin	Townships of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, County of Lanark.
Wilson, Luke.....	Orillia.....	Province of Ontario.
Wood, John	Whitestone ...	Townships Mackenzie, Hagerman, Burpee, Burton and Ferrie.
Wood, P. V.....	Port Severn...	For the District of Muskoka, with joint jurisdiction with other overseers over the District of Parry Sound.
Wood, W. R.	Toronto	Township of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, County of York.
Worden, F.	Courtice.	County of Durham.
Wornnoorth, F. L...	Arden	Townships Kennebec and Barrie, County Frontenac.
Younghusband, D...	South March..	Townships March and Nepean, County Carleton.

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1906, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF
FISH PLANTED IN EACH.

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake.....	Bass.....	1,205
Lake Rosseau.....	Bass.....	700
Lake Joseph.....	Bass.....	1,052
Fairy and Vernon Lakes.....	Bass.....	244
Lake of Bays.....	Bass.....	693
Thames River at Ingersoll.....	Bass.....	225
Thames River at Woodstock.....	Bass.....	225
Bear Creek at Strathroy.....	Bass.....	396
Thames River at Dorchester.....	Bass.....	696
Lake Couchiching.....	Bass.....	436
Stoney Lake.....	Bass.....	751
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Point.....	Bass.....	603
Holland River.....	Bass.....	387
Golden Lake.....	Bass.....	372
Severn River.....	Bass.....	526
Grand River at Cayuga.....	Bass.....	400
Grand River at Brantford.....	Bass.....	274
Kempfenfeldt Bay.....	Bass.....	300
		9,481

1902.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake.....	Bass.....	246
Lake Joseph.....	Bass.....	256
Lake Rosseau.....	Bass.....	227
Lake Couchiching.....	Bass.....	285
Bear Creek at Strathroy.....	Bass.....	395
Stoney Lake.....	Bass.....	330
Huntsville Lakes.....	Bass.....	265
Winnipeg River.....	Brook trout.....	55
		2,059

1903.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Bear Creek at Strathroy.....	Bass.....	926
Lake Rosseau.....	Bass.....	1,130
Lake Joseph.....	Bass.....	500
Muskoka Lake.....	Bass.....	1,002
Lake of Bays.....	Bass.....	371
Sparrow Lake.....	Bass.....	650
Lake Couchiching.....	Bass.....	258
Long Lake at Rat Portage.....	Bass.....	460
Golden Lake.....	Bass.....	100
Mink Lake.....	Bass.....	85
Clear Lake.....	Bass.....	85
White Lake.....	Bass.....	100
Lynn River, at Lake Simcoe.....	Bass.....	355
Grand River at Brantford.....	Bass.....	425
Thames River at Ingersoll.....	Bass.....	75
Thames River at London.....	Bass.....	200
Thames River at St. Marys.....	Bass.....	205
Grand River at Fergus.....	Bass.....	100
Grand River at Grand Valley.....	Bass.....	70
Grand River at Paris.....	Bass.....	130
Musselmans Lake.....	Bass.....	200
Lake of Bays.....	Bass.....	500

7,927

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1906, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF
FISH PLANTED IN EACH.—*Continued.*

1904.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Credit River.....	Bass	115
Lake Rosseau.....	Bass	380
Green Lake.....	Bass	135
Opinicon Forks.....	Bass	50
Lake near Barry's Bay	Bass	30
Barry's Bay	Bass	100
Gorman Lake.....	Bass	75
Golden Lake.....	Bass	565
Mink Lake	Bass	60
White Lake	Bass	160
Clear Lake	Bass	50
Snell's Lake.....	Bass	100
Lake Joseph.....	Bass	725
Bass Lake	Bass	200
Lake Couchiching	Bass	230
Lake Joseph.....	Bass	415
Lake of Bays.....	Bass	530
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Point.....	Bass	785
Beaver River at Cannington.....	Bass	250
Balsam Lake.....	Bass	400
Lake of Bays.....	Bass Fingerlings.....	5,000
Oxbow River at Komoka.....	Bass Fingerlings.....	1,200
Lake Scugog.....	Bass Fingerlings.....	1,400
		<hr/> 12,955

1905.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Scugog.....	Bass	400
Stoney Lake.....	Bass	600
Muskoka Lake.....	Bass	500
Thames River at Stratford.....	Bass	250
Thames River at Mitchell.....	Bass	350
Lake Couchiching.....	Bass	500
Gull Lake (near Gravenhurst).....	Bass	100
Lake of Bays.....	Bass	400
		<hr/> 3,100

1906.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Simcoe.....	Bass	450
Lake of Bays.....	Bass	700
Gull River.....	Bass	610
Grand River.....	Bass	575
Lake Scugog.....	Bass	400
Muskoka Lake.....	Bass	700
River Nith.....	Bass	600
Lake Simcoe.....	Bass	700
do	Bass	700
		<hr/> 5,435

STATEMENT OF REVENUE received from the Fisheries during the year ended 31st December, 1907.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	Blanchard, F.	85 00	1,384 00
	Nash, John.	1,269 00	
	Sterling, Chas.	30 00	
River Nepigon	Leitch, P. A.	1,200 00	1,200 00
Lake Superior	Ashforth, J. G.	321 05	4,404 05
	Calbeck, A.	160 00	
	Gordon, Walter.	2,275 00	
	Hand, T. A.	1,188 00	
	Van Norman, R. M.	460 00	
Lake Huron (North Channel)	Hembruff, Jas.	24 00	6,973 65
	Hunter, Wm.	16 00	
	Oliver, R. C.	6,928 65	
	Vincer, Wm.	5 00	
Georgian Bay	Bennett, E. C.	8 00	3,791 67
	Cautley, J. C.	5 82	
	Dusang, B. A.	121 00	
	France, Jr., W.	35 00	
	Free, John.	60 00	
	Gidley, W. G.	105 00	
	Grise Bros.	39 00	
	Hewitt, James.	41 00	
	Jermyn, J. W.	698 85	
	Kennedy, John.	812 00	
	Knight, Chas.	25 00	
	Laughington, H.	1,164 00	
	Robinson, T. W.	447 00	
	Williams, J. T.	230 00	
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair. .	Blunden, H. A.	3,901 83	6,125 28
	Karr, Richard.	106 00	
	Kehoe, D.	222 00	
	McMurray, R.	646 00	
	Robertson, D.	1,249 45	
Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Detroit River.	Campbell, John.	7 50	2,231 87
	Chambers, Thos.	23 00	
	Chauvin, V.	169 37	
	Crotty, John.	18 00	
	Drouillard, A.	1,068 00	
	Little, Richard.	479 00	
	Osborne, Hy.	44 00	
	Peltier, Theo.	423 00	
Lake Erie and Grand River	Briggs, T. J.	165 00	3,709 00
	Fradenburg, D. A.	58 00	
	Henderson, H. A.	1,468 00	
	Johnson, Hy.	7 00	
	Kraft, S.	216 00	
	Laframboise, R.	292 00	
	Lees, C. H. A.	69 00	
	Lee, Edward.	844 00	
	McClennan, K.	3,709 00	
	McEwen, Arch.	3,300 00	
	Carried forward.	10,158 00	26,110 52

Statement of Revenue.—Continued.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought Forward....</i>	10,158 00	26,110 52
Lake Erie and Grand River—Con.....	McVittie, Jas.....	5,998 00	
	Moriarity, J. J.....	49 00	
	Pattison, F. T.....	19 00	
	Pierce, J. P.....	2,780 00	
	Wigle, Lewis.....	2,580 00	
	Wigle, W. D.....	10 00	
	Vokes, Jas.....	2,380 15	
	Scott, Wm.....	87 00	
			24,031 15
Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte	Brickwood, J. H.....	146 00	
	Buckley, G. E.....	2,190 00	
	Clark, Marshall.....	355 00	
	Covell, John.....	99 00	
	Gault, Thos.....	443 00	
	Glass, Irving.....	30 00	
	Hayes, H. W.....	55 00	
	Holliday, Hy.....	240 00	
	Huffman, E. M.....	523 00	
	Kerr, C. J.....	218 00	
	McGlynn, P. J.....	155 00	
	Mansfield, Thos.....	22 00	
	May, J. C.....	482 77	
	Murdoch, John.....	244 00	
	Sargant, Wm.....	405 00	
	Taudvin, J. W.....	269 00	
	Starling, J. H.....	51 00	
	Walker, R. J.....	27 00	
	Wartman, H. E.....	35 00	
	Wood, W. R.....	171 57	
			6,161 34
Counties, Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Rus- sell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Gren- ville	Birch, W. J.....	16 00	
	Bourgon, J. B.....	53 00	
	Boyd, J. H.....	52 00	
	Christink, E.....	23 00	
	Davis, J. W.....	34 00	
	Deacon, E.....	15 00	
	Drew, Hy.....	29 00	
	Esford, Hy.....	152 00	
	Hull, Chas.....	55 00	
	Hunter, A.....	24 00	
	Knight, U. R.....	184 00	
	Loveday, E. T.....	268 50	
	McGuire, John.....	497 00	
	Phillips, J. H.....	265 00	
	Shillington, N.....	91 00	
	Spence, Wm.....	142 00	
	Taylor, Chas.....	2 00	
	Townsend, Jas.....	118 40	
	Wight, J. R.....	240 00	
			2,260 90
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.....	Best, S. G.....	15 00	
	Blea, Daniel.....	19 00	
	Bradshaw, A.....	50 00	
	Burtcheall, C.....	76 00	
	Cassan, C. H.....	89 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	249 00	58,563 91

Statement of Revenue—*Continued.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	249 00	58,563 91
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.— <i>Con.</i>	Clarkson, Wm.....	127 00	
	Crump, C. J. C.....	30 00	
	Gaudree, E. E.....	6 00	
	Green, John.....	18 00	
	Greenwood, T. D.....	43 00	
	Heath, A. J.....	2 00	
	Hess, J. H.....	25 00	
	Irish, John.....	2 00	
	Johnston, W. H.....	22 00	
	Johnston, David.....	12 00	
	Jones, John.....	57 00	
	Langford, Newton.....	50 00	
	Lean, Wellington.....	60 00	
	McAllister, J. R.....	76 00	
	McElwain, S. C.....	114 00	
	McIntyre, A. W.....	2 00	
	Merriam, E.....	79 00	
	Moore, F. J.....	361 00	
	Morton, J. W.....	17 00	
	Muir, Capt.....	24 00	
	Nicholls, Garner.....	522 00	
	Pilon, P.....	10 00	
	Purcell, H. R.....	36 50	
	Rice, M. A.....	14 00	
	Smith, Wm.....	47 00	
	St. Charles, C.....	2 00	
	Taylor, Fred.....	22 00	
	Telfer, J. A.....	6 00	
	Toole, Ira.....	60 00	
	Watson, John.....	9 00	
	Watt, John.....	70 00	
	Widdup, J.....	61 00	
	Willmott, J. H.....	159 00	
	Worden, Frank.....	5 50	
River St. Lawrence.....	Acton, Nassau.....	15 00	2,400 00
	Blondin, Isaac.....	5 00	
	Cox, Matthew.....	20 00	
	Dowker, John.....	11 00	
	Fraser, J. A.....	15 00	
Lakes Simcoe, Couchiching and Sparrow..	Doolittle, H.....	48 00	66 00
	Dodds, W. T.....	16 00	
	McGinn, Wm.....	87 00	
	McPhee, Donald.....	23 00	
	Mayor, Harry.....	3 00	
	Tillett, Robt.....	9 00	
	Thomson, H. S.....	2 00	
Nipissing.....	Baechler, Fred.....	24 00	188 00
	Cartier, A.....	110 00	
	Ferguson, C. L.....	19 00	
	McKelvie, D.....	75 00	
	Macdonald, S. C.....	955 00	
	Rivet, Jos.....	4,159 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>		5,342 00
			66,559 91

Statement of Revenue.—*Continued.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>		66,559 91
Unclassified	Licenses issued from office.....	538 00	
	Fines	26 00	
	Sale of boat.....	5 00	
	Sale of fish.....	8 00	
	Sale of boiler and engine, Lurline.....	850 00	
	Balance account, J. K. McCargar, 1904	125 00	
			1,552 00
			68,111 91

Game.

		\$ c.	\$ c.
Hunting and other Licenses	Deer Hunters' Licenses, 1906....	93 00	
	do do do 1907.....	12,068 84	
	Non-resident do 1907.....	7,327 00	
	Moose do 1907.....	1,440 35	
	Game dealers' do 1907.....	641 97	
	Hotel and Cold Storage Licenses, 1907..	180 00	
	Fines and Confiscations, 1907.....	1,485 91	
			23,237 07

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>			\$		\$			\$	
1	Lake of the Woods.....	4	300	6,000	12	9	1,950	19	12,000	1,625
2	Shoal Lake.....					3	800	8	6,000	875
3	Wabigoon Lake.....					1	200	3	2,000	250
4	Vermillion ".....					3	375	7	6,000	800
5	Eagle ".....					1	200	2	2,000	250
6	Denmark Star, Long and Sandy Lakes.....					4	800	8	9,000	1,150
7	Dryby and Hawk Lakes.....					2	450	5	3,000	450
8	Whitewater, Rainy and Big Clearwater Lakes.....					3	75	5	4,000	400
	Totals.....	4	300	6,000	12	26	4,850	57	44,000	5,800

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number	Districts.	Herrings, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>							
1	Lake of the Woods.....			239,600	2,960		88,990	66,600
2	Shoal Lake.....			147,640	80		24,220	29,450
3	Wabigoon Lake.....			20,000	10,000		500	
4	Vermillion ".....			12,500	16,400		6,800	2,000
5	Eagle ".....			85,000	9,020		16,000	10,250
6	Denmark, Star, Long and Sandy Lakes.....			18,260	3,350		8,000	1,500
7	Dryby and Hawk Lakes.....			13,000	500		8,200	6,350
8	Whitewater, Rainy and Big Clearwater Lakes.....			76,000			6,300	6,000
	Totals.....			612,000	42,310		159,010	122,150
	Values.....			\$61,200	\$4,231		\$15,901	\$9,772

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities of fish caught, year 1907.

Fishing Material.									Other Fixtures used in Fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	14	2,000	2	250	.....	.....	4	5,000	.....	.....	1
.....	2
.....	2	5,075	1	200	3
.....	4
.....	3	750	.....	.....	5
.....	6
.....	7
.....	8
.....	14	2,000	2	250	.....	.....	9	10,825	1	200	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders,	Trout Salted.	Whitefish Salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
....	83,900	.....	.....	8,950	.....	.....	4,300	200	.....	.....	56,025	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,595	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,050	3
.....	.....	.....	300	6,000	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,105	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,822	5
.....	7,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	4,764	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,678	7
.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,920	8
.....	92,520	.....	300	15,700	.....	100,000	4,900	200	.....	.....	115,959	
....	\$13,878	.....	\$15	\$942	.....	\$5,000	\$4,900	\$120	.....	.....	\$115,959	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>			\$		\$			\$	
1	Thunder Bay	23	249	46,020	90	37	2,605	31	270,600	15,670
2	Point Mamainse	1		1,500	5				24,000	1,500
3	Gras Cap					3	300	4	10,500	65
4	Michipicoten Island	1	15	1,500	3				24,000	1,500
5	Gargantua	2	58	10,000	16				48,000	3,000
6	Goulais Bay					4	400	5	7,500	500
7	Richardson's Harbor	2	71	15,000	18				48,000	3,000
8	Batchewana Bay					5	600	10	18,100	765
		29	393	74,020	132	49	3,905	50	450,700	26,000

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	<i>Lake Superior.</i>							
1	Thunder Bay		799,200	223,810	1,104,170		63,090	1,950
2	Point Mamainse			4,060	56,590			
3	Gras Cap			7,500	4,500		150	
4	Michipicoten Island			6,200	24,000			
5	Gargantua			14,350	149,530			
6	Goulais Bay			4,350	5,650			900
7	Richardson's Harbor			13,320	200,350			
8	Batchewana Bay			27,050	30,250			
	Totals		799,200	300,640	1,575,040		63,240	2,850
	Values		\$39,960	\$30,064	\$157,504		\$6,324	\$228

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
.....	31	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	\$ 1,250	1	\$ 100	1	
.....	1	2,000	2	
.....	1	350	.....	.....	3	
.....	2	6,000	.....	.....	4	
.....	5	
.....	2	7,000	.....	.....	6	
.....	7	
.....	8	
.....	31	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14,600	2	2,100	.....

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	2,540	29,600	.....	44,400	.....	22,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	185,154	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,077	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,020	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,595	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,841	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,730	8
.....	2,540	29,600	.....	55,950	.....	22,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$240,704	.....
.....	\$381	\$1,776	.....	\$3,357	.....	\$1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$240,704	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the
during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel).</i>									
1	Thessalon.....					6	1,100	13	30,000	1,200
2	St. Joseph's Island.....					3	200	4	11,000	90
3	Bruce Mines.....					1	45	2	6,000	500
4	Mississauga.....					1	500	2		
5	Blind River.....					3	650	6	12,000	1,100
6	Haywood Island.....					3	700	6		
7	Manitowaning Bay.....	1	12	2,000	5	3	300	6	6,000	900
8	Kagawong.....	1	12	2,000	5				24,000	3,000
9	Badgely, Darsh & Innis islands.	1	15	2,000	5	2	110	2		
10	Meldrum Bay.....	3	65	18,000	18	1	260	2	78,000	8,100
11	Club Island.....	1	15	3,500	3				20,000	2,500
12	Cockburn Island.....	1	23	5,000	6	3	1,050	7	36,000	3,600
13	West Bay.....					2	175	5	12,000	450
14	Fitzwilliam Island.....					6	560	12	36,000	2,775
15	Squaw Island.....	4	70	15,000	24	1	200	2	102,000	10,700
16	Duck Islands.....	3	63	13,000	16	7	1,100	14	114,000	9,000
17	South Bay Mouth.....	3	46	8,000	20	7	1,270	15	132,000	8,465
18	Killarney.....					12	1,510	23	63,200	5,500
19	Bustard Islands.....	2	55	7,000	10	6	750	12	84,000	10,800
20	John and Aird Islands.....	1	10	3,000	6	2	200	2	6,000	300
21	Providence Bay.....					1	100	2	4,000	600
22	Cape Robert.....	1	8	2,000	4					
23	Bedford Islands.....					3	300	5		
24	Pt. Aux. Grondine.....					2	800	8		
	Totals.....	22	394	80,500	122	75	11,880	150	776,200	69,580

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1907.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
			2	500									1	
			1	175									2	
													3	
			6	2,000					1	500			4	
			5	1,200					1	200			5	
			5	1,200					2	475			6	
			10	3,000					1	300			7	
									1	200			8	
			12	2,400									9	
									1	1,500	1	1,500	10	
			2	400									11	
									1	75			12	
													13	
													14	
													15	
			5	1,250					1	300	1	1,000	16	
													17	
			6	1,500									18	
													19	
			10	2,400					2	500			20	
													21	
			7	2,000					1	750			22	
			8	2,000									23	
			11	3,000					1	800			24	
			90	23,025					13	5,600	2	2,500		

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the
during the

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or dore.	Pike.
		bls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel):</i>							
1	Thessalon			26,460	48,340			1,950
2	St Joseph's Island.....			800	1,600		1,650	1,400
3	Bruce Mines.....		100	100	500		100	1,000
4	Mississauga			26,000	2,000		20,000	
5	Blind River.....		2,000	13,000	7,000		18,000	
6	Haywood Island.....			8,040	3,970		23,210	10,250
7	Manitowaning Bay.....			39,100	12,600		19,180	3,850
8	Kagawong.....			18,100	76,000		1,600	
9	Badgely, Darsh & Innis Islands		400	10,390	23,530		9,060	325
10	Meldrum Bay.....			27,000	209,000			
11	Club Island.....			22,500				
12	Cockburn Island.....			27,700	56,950			
13	West Bay.....	19		2,000	1,000		2,000	3,000
14	Fitzwilliam Island				83,500		8,000	
15	Squaw Island			110,600	249,400		10,000	
16	Duck Islands			126,200	372,000			
17	South Bay Mouth.....		4,000	36,790	326,750			
18	Killarney.....			55,440	52,540		25,950	1,775
19	Bustard Islands.....			90,000	101,000		20,000	
20	John and Aird Islands.....		2,900	2,960	26,000		120,000	1,450
21	Providence Bay.....		100	300	2,800			
22	Cape Robert.....		2,200	22,100	4,000		5,700	3,100
23	Bedford Island			1,200	1,600		60,300	19,900
24	Pt. Aux Grondine.....		20,000	30,000	3,000		1,200	6,000
	Totals.....	19	31,700	787,780	1,665,080		345,950	54,000
	Values	\$190	\$1,585	\$78,778	\$166,508		\$34,595	\$4,320

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1907.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	bls.	bls.	\$ c.	
											7,636 00	1
						2,340					634 00	2
			300			3,780					359 00	3
	4,000					20,000	100				6,500 00	4
	2,000					4,000					4,400 00	5
	500					140					4,424 00	6
	1,320				150	1,140	80		9		7,833 00	7
											9,570 00	8
	1,180				50	2,400	20				13,765 00	9
									49	25	24,340 00	10
									21		2,460 00	11
	200										8,465 00	12
											960 00	13
											9,150 00	14
											37,000 00	15
									20		50,020 00	16
									41		36,964 00	17
	180										13,562 00	18
											21,100 00	19
	3,000				600	20,000					16,655 00	20
											315 00	21
	1,960						8				3,840 00	22
	8,200				900	8,500					9,629 00	23
	2,000					2,000	200				5,500 00	24
.....	24,540	.....	300	.....	1,700	64,300	408	.....	140	25	295,081 00	
.....	\$3,681	.....	\$15	.....	\$136	\$3,215	\$408	.....	\$1,400	\$250	\$295,081 00	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the quantity and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Georgian Bay.</i>			\$			\$		\$	
1	Parry Sound	7	105	17,800	28	12	980	18	222,000	19,860
2	Waubauskene	5	14	700	22	5	1,950	.....	54,000	1,660
3	Penetanguishene					15	980	30	45,600	.....
4	Collingwood					17	2,400	35	101,000	3,625
5	Meaford	6	170	24,800	29	18	1,125	34	266,000	18,090
6	Byng Inlet					4	515	8	18,000	1,000
7	Colpoys' Bay and Tobermory	6	105	17,500	32	40	2,822	79	306,700	21,795
	Totals	24	494	60,800	111	111	10,772	204	1,013,300	66,030

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring salted	Herring fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickereel or dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Georgian Bay.</i>							
1	Parry Sound.....			211,515	334,100	.....	1,400	1,300
2	Waubauskene.....	5	.....	11,750	15,700	.....	6,575	47,280
3	Penetanguishene.....	50	4,900	33,800	28,200	.....	.....	.....
4	Collingwood.....	25	39,720	14,870	51,790	.....	.....	500
5	Meaford.....		6,000	3,500	358,900	.....	.....	.....
6	Byng Inlet.....		100	17,600	.....	.....	10,400	10,900
7	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory.....	19½	24,180	205	513,493	.....	.....	15
	Totals.....	99½	74,900	293,240	1,302,183	.....	18,375	59,995
	Values.....	\$995	\$3,745	\$29,324	\$130,218.30	.....	\$1,837.50	\$4,799.60

FISHERIES.

value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	7	1,150	6	925	1
.....	1	200	.....	.....	2
.....	3
.....	4
.....	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	.....	.....	5
.....	10	15,200	2	6,500	6
.....	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17,750	8	7,425	7

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	1,500	.....	600	.....	100	12,400	17	.....	10	10	55,005 50	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,134 90	2
.....	4,940	.....	500	.....	.....	5,100	995	.....	35	26	7,555 00	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	10	11,398 00	4
.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	16	.....	36,700 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,087 00	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	53,335 00	7
.....	6,840	.....	1,100	.....	100	24,500	1,012	.....	151	46	176,215 40	
.....	\$1,026	.....	\$55	.....	\$8	\$1,225	\$1,012	.....	\$1,510	\$460	\$176,215 40	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.							
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.
		No.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton..	9	246	34,000	47	51	5,476	94	505,500 29,121
2	Southampton to Pine Point..	2	60	6,000	12	5	250	8	116,150 6,615
3	County Huron.....	1	13	1,500	6	12	2,250	37	127,200 3,500
4	County Lambton, including St. Clair River.....	1	25	1,500	7	60	7,965	99	35,000 1,200
	Totals.....	13	344	43,000	72	128	15,941	238	783,850 40,436

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickereel or dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i>							
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.	462	47,680	5,840	748,690	.....	290	1,500
2	Southampton to Pine Point.	.....	.....	.....	171,700	.....	.....	.....
3	County Huron.....	.....	6,120	28,400	63,790	.....	6,540	.....
4	County Lambton, including St. Clair River.....	.....	114,700	47,580	78,080	.....	391,570	700
	Totals	462	168,500	81,820	1,062,260	.....	398,400	2,200
	Values.....	\$4,620	\$8,425	\$8,182	\$106,226	.....	\$39,840	\$176

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
*10	.....		2	300	†2	.....	.....	.....	4	6,500	.....	.....	1
.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	700	.....	.....	2
.....	.....		7	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	400	.....	.....	3
15	939	293	67	14,580	2	10	.....	.....	12	2,500	.....	.....	4
25	939	293	76	16,080	†4	10	.....	.....	22	10,100	.....	.....

* Dip-nets. † Spears.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	980	.....	64,560	.....	.....	3,280	.....	.....	823	1	94,385	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,170	2
.....	960	.....	223,620	.....	.....	9,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,998	3
.....	4,260	.....	33,500	.....	1,650	83,360	1,127	4,825	.....	.....	68,150	4
.....	6,200	.....	321,680	.....	1,650	96,520	1,127	4,825	823	1	201,703	
.....	\$930	.....	\$16,084	.....	\$132	\$4,825	\$1,127	\$2,895	\$8,230	\$10	\$201,703	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards Value.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	River Thames					20	11,660	39	*43	
2	Lake St. Clair	7		2,600	12	13	365	19		
3	" "	5	10	1,350	8	96	2,655	156		
4	Detroit River					25	335	88		
	Totals	12	10	3,950	20	154	15,015	302	*43	

* Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>							
1	River Thames						21,331	8,100
2	Lake St. Clair		22				9,036	9,510
3	" "		5,545	119,310			46,400	15,620
4	Detroit River		50	24,500			2,000	10,365
	Totals		5,617	143,810			78,767	43,595
	Values		\$280 85	\$14,381			\$7,876 70	\$3,487 60

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop Nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
7	2,100	770	.....	.....	56	2,575	900	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5	1,616	320	.....	.....	38	2,215	.....	.....	2	325	3	3,050	2
36	4,710	1,525	10	2,625	44	2,320	2,300	140	3	450	.....	.....	3
25	1,840	672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3,545	4
73	10,266	3,287	10	2,625	138	7,110	3,200	178	5	775	14	6,595		

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
....	1,960	....	21,007	....	19,140	187,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,049 65	1
....	1,290	....	5,040	....	4,945	128,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,909 30	2
....	37,625	....	26,390	....	17,850	249,240	1,261	.....	.....	.....	40,212 10	3
....	.....	.....	625	....	40	50,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,051 45	4
....	40,875	....	53,062	....	41,975	615,860	1,261	.....	.....	.....	\$70,222 50	
....	\$6,131 25	....	\$2,653 10	....	\$3,358	\$30,793	\$1,261	.....	.....	.....	\$70,222 50	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Peelee Island	2	49	10,500	16	6	1,000	12	....	14,500 5,500
2	Essex County.....	1	88	8,000	7	43	7,445	66	....	10,000 2,239
3	Kent County.....	3	254	15,100	17	71	14,450	109	....	8,000 2,070
4	Elgin West.....	2	25	8,000	14	29	7,750	39	....	24,000 2,000
5	Elgin East.....	12	94	17,450	72	16	3,120	38	....	136,000 12,445
6	Houghton	2	55	10,500	16					32,000 1,100
7	Walsingham	1	22	2,500	6	17	530	34	....	10,000 700
8	Long Point.....					13	370	33	....	5,000 264
9	Charlotteville.....					26	1,205	70	....	26,000 1,110
10	Inner Bay.....					28	850	72	....	5,000 473
11	Woodhouse	3	41	11,500	18					32,000 1,800
12	Haldimand	6	99	18,200	31	29	7,998	61	....	85,800 10,119
13	Port Maitland to Port Colborne.....	4	36	6,300	17	13	178	19	....	31,700 6,623
14	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls					28	700	34	....	60,500 450
		36	763	108,050	214	319	45,596	587	....	480,500 46,893

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>							
1	Peelee Island		87,220	4,300			4,760	31,250
2	Essex County		206,900	194,530			88,760	144,000
3	Kent County.....		669,740	52,850			205,350	1,097,300
4	Elgin West.....		396,100	48,500			595,400	.....
5	Elgin East.....	1	854,700	7,760			108,800	1,000
6	Houghton		124,060	2,370			12,530	.....
7	Walsingham		45,520	19,560	150		99,610	14,650
8	Long Point		1,900				150	800
9	Charlotteville.....		3,580	230			52,320	6,550
10	Inner Bay						1,490	5,850
11	Woodhouse.....		183,860	53,880	310		371,430	.....
12	Haldimand		162,900	157,970	1,000		342,630	2,200
13	Port Maitland to Port Colborne		83,400	31,540			4,980	185,800
14	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls.		1,240	800	300		7,620	30,800
	Totals	1	2,821,120	574,290	1,760	.....	1,895,830	1,520,200
	Values	\$10	\$141,056	\$57,429	\$176	.....	\$189,583	\$121,616

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—Continued.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.						Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$		
2	400	33	9	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,200	.....	.....	1
3	900	400	57	20,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4,220	.....	.....	2
6	3,150	1,590	110	41,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	15,350	1	100	3
.....	.....	.....	54	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	7,200	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*6	.....	.....	.....	15	10,275	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	2	2	1,500	1	50	6
8	3,200	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	4	2	400	.....	.....	7
6	2,000	410	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
13	4,000	1,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
13	3,600	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	30	.....	.....	1	50	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,900	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	20	4,400	*57	.....	.....	.....	21	5,025	2	800	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
51	17,250	5,693	250	89,425	65	.....	12,100	121	122	47,070	5	1,000	.....

*Dip nets.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	1,360	.....	6,100	.....	725	8,940	97	.....	.....	.....	8,878 00	1
.....	6,620	.....	75,420	.....	6,000	231,500	550	.....	.....	.....	67,563 00	2
.....	9,240	.....	213,320	.....	.....	194,580	1,182	.....	.....	.....	170,054 00	3
.....	3,680	.....	43,800	.....	1,700	41,500	325	.....	.....	.....	89,473 00	4
.....	.....	.....	25,600	.....	.....	11,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,330 00	5
.....	.....	.....	6,400	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,022 00	6
.....	.....	.....	24,620	.....	6,075	35,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,875 00	7
.....	4,800	.....	740	.....	100	53,520	854	.....	.....	.....	4,719 00	8
.....	.....	.....	17,760	.....	3,150	57,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,955 00	9
.....	.....	.....	2,700	.....	9,750	133,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,182 00	10
.....	.....	.....	5,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,027 00	11
.....	9,820	.....	26,040	.....	3,050	19,640	468	20	.....	300	65,962 00	12
.....	4,300	.....	12,640	.....	50	9,120	513	.....	.....	.....	24,936 00	13
.....	12,100	.....	11,940	.....	.....	11,020	1,145	245	.....	.....	7,653 00	14
.....	51,920	.....	472,520	.....	30,600	812,080	5,134	265	.....	300	592,629 00	.....
.....	\$7,788	.....	\$23,626	.....	\$2,448	\$40,604	\$5,134	\$159	.....	\$3,000	\$592,629 00	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tug

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.	
		No.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Lincoln	1	52	5,000	3	83	3,466	98	*47	96,128 4,82
2	Wentworth					17	3,715	34		52,200 2,08
3	Halton					18	4,060	37		122,000 4,34
4	Peel					2	400	2		5,000 37
5	York	3		1,900	25	17	1,250			44,600 2,56
6	Ontario					7	104	12		7,900 21
7	Durham					1	150	2		3,000 15
8	Northumberland					16	935	19		54,000 1,15
9	Prince Edward					59	1,390	90		37,200 87
10	Bay of Quinte					99	4,581	182		38,900 50
11	Amherst Island					39	1,300	48		19,000 1,45
12	Wolfe Island and vicinity ..					31	458	40		5,280 7
	Totals	4	52	6,900	28	389	21,809	564	*47	485,208 18,61

* Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tug

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.	Maskinonge.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>								
1	Lincoln	399	470,540	23,600			14,730	3,200	
2	Wentworth		79,380	13,050	8,000		930	40,000	
3	Halton		209,000		1,800				
4	Peel		10,000	3,000	5,000			450	
5	York		40,000	4,350	11,320			550	
6	Ontario		6,140	990	40			50	
7	Durham		18,000	800	1,500				
8	Northumberland		12,520	8,310	29,680		60	33,000	
9	Prince Edward	38	15,280	57,940	32,260		2,450	13,500	
10	Bay of Quinte	39	47,920	99,890			40,520	155,050	
11	Amherst Island		6,680	131,660	16,190		13,410	22,800	
12	Wolfe Island and vicinity ..			100			290	27,600	
	Total	476	913,460	343,690	105,790		72,390	296,200	
	Value	\$4,760	\$45,673	\$34,369	\$10,579		\$7,239	\$23,296	

FISHERIES.

Vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., 1907.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			†Spears.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
			90				200	4	2	200			1
							100	2	3	675			2
									18	885			3
							300	6	1	100			4
									2	600			5
													6
													7
					8	200							8
					14	415			18	558			9
					138	2,065	600	12	4	110			10
6	60	62			35	745	100	2	1	50			11
6	60	62	90		195	3,425	1,300	26	49	3,178			12

Vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ cts.	
4,800	1,050	5,440		3,500	10,580					33,470 00	1
	600	1,460		700	21,700					10,617 00	2
										10,630 00	3
	300	500		225	340					1,414 00	4
		160			6,180					3,928 00	5
					20					415 00	6
		40			2,000					1,132 00	7
	100	23,940		24,150	35,920					12,002 00	8
380	1,950	10,600		17,600	28,360					15,019 00	9
	5,400	98,300	2,600	221,625	150,880					59,900 00	10
1,900		11,460		600	1,200				1	19,260 00	11
	11,000	17,020	550	28,900	25,960			7		7,471 00	12
7,080	20,400	168,920	3,150	297,300	283,140			7	1	175,258 00	
\$1,062	\$1,224	\$8,446	\$189	\$23,784	\$14,157			\$70	\$10	\$175,258 00	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$			\$	
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.....	4	300	6,000	12	26	4,850	57		44,000	5,800
2	Lake Superior	29	393	74,020	132	49	3,905	50		450,700	26,000
3	Lake Huron (North Channel).....	22	394	80,500	122	75	11,880	150		776,200	69,500
4	Georgian Bay.....	24	494	60,800	111	111	10,772	204		1,013,300	66,000
5	Lake Huron (Proper).....	13	344	43,000	72	128	15,941	238	*4	783,850	40,400
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames	12	10	3,950	20	154	15,015	302	*43		
7	Lake Erie	36	763	108,050	214	319	45,596	587	*65	480,500	46,800
8	Lake Ontario	4	52	6,900	28	389	21,809	564	*47	485,208	18,600
9	Inland Waters, including Lake Nipissing	5	30	4,400	14	197	4,857	303	*8	14,860	600
	Totals	149	2,780	387,620	725	1,448	134,625	2,455	*167	4,048,618	274,000

* Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.....			612,000	42,310		159,010	122,150
2	Lake Superior		799,200	300,640	1,575,040		63,240	2,850
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	19	31,700	787,780	1,665,080		345,950	54,000
4	Georgian Bay	99½	74,900	293,240	1,302,183		18,375	59,995
5	Lake Huron (Proper) ..	462	168,500	81,820	1,062,260		398,400	2,200
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames		5,617	143,810			78,767	43,595
7	Lake Erie	1	2,821,120	574,290	1,760		1,895,830	1,520,200
8	Lake Ontario	476	913,460	343,690	105,790		72,390	296,200
9	Inland Waters, including Lake Nipissing	7½	66,890	29,620	2,205		160,290	82,850
	Totals	1,065	4,881,387	3,166,890	5,756,628		3,192,252	2,184,040
	Values	\$ 10,650	\$ 244,069.35	\$ 316,689	\$ 575,662.80	c.	\$ 319,225.20	\$ 174,723.20

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	.....	.....	14	2,000	2	250	.....	.....	9	10,825	1	200	1
.....	.....	.....	31	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14,600	2	2,100	2
.....	.....	.....	90	23,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5,600	2	2,500	3
.....	.....	.....	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17,750	8	7,425	4
25	939	293	76	16,080	3	10	.....	.....	22	10,100	.....	.....	5
73	10,266	3,287	10	2,625	138	7,110	3,200	178	5	775	14	6,595	6
51	17,250	5,693	250	89,425	65	.....	12,100	121	122	47,070	5	1,000	7
6	60	62	*90	90	195	3,425	1,300	26	49	3,178	.....	.....	8
11	255	330	20	7,900	80	1,530	4,300	46	22	5,815	.....	.....	9
166	28,770	9,665	582	145,245	483	12,325	20,900	371	275	115,713	32	19,820	

* Spears.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907.—Continued.

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.		Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	c.	
92,520	.....	300	15,700	.....	100,000	4,900	200	.....	.....	115,959.00		1
2,540	29,600	.....	55,950	.....	22,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,704.00		2
24,540	.....	300	.....	1,700	64,300	408	.....	140	25	295,081.00		3
6,840	.....	1,100	.....	100	24,500	1,012	.....	151	46	176,215.40		4
6,200	.....	321,680	.....	1,650	96,520	1,127	4,825	823	1	201,703.00		5
40,875	.....	53,062	.....	41,975	615,860	1,261	.....	.....	.....	70,222.50		6
51,920	.....	472,520	.....	30,600	812,080	5,134	265	.....	300	592,629.00		7
7,080	20,400	168,920	3,150	297,300	283,140	.....	.....	7	1	175,258.00		8
84,030	.....	15,800	.....	65,000	198,890	9,455	.....	.....	.....	67,253.00		9
316,545	50,000	1,033,682	74,800	438,325	2,217,490	23,297	5,290	1,121	373	1935,024.90		
\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		
47,481.75	3,000	51,684.10	4,488	35,066	110,874.50	23,297	3,174	11,210	3,730	1935,024.90		

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value	Men.	No.	Yards	Value
	<i>Inland Waters.</i>			\$		\$				\$	
1	Frontenac, County.....					77	1,133	138	....	2,720	310
2	Leeds, Lennox & Addington..					55	725	78	....	1,080	99
3	Russell, Prescott, Carleton and Renfrew Counties.....					41	284	45	*8	6,560	104
4	Nipissing District	5	30	4,400	14	18	2,615	36	....	4,500	150
5	Simcoe					6	100	6	....	
	Totals	5	30	4,400	14	197	4,857	303	*8	14,860	663

* Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or dore.	Pike.
		brl.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Inland Waters.</i>							
1	Frontenac, County.....	7½	4,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,150
2	Leeds, Lennox & Addington..		5,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	6,950
3	Russell, Prescott, Carleton and Renfrew Counties.....			570	.....	.....	590	1,850
4	Nipissing District		56,990	27,800	1,000	.....	159,700	48,900
5	Simcoe		20	1,250	205	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	7½	66,890	29,620	2,205	.....	160,290	82,850
	Values	\$75	\$3,344 50	\$2,962	\$220 50	.....	\$16,029	\$6,628

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907. —Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
11	255	330			28	572			2	90			1
					52	958			3	75			2
							2,400	46					3
			20	7,900					17	5,650			4
							1,900						5
11	255	330	20	7,900	80	1,530	4,300	46	22	5,815			

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1907. —Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
			6,720		27,200	61,530					7,919 50	1
			8,980		37,300	33,320					6,005 00	2
	50		100		500	53,000					2,966 50	3
	83,980					50,390	9,455				50,183 00	4
						650					179 00	5
	84,030		15,800		65,000	198,890	9,455				\$67,253 00	
	\$12,604 50		\$790		\$5,200	\$9,944 50	\$9,455				\$67,253 00	

Comparative Statement of yield 1906-7, according to Districts.

	1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District :				
Whitefish.....lbs.....	388,200	612,000	223,800	
Trout....."	100,100	42,310		57,790
Pickrel....."	244,600	159,010		85,590
Pike....."	113,800	122,150	8,350	
Maskinonge....."				
Sturgeon....."	54,000	92,520	38,520	
Tullibee....."	4,900	15,700	10,800	
Catfish....."	82,900			82,900
Coarse fish....."		100,300	100,300	
Caviare....."	3,050	4,900	1,850	
Bladders....."	100	200	100	
Lake Superior :				
Herring....."	196,500	799,200	602,700	
Whitefish....."	420,700	300,640		120,060
Trout....."	1,173,150	1,575,040	401,890	
Pickrel....."	19,250	63,240	43,990	
Pike....."	2,300	2,850	550	
Sturgeon....."	300	2,540	2,240	
Tullibee....."	6,100	55,950	49,850	
Coarse fish....."	9,000	22,200	13,200	
Caviare....."				
Trout.....bbls.....	1,138			
Whitefish....."	1,580			1,580
Eels....."		29,600	29,600	
Lake Huron, N. C.				
Herring.....bbls.....	380	19		361
Herring.....lbs.....	36,600	31,700		4,900
Whitefish....."	879,500	787,780		91,720
Trout....."	1,997,200	1,665,080		332,120
Pickrel....."	479,300	345,950		133,350
Pike....."	46,300	54,000	7,700	
Sturgeon Bladders....."				
Sturgeon....."	22,100	24,540	2,440	
Perch....."	200	300	100	
Catfish....."	6,100	1,700		4,400
Coarse fish....."	63,600	64,300	700	
Caviare....."	725	408		317
Trout.....bbls.....	108	140	32	
Whitefish....."	41	25		16
Georgian Bay :				
Herring.....bbls.....	76	99½	23½	
Herring.....lbs.....	35,400	74,900	39,500	
Whitefish....."	379,950	293,240		86,710
Trout....."	1,538,410	1,302,183		236,227
Pickrel....."	43,650	18,375		25,275
Pike....."	40,100	59,995	19,895	
Sturgeon....."	17,050	6,840		10,210
Perch....."	800	1,100	300	
Catfish....."	3,400	100		3,300
Coarse fish....."	12,600	24,500	11,900	
Whitefish.....bbls.....	31	46	15	
Trout....."	278	151		127
Caviare....."		1,012	1,012	
Sturgeon Bladders....."				
Lake Huron (proper) :				
Herring.....bbls.....	760	462		298
Herring.....lbs.....	250,900	168,500		82,400
Whitefish....."	43,300	81,820	38,520	
Trout....."	967,700	1,062,260	94,560	

Comparative Statement of yield 1906-7, according to Districts.—*Continued.*

	1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake Huron (proper) :—<i>Continued.</i>				
Pickarel.....lbs.	425,800	398,400		27,400
Pike....."	4,300	2,200		2,100
Sturgeon....."	15,300	6,200		9,100
Perch....."	158,800	321,680	162,880	
Catfish....."	700	1,650	950	
Coarse fish....."	101,600	96,520		5,020
Caviare....."	3,750	1,127		2,623
Whitefish.....bbls.	10	1		9
Trout....."	847	823		24
Sturgeon Bladders.....lbs.		4,825	4,825	
Lake & River St. Clair and Thames River:				
Whitefish.....lbs.	46,200	143,810	97,610	
Herring.....bbls.	2,000			2,000
Herring.....lbs.		5,617	5,617	
Eels....."				
Pickarel....."	124,900	78,767		46,133
Pike....."	59,200	43,595		15,605
Sturgeon....."	38,350	40,875	2,525	
Perch....."	56,900	53,062		3,838
Catfish....."	41,200	41,975	775	
Coarse fish....."	665,400	615,860		49,540
Caviare....."	1,225	1,261	36	
Tullibee....."	4,200			4,200
Lake Erie:				
Herring.....bbls.	3	1		2
Herring.....lbs.	2,823,200	2,821,120		2,080
Whitefish....."	359,100	574,290	215,190	
Trout....."	2,400	1,760		640
Pickarel....."	1,557,000	1,895,830	338,830	
Pike....."	1,386,900	1,520,200	133,300	
Sturgeon....."	65,600	51,920		13,680
Perch....."	334,000	472,520	138,520	
Tullibee....."	20,800			20,800
Catfish....."	33,880	30,600		3,280
Coarse fish....."	932,800	812,080		120,720
Caviare....."	2,770	5,134	2,364	
Sturgeon bladders....."		265	265	
Whitefish.....bbls.		300	300	
Lake Ontario:				
Herring.....bbls.	78	476	398	
Herring.....lbs.	924,200	913,460		10,740
Whitefish....."	354,000	343,690		10,310
Trout....."	107,300	105,790		1,510
Pickarel....."	54,100	72,390	18,290	
Pike....."	251,400	296,200	44,800	
Sturgeon....."	13,100	7,080		6,020
Eels....."	18,400	20,400	2,000	
Perch....."	194,200	168,920		25,280
Catfish....."	275,000	297,300	22,300	
Coarse fish....."	220,500	283,140	62,640	
Caviare....."				
Bladders....."				
Tullibee....."	2,000	3,150	1,150	
Trout.....bbls.	4	7	3	
Whitefish....."	13	1		12
Nipissing District:				
Herring.....bbls.				
Herring.....lbs.	25,000	56,990	31,990	
Whitefish....."	4,000	27,800	23,800	
Trout....."		1,000	1,000	

Comparative Statement of yield 1906-1907, according to Districts.—*Concluded.*

	1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Nipissing District:—Continued.</i>				
Pickereel..... lbs.....	3,200	159,700	156,500	
Pike..... "	500	48,900	48,400	
Catfish..... "				19,120
Sturgeon..... "	103,100	83,980		
Perch..... "			50,390	
Coarse Fish..... "		50,390		
Caviare..... "	9,950	9,455		495
Bladders..... "				
Eels..... "				
<i>Inland Waters:</i>				
Herring..... bbls.....	19	7½		11½
"..... lbs.....	9,200	9,900	700	
Whitefish..... "	500	1,820	1,320	
Trout..... "		1,205	1,205	
Pickereel..... "	4,400	590		3,810
Pike..... "	45,400	33,950		11,450
Sturgeon..... "	100	50		50
Eels..... "				
Perch..... "	9,800	15,800	6,000	
Catfish..... "	87,700	65,000		22,700
Coarse Fish..... "	132,700	148,500	15,800	
Caviare..... "				

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.	1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish..... lbs.....	2,875,450	3,166,890	291,440	
" (salted)..... "	52,200	74,600	22,400	
Herring..... "	4,280,500	4,881,387	600,887	
" (salted)..... "	263,200	213,000		50,200
Trout..... "	6,456,260	5,756,628		699,632
" (salted)..... "	475,000	224,200		250,800
Pickereel..... "	2,956,200	3,192,250	236,050	
Pike..... "	1,950,200	2,184,040	233,840	
Sturgeon..... "	329,000	316,545		12,455
Caviare..... "	21,520	23,297	1,777	
Eels..... "	20,100	50,000	29,900	
Perch..... "	754,700	1,033,682	278,982	
Catfish..... "	530,800	438,325		92,475
Coarse Fish..... "	2,138,200	2,217,490	79,290	
Tullibee..... "	38,000	74,800	36,800	
Bladders..... "	500	5,290	4,790	
Total.....	23,141,830	23,852,424	1,816,156	1,105,562
Total increase 1907.....			711,594	

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year, 1907.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Whitefish.....bbls.....	373	10 00	3,730 00
".....lbs.....	3,166,890	10	316,689 00
Trout.....bbls.....	1,121	10 00	11,210 00
".....lbs.....	5,756,628	10	575,662 80
Herring.....bbls.....	1,065	10 00	10,650 00
".....lbs.....	4,881,387	5	244,069 35
Pickarel....."	3,192,252	10	319,225 20
Pike....."	2,184,040	8	174,723 20
Sturgeon....."	316,545	15	47,481 75
Caviare....."	23,297	1 00	23,297 00
Bladders....."	5,290	60	3,174 00
Eels....."	50,000	6	3,000 00
Perch....."	1,033,682	5	51,684 10
Catfish....."	438,325	8	35,066 00
Coarse Fish....."	2,217,490	5	110,874 50
Tullibee....."	74,800	6	4,488 00
Total			1,935,024 90

Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1907 inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
			\$ c.
		Brought forward.....	11,760,546 00
1870.....	\$264,982	1888.....	1,839,869 00
1871.....	193,524	1889.....	1,963,123 00
1872.....	267,633	1890.....	2,009,637 00
1873.....	293,091	1891.....	1,806,389 00
1874.....	446,267	1892.....	2,042,198 00
1875.....	453,194	1893.....	1,694,930 00
1876.....	437,229	1894.....	1,659,968 00
1877.....	438,223	1895.....	1,584,473 00
1878.....	348,122	1896.....	1,605,674 00
1879.....	367,133	1897.....	1,289,822 00
1880.....	444,491	1898.....	1,433,631 00
1881.....	500,903	1899.....	1,477,815 00
1882.....	825,457	1900.....	1,333,293 00
1883.....	1,027,033	1901.....	1,428,078 00
1884.....	1,133,724	1902.....	1,265,705 00
1885.....	1,342,692	1903.....	1,535,144 00
1886.....	1,435,998	1904.....	1,793,524 00
1887.....	1,531,850	1905.....	1,708,963 00
		1906.....	1,734,865 00
		1907.....	1,935,024 90
Carried forward.....	\$11,760,546	Total	44,902,376 90

RECAPITULATION.

Of the Fishing Tugs, Nets, Boats, etc., employed in the Province.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
149 tugs (2,780 tons), 725 men .	\$387,620	20,900 hooks on set lines.	\$371
1448 boats, 2455 men	134,625	275 freezers and ice houses.....	115,713
4,048,618 yds. gill net	274,019	32 piers and wharves	19,820
166 seines (28,770 yds).....	9,665	90 spears.....	90
582 pound nets.....	145,155		
483 hoop nets.....	12,325		
121 dip nets.....		Total.....	\$1,099,403

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73.....	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874.....	350,000			350,000
1875.....	650,000			650,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,900	13,500,000		15,423,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892.....	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,000
1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,410,000	76,310,000
1902.....	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,000	101,895,000
1903.....	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
1904.....	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	77,352,000
1905.....	1,480,000	106,000,000	1,103,000	108,583,000
1906.....	1,550,000	88,000,000	1,123,000	90,673,000
1907.....	1,807,000	103,000,000	1,152,000	106,359,000
Total.....	145,911,700	1,844,500,000	59,913,000	2,050,724,700

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John R. Baillie Jr

June 3, 1931

from Mrs. C. G. Harbour

Government
Publications

Second Annual Report

OF THE

Game and Fisheries Department

1908

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WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers
TORONTO.

*To His Honour JOHN MORISON GIBSON,
a Colonel in the Militia of Canada,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Second Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,

Minister of Public Works.

Toronto, 24th March, 1909.

Second Annual Report

OF THE

Game and Fisheries Department.

*To The Honourable J. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the Annual Report of the Department of Game and Fisheries for the year ending December 31st, 1908, which I venture to hope will be found even more satisfactory in some respects than those of past years.

The usual statistics, Reports of Inspectors, Wardens and Overseers appear in due order.

ENFORCING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Divided jurisdiction has, I regret to say, during the past year, as in former ones, resulted in destructive infractions of the laws of nature and common sense. No matter how expensive or efficient the protection of the fisheries of the Province is during the open season, the desired effect of preserving and perpetuating this valuable asset will be of no avail so long as those controlling the seasons submit to be periodically held up by those determined to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. I know of no conceivable cause, except national and wide spread famine, that would justify any man or men, no matter how exalted their position may be, in issuing orders or instructions having the effect of allowing fishermen to invade the spawning grounds of our most valuable species of fish with impunity during the time allotted by nature for the propagation of the species. I am charitable enough to believe that those directly responsible for allowing fish to be taken from the spawning grounds when full of spawn and unfit for food have not the least conception of the sin they are committing against nature's laws and future welfare of the Province, unless they do it on the pernicious principle that the end justifies the means. Those responsible for the periodical encroachments on the inadequate close seasons may attempt to justify their unwise and questionable policy by referring to what they are doing with the hatcheries. The hatcheries may be useful in assisting nature, but will certainly be a miserable failure to those attempting to reverse and supersede the perfect plan of nature's reproduction. The time is not far distant, unless close seasons are extended and strictly enforced, when the miserable work of extermination will have reached that stage when spawn will not be procurable for the hatcheries. This is not an exaggerated view of future possibilities; it is a state of affairs that will occur as sure as fate unless a halt is called in time, and wiser councils prevail to prevent such an undesirable consummation. It is utterly impossible to compute with any degree of accuracy the percentage of fry from hatcheries that mature after being placed in public waters. The result of encroaching on the close seasons is demoralizing and destroying the fisheries of the Province to the

detriment of the general public, and from which the dominant fish companies reap a rich and illegal harvest. I hope the combined wisdom of the two able representatives of our respective countries, who are so eminently qualified, from their vast experience, to solve the problem of an equitable system of fish protection in international waters, will succeed in so doing to the satisfaction of all concerned. This important matter has been in abeyance, and going from bad to worse during the last eighteen years, when General R. U. Sherman and Dr. G. A. MacCallum, assisted by leading fishery authorities and economists from both sides of the border, unsuccessfully endeavored to reach a mutual understanding on this very important question. To prove the disastrous effect the ignoring of nature's laws and close seasons has had on the fisheries of the Great Lakes, I quote from Report of joint Commission appointed to confer on the subject of fish protection in the International waters between the Canadian Provinces and the State of New York. This meeting, at which I was present, was held at Hamilton, Ontario, on December 8th, 1891. The Committee of that Commission reported: "That the food fish supply of the Great Lakes has been for the past thirty years suffering rapid diminution is too apparent to need statistical proof. On the New York side of Lake Ontario, where salmon trout, whitefish, and even the lordly salt water salmon were so abundant as to furnish all the near markets with an abundant supply at prices within reach of the means of the day labourer, the product now scarcely recompenses the netter, and these fish, once so abundant and cheap, are no longer available for food to the multitude, but have become table luxuries to be enjoyed only by people of ample means. On the Ohio side of Lake Erie there has been a nearly equal falling off of the higher grades of fish. On the Canada side of these waters, the supply, though showing each year an additional falling off, yet holds good for profitable netting, and it is from the fisheries of Canadian waters that the principal market supply for the State of New York comes."

The remedy. Given then that the food fish supply needed for the consumption of the border States is approaching practical exhaustion, what is the remedy? Two leading measures are obviously necessary. They are protection and multiplication, and to make these effective, concert and harmony of action is necessary between all the Government authorities interested. If this was the unfortunate state of affairs eighteen years ago, what must it be now, with comparative absence of close seasons in many of these States, and the frequency with which on any flimsy pretence permission has been given our fishermen to continue their destructive work, in some cases during the entire close season, and in others during a considerable part of them. It is unfortunate that by design or otherwise instructions have been sent to the fishermen to continue fishing during a portion of the close season, without those responsible for those instructions having considered it necessary to notify you or this Department. I regret during the past tourist season having had to put the law in force against a number of non-resident visitors, some of them occupying prominent positions in judicial and financial affairs, who no doubt claim to be gentlemen. They are not the genuine article who ignore the laws and regulations when temporarily sojourning in a neighbouring country, and when caught try to condone their wrongdoing by traducing the officers they cannot corrupt. Money does not make men gentlemen—that is nature's prerogative. I am glad to know that a considerable majority of tourists who spend their vacations in our northern country are gentlemen in all the term implies, who not only obey our laws, but value the facilities for health and enjoyment our lakes and rivers accord them. Those of our summer visitors who are not gentlemen have compelled

the Department to abolish family angling permits, in consequence of their miserable system of subterfuge and evasion.

Since referring as above to the International Commissioners, a draft of the proposed treaty, result of the Commission's work, has been loaned me by a party to whom it was sent, and endorsed by the United States member of the Commission. To say that I read it with surprise and indignation, is to put it mildly. Of course, it would be very nice, and eminently satisfactory to our American friends, to be allowed to come when and where they choose into the waters of the Province, and without let or hindrance, or restrictions as to numbers, take our bass and other fish for the alleged purpose of re-stocking their own depleted waters. This would result in depleting ours. It is also proposed to allow Americans holding licenses or permits issued by United States authorities to angle in certain waters of the Province irrespective of provincial authority. These gentlemen also propose to improve the fisheries by abolishing close seasons. If the Commissioners responsible for these one-sided measures expect them to be tamely submitted to by the people of Ontario, they, the Commissioners, must have an abiding faith in the Barnum theory, that people like to be humbugged.

Referring to the proposed Treaty, in which it is proposed to have the North Channel of Georgian Bay included as being International waters, I take the liberty of copying from the forty-first Annual Report of Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1907-8, issued in 1909, page 182, as follows:

“General Description of Georgian Bay and Contiguous Waters.”

“The fisheries of Georgian Bay and the North Channel are in many respects the most valuable fresh water fishing grounds in the world. They are so for two main reasons: The physical and biological conditions which they provide are precisely those most favourable to fish life, especially certain species of prime value for commercial and food purposes, while they possess the advantage of being exclusively within the Canadian territory, and not liable to injury and contrariety in regulations resulting from divided international jurisdiction and control. With the exception of Lake Superior, the vast area thus opened to the operations of Canadian fishermen exclusively, and restricted by law to exploitation by British subjects under the fishery regulations of Canada, is larger than any other inland fishing area in the Dominion, being more than twice the area of the Canadian portion of Lake Ontario, almost exactly twice the extent of the Lake Erie fishing grounds, and more than one thousand square miles vaster than the part of Lake Huron which lies within British territorial boundaries.

The area of the Canadian waters in the Great Lakes may be estimated as follows: Lake Ontario less than 4,000 square miles; Lake Erie about 5,000 square miles; Lake Huron 11,000 square miles; whereas Georgian Bay and the North Channel exceed 12,000 square miles in extent. From Collingwood, at the northern end of the bay, to the outlet of St. Mary's River, the distance is 225 miles, and the greatest width is 54 miles. The fact that in the Great Lakes and other contiguous waters Canada shares the fisheries with the United States, and that fully one half of the area of these waters is within the bounds of the Republic to the south.

It is entirely different with the Georgian Bay fisheries, for they are wholly within Canadian limits, and under Dominion laws and regulations, and no such disadvantage affects them as affects the Great Lake fisheries.”

It is inconceivable, in view of the above statements published by authority of the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor-General, that any man, no matter how exalted his position may be, should be allowed to decide that the North Channel, which to all intents and purposes is a Canadian inland water, should be international. International boundary lines between the United States and Canada have for some years past been fairly well defined, and while it is no doubt the duty of the Federal authorities respectively to guard and protect those boundaries for the purpose of preventing international complications, the provinces should have the power untrammelled to transact and administer provincial affairs. It having been decided that the fish in provincial waters are the property of the Provinces, it naturally follows that the provincial authorities have the right or power, and they alone, to say what aliens or others should pay for the privilege of catching them. Provincial authorities should not be compelled to acknowledge licenses or permits issued by alien authorities to aliens empowering them to take provincial property from provincial territory.

The only way the fisheries can be perpetuated in the international waters of the Great Lakes is to have identical and adequate close seasons on both sides of the boundary, and preventing the use of nets of any description with small mesh that destroy immense numbers of immature fish.

Each section of our waters should produce revenue at least equal to the cost of protecting them. It cannot be reasonably expected that the Government should continue to spend upwards of \$5,000 a year to protect the fisheries of the River St. Lawrence between Kingston and Prescott for the almost exclusive benefit of residents of the State of New York. To protect the fish effectively in those beautiful waters, it is imperative that fees for angling should be collected, and the non-sale of bass and maskinonge enforced on both sides of the river. Residents on the Ontario side bitterly complain, and not without cause, that the waters on the Canadian side of the river are being depleted for the purpose of supplying the State of New York with bass and maskinonge, where these game fish are allowed to be sold.

I regret that, with the construction of railroads in the sparsely settled parts of the Province, professional and business men, for speculative purposes, apply for licenses for net fishing in many of the small lakes in the vicinity of the new roads. Many of these lakes are shallow, and others small areas, and would soon be depleted, for the purpose of enabling these gentlemen to add to their professional incomes, and supplying the American market with fish. These lakes, if kept free from the speculative fishermen, will be a prominent factor in opening up and settling these new districts.

NEPIGON.

The Nepigon River was not visited by as many tourists this year as formerly, owing for one reason in particular to the unhappy state of the financial situation in the United States, and also the pending election. The fishing, however, was good, and to those who were able to take advantage of it, it afforded excellent sport, and many a visitor was heard to remark that it would not be his last visit.

RE-STOCKING.

The re-stocking with parent bass in the inland waters was unfortunately begun later than usual, and was not carried on to the extent that the Depart-

ment would have liked. Those lakes, however, which were re-stocked were done so most successfully, and the results will doubtless in a few years' time be a source of much gratification to those tourists who make their summer home in the vicinity of these lakes. One inland lake which lies in close proximity to an important inland city was stocked with fingerlings, and should in the near future afford to the inhabitants of that city good fishing. I am glad that you have given your consent to the establishing of a breeding pond for bass at Brantford, which place is excellently situated for handling them on account of the facilities offered by the different railways, and it is the intention of the Department to use every means in its power to make this venture a success, which in my opinion is the best means of carrying on the important work of re-stocking. Should this prove successful, many thousands of fingerlings will be available for re-stocking next autumn, and this would encourage the Department to use other ponds for this purpose. The experience of some of the adjoining States with bass ponds has been exceedingly successful. Sometimes the first year's experience was not very encouraging, but after that, apparently there was no trouble, and from a small beginning they have now in many instances very extensive hatcheries.

ANGLING PERMITS.

Tourists who visited us this past summer expressed themselves as being much pleased with the fishing, which must have been good, if the reports of our officers can be relied upon. The sale of angling permits was in excess of last year to a considerable extent, in spite of the falling off of the revenue from Nepigon. The only regret the Department has is that the family permits that were issued, in many instances were abused. Many officers were satisfied in their own minds that in some instances they were transferred several times, but the officers were unable to procure sufficient proof to lay an information; and from the numerous requests received from them that they should be abolished, I felt it my duty to ask for your consent to have this class of permit discontinued, and accordingly an Order-in-Council was passed abolishing them. The revenue from these permits should increase year to year, as the tourist traffic is bound to increase owing to the many excellent summer resorts the Province can offer to all sorts and conditions of men.

PATROL SERVICE.

I am glad to say that last year's patrol service was most satisfactory, as far as it went. I venture to say that never in the history of the Province have the fisheries received that protection they did last year. The "Edna Ivan" was chartered and put in commission about the first of May, and kept in commission until the end of November. She patrolled the waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, as well as the Georgian Bay and North Channel of Lake Huron, and the result was most satisfactory. Many a dispute was by this means settled that otherwise would have been impossible, and arrangements of a similar nature for next year would be what the Department would like. Several excellent launches were supplied to different officers, particularly on the Georgian Bay, enabling them to better discharge their duties. The yacht "Vega," which was procured for the officer in charge of the North Channel and part of the Georgian Bay, was a happy find, and is not only a credit to the Department, but should render excellent service in the protection of those important fisheries, where such open violations have been carried on in the past.

The "I'll See" and the "Eva Bell," which had outlived their usefulness, were disposed of, and the "Naiad," a much more suitable boat, was secured. She was kept on the Rideau waters, from Kingston to Smith's Falls in particular, and sometimes as far as Ottawa, until the 15th October, when the crew was changed, and she then patrolled the waters between Kingston and Belleville. Her presence on the Bay of Quinte during the spawning season broke up the illegal fishing which had been regularly carried on for years. This boat during the summer patrolled the Rideau waters under direct instructions each week from the Department, and no services in past years could be compared with those which she rendered last year.

The overseers at Kingston and Gananoque were provided with launches which gave satisfactory service. The overseer at Inner Long Point Bay was also provided with a launch, which was very needful. The usefulness of these launches to officers is plainly shown by the one furnished to our overseer at Hamilton. The results obtained from this boat proved conclusively how handicapped an overseer is if he has not the means at his disposal to go upon the water when necessity requires.

There is one locality in particular that I feel it my duty to point out to you that needs a patrol service similar to that of the Rideau waters, viz., Lake Simcoe, Couchiching, and the Kawartha Lakes, which now, owing to the Trent Canal, can be patrolled by one boat. I feel satisfied that should you authorize this, the results would be most gratifying to you and the Department. Overseers on these waters in the main give good service, but are unable to cope with the situation when the summer season with its thousands of tourists is in full swing. This boat would be the means also of preventing to a considerable extent the early duck shooting in the autumn, and also the illegal setting of nets in Lake Simcoe during the spawning season in October.

SPECIAL OVERSEERS.

Several of these were appointed for a number of months during last summer to inspect every shipment of fish, and to see that none, excepting those legally caught, were being shipped. They were supplied with tags to attach to each box inspected, which authorized them to be sent through to their destination without any further examination. This experiment was one of the most successful that has ever been tried by the Department, and prevented to an enormous extent the exporting of undersized whitefish and salmon trout. These special overseers were also required to keep an account of all the fish which were shipped from these different fishing stations, and forms were provided them to send in at the end of each week to the Department statistics of the fish that were shipped, and which gave the Department more reliable reports regarding the catch of fish than they ever obtained before.

As in the past, the Department received all possible assistance from the press, railroad and express companies during the year. Railroad and express companies now realize the value of the tourist and hunters' traffic. As a rule inspectors, wardens in charge of districts, overseers and deputy game wardens, have performed their respective duties with credit to the Department and themselves. Fish and game have a value far in excess of amount realized from the sale thereof. Anything that has a tendency to improve the people morally and physically has a value beyond computation. The attraction of game and fish induces residents of cities and towns to spend their vacations in the enjoyable and health giving districts with which the Province is so

liberally endowed. I have had the pleasure of meeting numbers of deer hunters on their return from their annual hunting trips, many of them farmers from the older settled parts of the Province, and many of whom have enjoyed these annual outings for forty or fifty years. One grand old man in particular, in his eightieth year, said it was only the anticipation of going the next season that kept him alive from year to year. As a rule, by the first of November farmers have completed their fall work, enabling thousands of them to enjoy their annual deer hunt, and looking forward to it with each recurring year as one of the most enjoyable events of their lives.

RUFFED GROUSE—PARTRIDGE.

The close season of 1908 for ruffed grouse, better known as partridge, had the expected beneficial effect. This, in conjunction with a favourable nesting season, resulted, except in the older settled districts, in a large and satisfactory increase in number of these grand and valued game birds, to the extent of justifying an open season for 1909. To what extent open seasons may prevail in the future depends upon the self-denial practised by sportsmen and hunters in general. It may be necessary in the near future, as in the case of quail, to reduce the open season to one month.

QUAIL.

The wisdom of having close seasons and re-stocking was apparent last season, when these grand little game birds were fairly numerous in the south western counties. As I have stated in former reports, it rests to some extent with the sportsmen whether the quail in the Province are perpetuated or exterminated, as in some of the States. It may be necessary to even further reduce the present open season to make the protection of quail more effective.

DUCKS.

Ducks were abundant all over the Province, but in consequence of the prevailing fine weather, with few exceptions, they were enabled to stay out in the open waters, by so doing affording only moderate sport. Ducks were more numerous during the present winter in the vicinity of Toronto and Hamilton Beach than ever before during the winter months.

WOODCOCK.

Some very fine bags of these beautiful game birds were made in the Province during the past open season, much to the surprise and pleasure of those who delight to hunt these beautiful and elusive birds.

SNIFE AND PLOVER.

These birds were found as usual fairly numerous, and afforded in many localities sport equal to that of past years.

CAPERCAILZIE.

Mr. G. W. Bartlett, Superintendent of Algonquin Park, reports that several broods of these magnificent birds were seen by the rangers in the Park during the past summer. That more adult birds have not been seen is in a large measure due to their shyness and retired habits, the old birds retiring to the dense and most inaccessible woods.

CARIBOU.

Few have as yet been killed in the Province by sportsmen, but with the extension of railroads into and through the caribou haunts, making them more accessible to sportsmen, many will take advantage of the improved facilities to hunt these wary denizens of the far north.

DEER.

The number of carcasses of deer carried by express companies during the open season of 1908 was 4,387 as against 3,886 in 1907—increase 501. This number, large as it is, is not one-third of the total actually killed, when taken into consideration that 11,353 deer hunters' licenses and settlers' permits were issued, holders of each being entitled to kill two deer. In addition to the above, Indians and settlers in unorganized territory were allowed to kill two each without licenses or permits, for their own use, but not for sale or barter. In view of the large increase of hunters and the number of deer killed, it may be necessary in the near future to limit the number to one that may be legally kill on each license. It seems incredible that our northern districts should continue to supply these immense numbers year after year with no apparent diminution, except in older settled portions of the Province, where the deer are disappearing with the woods.

MOOSE.

Fifty-nine moose, or heads of such, were carried by express and railroad companies during the open season. A number were taken out of the woods by teams, of which we have no record. To state the number killed at one hundred is a low estimate. Many very fine heads were procured, one in particular killed near the Montreal River in the Temiskaming district by a Toronto sportsman having the unusual spread of horns of 71½ inches, and for which it is reported he refused the sum of \$300.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

Beaver and otter are reported as being found fairly numerous in some portions of the Province, but in waters adjacent to lumber camps and other works in which large numbers of men are employed, it is a difficult matter to protect these valuable animals. Although a number of the employees of these camps have been convicted, many still consider the venture equal to the risk. Muskrats are still found in large numbers in all portions of the Province, and should have most effective protection. The skins of these animals will be utilized in the near future in the manufacture of sealskin coats, when the seals have become things of the past. It may be necessary to have a close season for mink, for the purpose of preventing them being killed when the fur is of little value, although they kill large numbers of muskrats in localities where both species are found. The coarser species of furbearing animals appear to be holding their own, judging from the condition of the atmosphere in the vicinity of shipping points and express offices. It is considered advisable to license trappers to enable the Department to have the espionage over them their wrong doing necessitates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,
E. TINSLEY.

GAME AND FISHERIES INSPECTORS.

TORONTO, March 1st., 1909.

E. TINSLEY,
Superintendent Game and Fisheries,

SIR,—I beg to submit report for the season of 1908.

COMMERCIAL FISHING.

The catch of the past season was, with a few exceptions, as good as in former years, in some cases much better, notably that of herring in Lake Erie, where the lifts of fish were so heavy that the market was glutted, and for a time it was impossible for the fishermen to dispose of them at a remunerative price.

Lake Ontario produced during the season of 1908, at least double the number of whitefish that were caught during 1907, most of this increase being in the Bay of Quinte, and adjoining waters. The catch of herring was also far above the average. Lake trout were also a good catch, and would have been better if the weather about the 1st of November had been more favourable; it was very stormy about that time and interfered with the work of the fishermen, but this was in some ways a blessing, as the extension of open season for seven days in November was not as harmful as it otherwise would have been.

Yellow pickerel were not as plentiful as formerly, and sturgeon are almost a thing of the past, and if a close season of a few years for the latter is not soon made, they will be entirely depleted.

The patrol boat "Edna Ivan" visited nearly all commercial fishing ports from the Niagara River to Port Arthur, and no doubt was the means of preventing a great deal of illegal fishing; although she did not succeed in finding a great number of illegal nets (20 trap nets and 3 seines being seized and destroyed) her presence would prevent these nets being used to the extent they were formerly. If this boat, or a similar one, is again in commission, as well as the gasoline launches and the auxiliary yacht provided for the overseers on the Georgian Bay, where most of these nets were used, I believe in another season it will be practically stamped out. Another great help, both in preventing the destruction of immature fish and illegal fishing, was the placing of inspectors at several of the more important fishing stations; these men being on the ground all of the time did more to destroy the market for these fish than could have been done by any other means, and if the market is destroyed the temptation to catch fish illegally is considerably lessened. I would recommend that this system be increased, as there are several stations where they could be placed advantageously.

I congratulate you on the success of this new plan, and also on the class of men secured to fill the rather difficult position, they all having done splendid work, and I can say the same of your whole staff of overseers with very few exceptions.

Before leaving the commercial fishing, I wish to say a word in favour of the fish hatcheries. The fishermen in Lake Ontario give the Sandwich and Cape Vincent hatcheries credit for the increase of whitefish in those waters; those at Point Edward give the same credit, and I must acknowledge that I believe they are right in doing so, along with the better enforcement of the close season.

ANGLING.

Nearly all of the anglers with whom I came in contact were well satisfied with the results; they have no fault to find with angling permits, only ask to have this regulation more strictly enforced.

The time will come when it will be necessary to consider every person outside his home township a tourist and compel him to have a permit. This cannot be done too soon. It would make it easier for your officers to enforce the law, as no one could escape by saying he was a resident of Ontario, as is done now in some cases, but I am satisfied not to any great extent; but why should not our own anglers help to pay for the protection of the game fish?

LICENSED GUIDES AND TRAPPERS.

I wish again to call your attention to the licensing of fishing and hunting guides. This should be done for the protection of the fish and game, also for the protection of the anglers and hunters. If these licenses were only granted on the recommendation of the overseers, it would be a guarantee to the parties engaging them that they were procuring the services of a capable man, and would place these guides in a position to enforce the Game and Fisheries Act. Why should not trappers be compelled to take out a license as well as fishermen? They need regulation as well as the others, and if licensed and provided with blanks for making returns would give you in a few years an idea of the value of the fur industry of the Province. It would also give your officers a chance to have a certain amount of control over them, and would also prevent foreigners from coming into the Province and doing pretty much as they like during the winter months. This is done in the northern parts of Ontario at present.

I am pleased to know that you have succeeded in procuring a suitable pond for bass propagation. This no doubt will be more satisfactory for restocking purposes, as the young fry will stand the transportation much better than the parent fish, and will not suffer as much from the change of water, being taken from water of nearly the same temperature. I was on board the patrol boat during the month of November, and believe that the close season for whitfish and trout was well observed, not a single case of fishing during that time coming to my knowledge. Of course, the close season commencing on the eighth instead of the first of the month may have made it easier for the fishermen to quit, as the run of trout is nearly over by that time, in some places quite over. There is no doubt a growing feeling among fisherman generally that it is necessary to keep within the regulations.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WM. W. HOLDEN,
Inspector.

TORONTO, 15th March, 1909,

SIR,—During the past season I made further investigation respecting the inland waters of Rainy River and Thunder Bay Districts, and found that they are all well stocked with fish, and of easy access by rail.

In many cases the lands surrounding these waters are fit for agriculture, and will no doubt soon be taken up by settlers, while the surroundings of

the other lakes are fit only for hunting and mining. I would not, however, recommend the granting of licenses for commercial fishing in any of these waters, as the present supply of fish will be required as food for the incoming settlers.

So far, these waters have not required much supervision, but, as they are within easy access to the International boundary line, there will be great danger should the contemplated arrangement with the United States citizens be carried out. It is a very large and sparsely settled territory, and it will be found difficult to give it the required supervision.

Moose are very plentiful throughout, and can be seen daily. I have already reported the necessity of appointing an officer for the mouth of Rainy River, owing to the raids made by residents of the State of Minnesota, after the moose.

The inland waters of the Province are showing the result of the protection given them during the two seasons past.

It gives me pleasure to report the active interest taken by the wardens and overseers in the performance of their duties. This interest is not occasioned by the remuneration received, which is in many cases a mere pittance, but from the sportsmanlike interest in protecting the game and fish.

I feel that with the advent of a boat patrol service in the inland waters of the Province, and with a more liberal remuneration to the most active officers, the angling would improve to such an extent that the revenue derived from the sale of permits would be more than ample to pay the cost of protection, and at the same time cause a considerable outlay among the settlers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. WEBSTER,

Inspector.

E. TINSLEY, Esq.,

Superintendent Game and Fisheries,
Toronto.

GAME AND FISHERY WARDENS.

Game and Fishery Warden Wm. Burt, of Simcoe, reports as follows:—

SPECKLED TROUT.

These are still very scarce in his district, but from all reports, do not seem to have materially decreased in numbers during the year.

BASS.

The bass in Long Point Bay are reported more plentiful than for some years past. The anglers, however, have not taken as many bass as in former years, the decrease being attributed to the fact that the bay was full of minnows, so that the fishermen supposed the bass were so well fed that they did not take the bait as well as usual. The bass that were caught, however, were much larger than have been caught for a number of years past. This is attributed to the prohibition of the sale of the bass, and the enforcement of the law against illegal fishing.

COMMERCIAL FISH.

The fishermen report that herring and carp are increasing, and that larger catches have been made than for several years past. The other commercial fish seem to be in about the same quantity as in previous years. There is considerable dissatisfaction amongst the fishermen owing to the fact that there is no close season for white fish opposite certain counties in Lake Erie. In the counties where there is a close season, the fishermen feel that they are not fairly treated, as they report that large numbers of white fish are taken when full of spawn in the counties where fishing is allowed during the close season. He would, therefore, recommend that a close season be instituted for all parts of Lake Erie.

QUAIL.

As he reported last year, this bird is not very numerous in his district. This year they are reported even fewer than in the previous year.

RUFFED GROUSE AND PARTRIDGE.

These birds are still very scarce, although, owing to the prohibition of shooting, more were reported this fall than a year ago. He would recommend that neither quail nor partridge be allowed to be shot in his district during the season of 1909.

BLACK SQUIRRELS.

Owing to the clearing up of land, these are now becoming scarce. They are reported, however, to have been as numerous this year as last year.

WILD GEESE.

The wild geese seem to have changed their flight as it is seldom that one is killed in his district.

WILD DUCKS.

Along the Niagara River and the Grand River ducks are reported to have been as numerous as the last year, while at Long Point Bay they are reported to have been more numerous. The bags were not as numerous as in past years, as the weather during the shooting season was too fine for good shooting. It was also thought that the enactment of the law prohibiting shooting more than two hundred yards from the shore, by allowing the ducks a chance to rest, has been to some extent, responsible for the decrease in the bags, and also for the increase of the ducks in the vicinity. Since the amendment of the last season, allowing persons to put out decoys, and shoot within two hundred yards of the line of any private property, there has been less dissatisfaction with this law, and this law has been well lived up to. After making one seizure of ducks, shipped illegally to the United States, he has been unable to find any illegal shipping. There is no evidence of coupons being used again as appeared to be the case last year, and he is satisfied that the law in this respect has been well observed.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Large quantities of muskrats were taken last spring, and it is reported that many rat houses have been built in the different marshes in the district for the present winter, so that the prospects of a good catch next spring is good. He still finds that there is considerable illegal killing of rats in his district. It is very difficult to get evidence of the illegal killing as so many of the residents along the shore are in sympathy with the persons who break the game laws. He has already secured two convictions for having rat skins in possession out of season, and one for spearing rats, and have other complaints, but without sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution. He would again suggest that the carrying of rat spears in or near any place where rats frequent should be prohibited. He would also suggest that the killing of muskrats by dogs or by any other means than trapping, except on a person's own lands, be prohibited. The legitimate trapper only uses traps. It is only the law breaker who desires to use dogs, spears or guns, which depreciate the value of the furs. He does not think the public at large realize what an important animal the muskrat is. The furs have doubled in value in a very few years, and if the wholesale destruction of these animals is continued, they will soon cease to be a source of supply of furs. Although these animals are very prolific, their natural enemies kill a great many, so that men should only catch them in conformity with the game laws if it is desired to keep their numbers. The numbers of mink, fox and skunk skins taken in the district seem to be about the same as in the previous year.

He is of opinion that the game laws in his district, owing to the efficient manner in which the deputy wardens and overseers have discharged their duties, have been better observed than in the previous year.

Game and Fishery Warden Victor Chauvin, of Windsor, reports that the fishermen claim that the catch of fish was much smaller than last year, especially whitefish, but perch has been a fairly good catch, only the most of them were very small, and he thinks there should be a regulation as to size. He saw some of them shipped from three to five inches long. The blue pickerel also was a large catch, and they were also small. He has seen a box full no more than from six to eight inches in length. There was an immense catch of herring this fall in Lake Erie, but the majority were small, and the prices very low—about one-half cent per pound at times. He thinks the regulation for mesh nets should be enlarged so that so many small ones could not be taken. It has been a good year for angling for bass and other game fish, and all the sportsmen he has seen in his district have been satisfied with their catch. He has had very few convictions in regard to the fishermen breaking the law.

Quail were very plentiful, but it was a poor season for shooting, as the fall was so dry, and such a covering for the birds, that it was impossible for the dogs to locate them.

Partridges are still very scarce, also black squirrels. Gray and black ducks around Detroit River are very fair shooting. The river ducks were very small around St. Clair Flats, but the Mitchell Bay ducks were more numerous, especially the redhead and canvas back.

Muskrats are very numerous this year, and he thinks they should be looked after, as the skins are worth about 35 cents apiece. He thinks there should be a small license put on the trappers, so that it would do away with all the young boys who chase around the marsh skating with a spear and

destroying the cabins and spearing a rat whenever they can. By having a trapper's license, he could make a report once a year to the Department of how many rats he caught and the price he got for them.

The law was fairly well observed, except by the Americans fishing and trapping without a permit or license.

Game and Fishery Warden A. Hunter, of Belleville, reports during the past year fishing on the whole has wonderfully improved, especially commercial fishing in the Bay of Quinte district. There has been a slight falling off of the tourist trade in the Rideau waters, caused possibly by the American Presidential election last year. He has been informed that angling in the Rideau waters has never been as poor as last year, and the cause is claimed to be the increased number of ling found in the different lakes. Tourists claim that ling destroy the game fish, and he is glad to know that the Department is taking steps to eradicate this noxious fish from the Rideau waters.

He would recommend that more hoop net licenses be granted in waters frequented by ling, as, in the Bay of Quinte, where so many hoop net licenses are granted, no ling are found.

He thinks that if there were a few fish hatcheries erected at different points; say, at or near the Bay of Quinte, and on the Rideau waters, the results would be more than noticeable.

He is told that ducks are on the increase. He knows for a fact that partridges have become very plentiful, but would suggest that the closed season be extended still another year, or until September, 1910. He has been over his district several times during the past year, and has found that both the fish and game laws were fairly well observed. Several cases of infractions have been brought to his notice, and the different parties punished. He is told that deer are becoming scarcer each year, as not nearly so many were killed in 1908 as in former years. He knows of several parties returning without even having seen a deer. An old deer hunter lately informed him that in ten years deer would be as scarce as wild pigeons if something was not done to prevent their destruction. He suggested that no permits be issued for at least two years to shoot deer, and by that time they would have become tamer and more plentiful. He found that the wolves destroyed a great number of deer during the past spring and winter, and in many cases the poor settler is credited with having killed deer that the wolves killed.

Game and Fishery Warden G. M. Parks, of North Bay, reports the fishing to have been good this season in nearly all of the lakes and rivers, more especially Lake Nipissing, as almost every angling party camping in various places around the lake and in the French River were well pleased with the fishing. No doubt this is due to the stopping of net fishing, and there is no doubt that Lake Nipissing will be one of the best fishing grounds in the district, if well protected and no nets allowed.

There have been very few infractions of the law during the year. No doubt a great many reports are circulated by parties who do not make any effort to ascertain if such reports warrant investigation.

He regrets to say that in nearly every township a large number of settlers' permits are being issued to parties who are not *bona fide* farmers or householders, and in many cases men living in towns and villages obtain permits from the issuers.

Judging from the success met with by the various hunting clubs during the past open season, it would appear that the deer were holding their own. This certainly is the case in many sections, and there is even a marked increase in some of the old hunting grounds, and in many places further

north the red deer are abundant, whereas some years ago the species was unknown. Moose are quite plentiful in some sections along the southern part of the district, but hunting parties wishing to have success must go into northern parts of the district, where the moose are to be found in large numbers.

Beaver and otter are becoming very plentiful again, and the protection of these animals is a very difficult matter to contend with, owing to the high prices realized from the pelts, which many of the trappers are unable to resist.

Mink, muskrats, and other small fur animals are quite plentiful, but he would suggest that mink and muskrat be grouped together, having the same close season.

He is pleased to say that there has been a great increase in the number of partridge this season. The close season has been well observed by the hunters, and he thinks that the close season for partridge should be enforced for another season.

He would like to see a general gun license established in the Province at a moderate license fee.

Game and Fishery Warden C. N. Sterling, of Kenora, reports that up till fifteen months ago there was no game warden in that district, which meant to go as you please, and which has made it very difficult for him to get it in any kind of order. But he found a great improvement during the past year. A large portion of his district is unorganized, and extremely difficult for him to travel over, which makes it hard to secure evidence sufficient for conviction.

He says that fishing has been, if anything, a little better than last year, and he has had little or no trouble in this connection, most of his trouble being along the line of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, but as this is nearly completed in his district, he hopes to have things a great deal better next year.

With regard to game. Moose and caribou are very plentiful, and there have been more red deer this fall than he has seen in the last twenty-five years. He thinks the reason of this is the numerous fires in Minnesota.

The wolves are very numerous, and he would suggest that a larger bounty be given for the female.

Partridge are very plentiful a few miles back from the railways.

Ducks and geese are also plentiful in the western portion of his district.

There have been more mink and muskrat caught this year than for any single year for some time.

The protection of beaver and otter has been the most difficult to contend with. Although it is well known that there is a large traffic in illegal fur, yet the protection has had a most beneficial effect.

He has been over a large portion of his district, which is very extensive, being about six hundred by four hundred miles. He would strongly suggest that more deputy wardens be appointed, in fact in two or three places he would like to see salaried officers, as they are bounded on the north by Keewatin Territory, on the west by the Province of Manitoba, and on the south by Minnesota, U.S.

Game and Fishery Warden J. H. Willmott, of Beaumaris, reports that anglers during the past season have met with better success than for several seasons. This has not only come under his own observation, but has been corroborated by others in various sections. There is a difficulty in collecting the fee from non-residents, as many only remain for a day or two. He would recommend that in lake districts where summer resorts are num-

erous, gasoline launches should be provided, and should visit hotels and boarding houses, say twice a week, and should also be on the lookout for nets and other illegal contrivances for procuring fish, etc.

He would again point out the mistake in the close season for lake trout. On the Georgian Bay, and in our inland lakes, these fish go on the spawning beds about the 8th or 10th October, and by the time the close season sets in, viz. the 1st November, they are through spawning and off the beds again.

The laws have been fully as well observed as could be expected. Of course there have been violations, and always will be, especially in illegal netting, but this is not carried on to nearly so great an extent as formerly. During the past season he has forwarded to the Department eleven confiscated nets.

Deer. Judging from the number of these animals which were taken out by the hunters during the late open season, the natural conclusion would be that they are numerically holding their own. The reason of this, however, is that the best hunting ground on the continent has been opened up by the construction of the new lines of railway, which has made the heretofore inaccessible hunting grounds easy of access, and are constantly crowded with hunters along those lines. He thinks the time is not far distant when hunters will have to be satisfied with one deer as the limit allowed, instead of two as at present. He noticed numbers of does and fawns being taken out at the close of the past hunting season.

Moose hunters have been fairly successful, but many complain that it is much more difficult to procure good specimens than it was a few years ago. This of course, he says, could be remedied by putting a close season of say three years on these animals when found necessary.

Partridge. It is most gratifying to notice the increase in these birds. The favorable breeding season, coupled with the protection for the past season should leave a nice number for breeding for the ensuing spring, which, if favorable, will produce a good crop for the fall shooting. He would, however, recommend a further close season for another year.

Beaver and otter. These animals have undoubtedly increased to a large extent, but the law in regard to their protection is most difficult to enforce, it being so easy for law-breakers to get their pelts out in various ways.

Wolves have been reported as numerous in various sections. He still thinks it would be advisable to increase the bounty on females, so as to give hunters an impetus to seek these animals, on the chance of procuring some of this sex.

SPECIAL GAME AND FISHERY OVERSEER.

Overseer Henry Watson, of Toronto, reports that the net fishing during the past season was about the same as last. The season on the whole was very stormy, the latter part of it being the best, when some very good catches of herring were taken. Those engaged in the business who attended to their duties properly were fairly successful. The law was well observed by the licensed fishermen. A very little illegal netting was attempted by poachers in prohibited waters.

The rod fishing does not improve any around Toronto. The large amount of deleterious matter poured into both Ashbridge's and Toronto Bay has driven nearly all the fish away; even the carp are not nearly as numerous as they were a year or two ago.

With reference to angling permits. He found the tourist, when a sportsman, not only willing but anxious to contribute his two dollars towards

the cost of protecting the fish for his enjoyment. The summer resort keeper and tradespeople, who supply tourists and campers, and some of our people who have become American citizens and "struck ile," are the only persons who consider the small fee charged a hardship, included in the latter class are some of the worst "game hogs" and fish butchers we have to contend with. Illegal shipments were fewer than in former years. The falling off in the number of seizures made may be attributed to the new regulation requiring the fish to be inspected at point of shipment. With a water-proof tag and a better method of cancellation it can be made more efficient still.

Concerning game. In Toronto and vicinity all kinds are about holding their own. The snipe shooting was the best for years. The game laws were well respected, only an odd snap shot being attempted, and that generally on the coldest days in the winter. It will no doubt be news to many to learn that we have remaining with us during the whole winter a large number of blue-bills, red-heads and canvass backs, besides thousands of coween. Illegal shipments of game and furs have greatly decreased in the last two years.

The express companies give all the assistance possible and do their best to help put down all illegal work.

Returning deer hunters all report a remarkable increase in the partridge in the northern country. In parts where none were seen last year, quite a number were seen this, and in other places where only an odd bird was in evidence last year they were quite numerous this season.

LAKE OF THE WOODS AND RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

Overseer Fred Blanchard, of Fort Frances, reports that the fishing for the past season has been up to the average both in catch and size. The fishermen have observed the close season, and are well satisfied with the season's catch. He has had one case of gill net poaching by a Canadian, and is waiting for a conviction.

There is a terminal at that point for two American railroads, and there is considerable rod and line poaching in the summer, but he thinks it is through ignorance of the fishery laws.

Ninety per cent. of the fish caught is shipped to American markets from Rainy Lake.

The big game poaching is carried on by tourists with American guides. The tourist seldom knows which side of the boundary he is on, but the guide is well informed as to his whereabouts, and can mislead the tourists and jump the boundary if occasion calls for him to do so.

There are nearly two hundred miles of frontier to protect, and, unless a man is constantly on patrol, by the time he is informed of the offence the offender is across the boundary.

The timber wolves are greatly on the increase on both sides of the boundary line.

RIVER NEPIGON.

Overseer P. A. Leitch of Nepigon, reports that the number of tourists visiting the Nepigon during the past season was much smaller than for some years, owing principally to the general depression throughout Canada and the United States, and also owing to the elections in both countries. Those visiting the Nepigon during the past season invariably reported good

sport and fair catches. The regulations were well observed, and no prosecutions were necessary.

The construction of the Transcontinental Railway along the north end of Lake Nepigon, which was started during the past season, made it necessary to place a steamer on the Nepigon River between Nepigon Station and Camp Alexander—a point 12 miles up the river, as far as it is navigable. From that point to South Bay on Lake Nepigon, a distance of 18 miles, a steam tramway was constructed, making a system of transportation for supplies, etc., for the contractors constructing the Transcontinental Railway. This tramway does not interfere with the river, as it keeps about three miles west of the river, after it leaves Camp Alexander. He says that should the Department desire to open Lake Nepigon for commercial fishing, this system of transportation would furnish an outlet for the catch packed in boxes.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Overseer W. L. Gordon of Port Arthur, reports that the fishing business throughout the district has been fair this year, the fishermen at different stations reporting the catches about the average. In the fall the herring catches in Thunder Bay were particularly large and the market for this class of fish was found to be good, large shipments being sent east to Toronto and other points.

This year licenses were issued for fishing on White Fish Lake and Lac de Mille de Lac. On both these lakes catches were fair, the licensees not overdoing the fishing. During the year he visited Savanne and inspected the fishing being done by Messrs. Bowman, Little and Laurie, and they were meeting with the requirements of the law. He also went up to White Fish Lake and there discovered that there had been several Finlanders evading the law and were fishing. He lifted all the nets and destroyed them and learned afterwards that they had stopped the illegal fishing.

He also visited Rossport, Jackfish, Port Caldwell, Wolf River and Heron Bay on different occasions during the season, and found the fishermen living up to the requirements of the law.

He thinks that the fishing industry has been quite as good this year as in former years, and all the fishermen report having had a good season.

LAKE HURON (NORTH CHANNEL).

Overseer Joseph Hembruff, of Manitowaning, reports that the angling for bass was as good as last year, but there were not so many tourists.

The laws were well observed all through the season. The Manitou Lake Fish Co. fished all summer, but their catch was small.

Game has been more plentiful this season. There are more partridge and ducks, but deer were scarce. He has not heard of any partridge being shot in his neighbourhood.

Overseer William Hunter, of Tehkummah, reports that the fishery laws have been fairly well observed in that part of the country, and there have been no complaints of any illegal fishing. There are not as many trout in Manitou River as some years ago, and the only reason he can give is the need of a fishway at Michaels Bay. Different parties have been complaining about the matter.

As for game, it is a difficult matter to get proof sufficient for a conviction, as the parties complaining are not able to prove their statements about illegal shooting, and the only way to stop it, he thinks, is for the

Department to give overseers fair wages and let them put in the whole of their time in the woods in hunting season. He thinks a few heavy fines will stop the practice. He would also recommend two more years of close season for partridge, though owls and foxes kill a great many.

Overseer David Irwin, of Killarney, reports that the fishing at Killarney during the past season has been very good, quite up to the average, but, owing to the dense smoke which prevailed and the rough weather during the latter part of the season, it was not quite as good as it otherwise would have been.

The close season was well observed, there being no law-breakers in his division. The angling was good, the tourists being well pleased.

Regarding game. The deer and moose back of Killarney were very plentiful, quite a number of these having been shot during the season.

Some moose were killed without a license, the parties having secured a license afterwards, but he seized the moose.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, reports that the fishing in his division for the past year has been a fair catch, considering the amount of nets used by each licensee. Whitefish, trout and pickerel have brought a good price, averaging about six cents per pound. Although the catch has been a great deal less than last year, fishermen have done fairly well owing to the prices being good. There has not been much herring fishing in his division during the year. Prices for herring averaged about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. He finds that the catch of whitefish, trout and pickerel, especially whitefish, is decreasing very fast, and he has come to the conclusion that there are too many nets being used in his division. In his opinion, if there are not some of the heavy rigs shut off, or some other means taken to keep up the supply, the fish will soon be so scarce that fishermen will not be able to make it pay. They have been gathering whitefish spawn and trout spawn this fall, and he believes they are taking it out of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay to hatch. If these young fish are not returned to the lakes they were taken from, he thinks it is an injustice to these fisheries.

No violations of the fishery laws have come under his notice, but he has not been able to patrol his division as well as he hopes to next year, with the yacht with which the Department has furnished him. It is well equipped and suitable for the business, except that it should be supplied with a small boat, which is very much needed for grappling and lifting nets. The "Vega" went into commission on the 26th October, and was laid up on the 25th November. During that time he was able to do some very good service with her, although the weather was very rough.

The angling in his division for the past year for black bass and pickerel has been good. There were not quite as many tourists as the year previous. Only one serious violation of the Game Act came under his notice, and that was a party from Collingwood shooting two moose in McGregor Bay. He notified Overseer Irwin, and had it attended to. He is afraid the Game Act has not been as well enforced as it should have been, as he has had several reports of violations, but he hopes to be able to give a better report of its enforcement in future.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Overseer John Beatty, of Old Fort, Midland, reports that the fishery laws were fairly well observed, no illegal fishing having come to his notice. The principal fish caught in his division were pike and maskinonge, there being more maskinonge caught in 1908 in the Wye River and Mud Lake

than for a number of years past, and angling fishing for bass was good. There has also been a good number of tourists around there this summer.

The muskrats are numerous as ever. Quite a number of wild geese stop with them for two weeks on their way south. The black and gray duck were in abundance, and the sportsmen enjoyed hunting them. The fall duck was not so plentiful as blue bills, redheads and whistlers. The deer hunting has been the best for a number of years, and the hunters were well pleased.

Overseer B. A. Dusang, of Fesserton, reports that carp has been plentiful, but very few were caught. Trout and whitefish have been plentiful, and angling has been as good as last year. Pickerel have increased. There were quite a number of tourists, but not as many as the year before. The close season has been well observed. He fined one fisherman \$20 and costs, also seized over a mile of night line, and 425 hooks, which he destroyed. About half of the fish this year were consumed in Canada, the other half going to the United States, as the Canadians are paying better prices. He has travelled 2,500 miles in 1908 by gasoline launch and train and other conveyances. He has sixteen licensed fishermen in his division, besides about seven or eight others who get their licenses from other overseers.

Overseer James Hewitt, of Honey Harbor, reports that rod fishing has been good in Honey Harbour. He has had guests at his house who caught their limit for three days; and as for small black bass below the limit, the guests remarked upon their catching so many little ones that had to be put back again, and thought that it went to show that the bass is increasing. As for pickerel, he says they had more caught at their house than for the last four years, so he believes that the pickerel is catching up a little, but yet there are some trap nets found inside of the boundary line. Trolling for maskinonge was better, and pike trolling was good. Bass was plentiful on the shores in spawning time, and he also saw quite a few schools of little bass swimming around the shore this year. There were bass around all the shoals and rocks and in places where he never knew bass to be before.

Deer was pretty plentiful in his district. There are a number staying in the little swamps near by, and if let alone will be free from the wolves. There are quite a few partridge, and he believes they have increased over last year. Duck hunting was not very good in the early part of the season, but from November till it froze up they were plentiful, in fact there are some around yet, as he saw some on the 5th January. Snipe and woodcock were rather plentiful.

The laws have been fairly well observed around Honey Harbor as regards game.

Overseer J. W. Jermyn, of Wiarton, reports that the fishing in the early spring and summer was very light, small catches being general. In the fall the fish were late in coming on the shoals, and the latter part of the season the weather was rough and high winds prevailed, so that the fishermen could not either set or lift nets for several days at a time. Another cause was the dense clouds of smoke from bush fires, which made it impossible to see any distance on the waters. While there were not as many fish caught this year as last, he cannot attribute this cause to the scarcity of fish, as they were plentiful when the weather permitted the fishermen to take them. He is pleased to be able to state that the game and fishery laws were well observed in his division during the past season.

In respect to the game on the Bruce Peninsula. He regrets to state that it suffered severely from the terrible bush fires. During the hunting season

they found several dead carcasses of deer that perished in the fires. He also saw two more that were shot by hunters, but were not fit for use. The front feet were off, and other parts of the bodies were badly burned, and they considered it a humane act to destroy them. Rabbits and partridge also were destroyed by the same cause.

Overseer John Kennedy, of Meaford, reports that the summer fishing in his division was fairly good. The trout fishing came on earlier than usual. The fisherman say the fishing was better this fall than it has been for a number of years. They had some very heavy catches in October. He has seized a number of herring nets of undersized mesh, which had been used for catching bait for night lines. He also tried to find out who owned them, but failed. Angling has not been as good this year as in 1907.

Partridge are increasing, as the people have observed the law. The number of red deer landed at Meaford station was 25, which all had coupons, and which had been killed in different parts of Muskoka.

Overseer C. H. Knight, of Byng Inlet, reports that the fishing has been up to the average, and no complaints have been received from the fishermen. Out of fourteen licensed fishermen in his division, there were no prosecutions or convictions, as against two fined in 1907. There was some seining for whitefish in the early spring carried on by Indians and others, who take advantage of this opportunity, the whitefish coming in shore as soon as the ice goes out. The gasoline boat furnished by the Department will, he trusts put an end to the seining in his division, as it will enable him to get on the fishing grounds more easily.

The angling was fully as good as in 1907, bass and pickerel being as plentiful. The pickerel in the Magnetawan River were more plentiful, and of a larger size than the two years previous. The French River was reported to be not so good as in previous years, the bass and pickerel being scarcer, which he believes is due to fishing the river with nets. He had an opportunity of visiting this river on the line of the C.P.R., where he located and destroyed a large trap net used for catching pickerel.

The deer were very plentiful in the summer months, but the bush fires that raged through there destroyed their feeding grounds, so when the open season came very few deer were to be found in that vicinity, and a number of hunters failed to get their deer. He thinks that hunting deer with dogs should be prohibited.

The partridge were more plentiful than for a long time, and very tame. He thinks it would do no harm to have another year of close season for them.

Overseer Henry Laughington, of Parry Sound, reports that the fishing for 1908 was on an average about the same as in 1907, only a slight increase in the month of October for trout. He thinks the fishermen should not be allowed an extension of time in November, but that the last ten days in October should be added to the close season.

As to the angling for game fish, it was good, and a larger number of the anglers are non-residents of Ontario, which means a large revenue to this country. He thinks there should be a small patrol boat which could go through among the islands and the shallow waters, and it should be on from the opening of navigation till the close of same. The steamer "Pearl" was on at short intervals last season, and proved a success looking after non-residents' licenses and also illegal fishing.

The close season for partridge was a good move, and if we have a fair average spring they will be quite numerous. He says it would be a good

idea to make 1909 a close season also, and then the flocks would get a chance to spread out. The close season has been well observed here.

Deer were not so plentiful as last year, although there was a large number taken out of the district, but that was owing to the greater number of hunters in the woods. He would suggest to make the limit next year one deer to one man.

Overseer T. W. Robinson, of Collingwood, reports that there was a slight decrease in the catch of whitefish and sturgeon, and a very large increase in carp, of which very little is caught in that district, owing to poor markets and the general dislike to this class of fish. All other kinds remain about normal. The reasons for decrease in whitefish and sturgeon are that the fishermen did not prosecute their work as briskly as usual, and continual foggy weather.

The percentage of fish shipped to the United States was about one tenth of total catch.

No abuses exist, to his knowledge.

Close seasons have been strictly observed.

No violations of the law came to his knowledge.

There are no fishways in his district, nor any dumping of mill refuse.

LAKE HURON (PROPER) AND RIVER ST. CLAIR.

Overseer H. A. Blunden, of Sarnia, reports that the season opened with a period of very uncertain winds, making it very difficult for the fishermen to get their stakes and nets in place. During the latter part of the month of May, and part of June there was a spell of strong south wind, which the fishermen claim caused very uncertain hauls of pickerel. But taking the season as a whole, the fishermen received very fair returns, more particularly on whitefish grounds north-east of Kettle Point. He thinks that the reason the pickerel and whitefish are not decreasing in Lake Huron the way it is claimed they are in other waters is because there are few large towns or cities to empty their sewage into these waters.

There were no prosecutions in his division during the year, although he seized two American gill nets in Sarnia Bay and destroyed them, but he could not find the guilty parties.

Overseer Dan Kehoe, of Millarton, reports that the fishermen in his division have observed the law, both as regards fish and game. No violations have come to his notice.

Game is not plentiful in that locality.

Overseer Robert McMurray, of Bayfield, reports that the catch of fish during the past season has not been as good as the previous season. Perch were not as plentiful, but whitefish are becoming more plentiful. The close seasons were well observed. He made special trips more frequently during the close season, often going out to the nets with the fishermen, and found no cause for complaint. Of course once in a while a few fish out of season will get into the nets, but this cannot be entirely stopped, although the men are careful not to make a point of catching fish which they know to be out of season. He had no complaints about illegal fishing. There have been no violations that he has heard of.

Game is scarce in that section of the country.

Overseer D. Robertson, of Southampton, reports that the fishermen in his division have not had quite as good a season as in 1907. The tugs have had a fairly good season, but the sailboats not as good as in 1907. The fishing

season opened late, and in the first part of the season the tugs did well. In July and August the catch was light, in September very good but the fishermen could not make regular trips on account of rough weather. In October the weather was very stormy, and the fishermen did not do much on that account. On the 9th and 10th November there were landed at that port fully 30 tons of fine large trout, principally female trout, undoubtedly on their way to the spawning beds. In his opinion there could not be a better way of depleting the waters than by extending open season. Otherwise the close season was fairly well observed.

In his division there were four convictions, one for shooting fish, two for spearing pike in Chesley Lake, and all fined \$5 and costs, one for retaining undersized bass taken from Saugeen River, fined \$10 and costs.

Partridges are more plentiful this year than for some years. The past spring was dry and favourable to the young birds, and the close season was better observed.

Hares are very numerous this season, and close season was well observed.

LAKE ST. CLAIR, RIVER THAMES AND DETROIT RIVER.

Overseer John Crotty, of Bothwell, reports an increase in catch as per statement of last year, but that is accounted for by returns being received from all the fishermen this season.

Probably 75 per cent. of the catch was exported, the balance being for home consumption.

No abuses came to his notice.

The close seasons, as far as he knew, were strictly adhered to.

No violations of the Act were brought to his knowledge, and consequently there were no fines or confiscations.

There are no mills in use in his division, and no dams or fishways.

Overseer Remi Laframboise, of Canard River, reports that the carp fishing has been very light, having fallen off about 40 per cent. from last year. He thinks from what he can learn from the fishermen that the high water was the cause, as the carp had the chance to get into the big marshes where the fishermen could not get at them. Pike has also fallen off, while the pickerel, bass and perch have increased. Whitefish have also been scarce in the Detroit River, I presume on account of the constant northwest and west winds, and the river being nearly half its width west of Bois Blanc Island, and the heavy blasting going on at that point would naturally keep them back during the year. He seized one hoop net, one minnow net, night lines, and also prosecuted three different parties for illegal fishing. Two were fined, and one let off on suspended sentence. He has been over his territory on different occasions, and is satisfied that our licensed fishermen have fairly well observed the laws.

Re Game. There was any amount of ducks in the Detroit River in the spring of the year, but very few in the fall. Quails are quite numerous, but on account of the dry fall there were not many killed. Muskrats are very plentiful. He has found some of their houses broken, and he is informed that some people are hunting them with guns and dogs, and it is the dogs that are destroying the houses. He thinks that any person hunting muskrats in the marshes should be prohibited from having a dog with him.

Overseer Richard Little, of Wallaceburg, reports that the fishing for both large and small mouth bass has been the best since he has been acting as game and fishery overseer, and old anglers tell him that it has not been equalled in ten years.

Partridge are becoming more scarce each year, no doubt on account of less cover. Quail, in the districts where re-stocking was done, showed good results, but in the other districts there were not many reported.

Woodcock seemed to be plentiful on St. Ann's and Walpole Island Indian Reserve. There was the usual supply of snipe and plover. The marsh variety of ducks, such as Mallard, etc., show no improvement, and have for the last few years been growing less. The canvas back, blue bill and red head were abundant, but, owing to the feed growing so far out, and the 200 yard limit, with rough weather, there were very few shot.

Muskrats seem to be plentiful, judging from the number of houses they have in the marshes and along the streams. Fox, mink and racoon about the usual number.

The laws were well observed, excepting in one instance by Americans placing decoys outside the 200 yard limit. They had their license taken from them.

Overseer Henry Osborne, of Dante, reports that the catch of the past season exceeded that of the previous season. The fishery laws were fairly well observed, apparently from a desire to protect the fish. He discovered two violations of the law and seized two nets, but found no person operating them. However, owing to the nature of the evidence, he was afraid to prosecute for fear of not being able to secure a conviction. He says that there are very few except those living on the river who fish, and when any violation exists it is by some one coming from a distance.

Overseer Theodore Peltier, Dover South, reports that the catch of fish has been very good, considering the short season on account of wind, it having been a remarkably windy spring and fall. There is no indication of a decrease. The close seasons have been well observed, and no violations of the law came to his notice.

LAKE ERIE AND GRAND RIVER.

Overseer T. J. Briggs, of Bridgeburg, reports that there are whitefish in the Niagara River, and the Americans are running back and forth with seines all times of the night. Two seines were seized from parties who were supposed to be Americans, who dropped their nets and rowed away. The nets were burnt.

The angling was poor last year, caused, it was supposed, by so much dynamiting. Every month, or sometimes once a week, this was used to kill fish.

Overseer H. A. Henderson, of Pelee Island, reports that the season has been a very prosperous one, that the catch of fish largely exceeds that of previous years, and might even have been greater had not the market become glutted and dealers unable to handle the supply. This bears out his former reports that the fish are in the lake, and a more vigorous prosecution of the fishing will give greater returns. Of course he does not mean that fishing should be overdone, but he believes that Lake Erie is not so nearly depleted of fish as some reports would make people believe. He is also of opinion that the stocking of the waters with young fry is having a good effect. The season, too, has been very favourable—the best in years, as formerly all fish caught were exported to the United States except a small quantity sold for home consumption.

No abuses existed in his district, and no illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Henry Johnson, of Brantford, reports that the fishing in his division has been good. Coarse fish was never better, bass was good, pickerel

not so good as last year, trout fishing good. There has been some illegal fishing. There were five fines for fishing out of season, and four for Sunday fishing. Most of those fined were foreigners. The fish are all used for home consumption. The fishways at Caledonia, Brantford and Paris should be put in repair, as they are in very bad condition.

Muskrats were plentiful. He had some complaints about rabbits, which were very plentiful. There were two fines for shooting rabbits out of season. A Game Protective Society has been formed there, which he thinks will help the law, as the members are all good sportsmen.

Overseer Samuel Kraft, of Ridgeway, reports, that fishing was very good the fore part of the season, but during the latter part it was not so good. Some of his fishermen did not fish at all on account of sickness and death.

The fish they caught were mostly sold at the home market, and the remainder shipped to Buffalo sold for a good price.

The game and fishery laws were well observed by our own citizens, but once in a while some Americans would steal over, but when they found out they were closely watched, they stopped fishing and hunting. The law was well observed during the year 1908.

Overseer Edward Lee, of Low Banks, reports that the fishermen in his division have had a successful year. The catch of whitefish by the tug fishermen during the spring season and up to the end of May was one of the heaviest they have had in years. This is one of the most profitable fish the lake produces, and every means should be used for their protection during the spawning season. The catch of herring in his division has been good, but above there it was unusually heavy during the month of June, although the fish taken were small. The catch of pickerel (blues) was as heavy as last year, but on account of bad weather the fishermen could not get out when run was heaviest, consequently the returns may not exceed those of last year. Pickerel (doré) was about the same as last season, perch also about the same. The pound net fishermen have had an increased catch over last season. There was a decrease in sturgeon and caviare, carp, suckers, mullett and sheephead. Although carp are very numerous in lake, very few are taken, fishermen giving as a reason they do not lead well into a pound net.

About 95 per cent. of the fish caught are exported to the United States, balance used for home consumption.

No abuses exist.

The close seasons have been well observed by licensed fishermen, and nothing irregular except minor matters already reported.

The game laws have been very well observed.

Overseer K. McClennan, of Grovesend, reports that the catch of fish during 1908 shows a vast increase over that of 1907. The catch of herring has been exceptionally large all through the year, and especially in the fall season, such large hauls were never known in that district. The quality also compared favourably with the quantity, evidencing very plainly that the waters are not being depleted. But the prices were so remarkably low that notwithstanding the large catch, the fishermen came out in debt, owing to the extra amount of help required to take care of the fish. The close season having been taken off blues from April 15th, to May 15th, the fishermen have been considerably benefited. One fishermen informed him that his catch of blues during last season amounted to about \$3,000, but had the close season been left on it would not have exceeded \$700. The close seasons were all well observed, as were all other regulations.

The close season on game was also well observed, no violations of the Game Law having come to his notice. This is largely due to the notices being posted up in conspicuous places, so that the public were well acquainted with the rules and regulations.

Overseer A. McEwen, of Aldboro, reports that the catch of fish in West Elgin during the year 1908 by pound net men was below the average, and prices were not all satisfactory, being much below the level of 1907.

The laws and regulations were well observed.

Gill net fishing proved somewhat of a surprise, owing to the immense catch of herring made by tugs late in the fall, but prices were very low.

Overseer James McVittie, of Blenheim, reports that personal observation and authentic reports both agree that the year 1908 has been the banner year, as far as quantity of fish taken from Lake Erie is concerned. This was decidedly noticeable during the last half of the year. The catch being principally herring, the fishermen complain that there has been little money made, but this is only the result of over production. This difficulty could be easily overcome, if the regulation demanded a larger mesh for gill nets, and also for cribs in pound nets, when only the larger or full grown fish would be marketed. This year has demonstrated beyond doubt that Lake Erie has not been depleted.

The fishermen in his district have obeyed the regulations to the letter, as far as he could see, giving no trouble at all. The carp catch has been small this year, on account of the water being very high, letting the fish get over the marsh. The prospects for next year look better, as the water is some two feet lower.

Overseer J. P. Pierce, of Port Rowan, begs to report that the fishing season of 1908 in that district was one of the most successful that they have ever had there. No violations of the law in any way came to his attention.

The bass fishing was very successful from the date of the opening of the season until about the last day of July. The number of tourists here was greatly in excess of any other year and the amount received for non-resident licenses consequently considerably in excess of other years. For some reason, the bass, while still numerous in Long Point Bay, ceased to bite at any usual bait about the end of July, although some were caught by using small crabs for bait.

The seine and gill net fishing was about average. If anything, the catch was slightly larger than last year.

With regard to the game he would report that the number of ducks shot during the year was much less than any previous year of which he has any knowledge. The limit of 200 yards for setting decoys was generally lived up to, he having neither seen nor received any information as to any breach of the law in this respect. Personally he considers that this limit is not great enough, and instead of this provision increasing the number of ducks in the Bay it has had a totally opposite effect. Sportsmen, not being allowed to place decoys outside of this limit, have taken to running the ducks in boats, at times twenty or more boats chasing about the bay, practically clearing the water of ducks and totally ruining the shooting of other persons. A great many complaints have been made to him of this practice and he has been requested to call the attention of the department to it.

One very flagrant violation of the law respecting the shipping of ducks came to his attention during the season by the holder of a game dealer's license. The license was cancelled by the Department. He would strongly recommend that all officers of the Department be strictly enjoined not to

hand over any licenses with coupons to any person but the one for whom the license is taken. If every person wanting a shooting license was compelled personally to apply for and receive his license it would almost certainly do away with shipping coupons coming into the hands of other persons who could make use of them to avoid the law against shipping ducks out of Canada. He should also recommend that no game dealer's licenses be granted without the endorsement of the Local Overseer.

There were three violations of the law with respect to muskrats reported, in all of which cases action was taken and fines imposed.

Overseer James Vokes, of Nanticoke, reports that the season has been very good, as far as fish are concerned, and large catches of whitefish and herring are reported. Pickerel and perch were plentiful at times. Unfortunately prices were somewhat low during the late summer, and some of the tugs were laid up for a few weeks, preferring to leave the fish in the lake rather than dispose of them at such a low figure.

The catch of sturgeon was somewhat less than usual. Coarse fish were very plentiful, carp steadily increasing in numbers.

The fishery laws were well observed by his fishermen, and, excepting some few minor complaints, he has had no trouble with them, although there are always some men who require constant watching.

In May he reported an important seizure of seine nets and boats, implicating some 10 or 12 men for illegal fishing in the Grand River. The matter was turned over to the police magistrate at Dunnville for settlement.

The game laws in his district, and the close seasons were fairly well observed.

Muskrats appear to be very plentiful.

The duck shooting in the Grand River was well up to the average.

Overseer Lewis Wigle, of Leamington, reports that there was good spring fishing on the east side of Point Pelee, but not so good in the fall, while the fishermen on the west side did scarcely anything in the spring, but made nearly their whole catch during the latter part of November and fore part of December. About ten or twelve pound nets are frozen in the lake. Herring, whitefish, blue pickerel or pike, and pickerel or doré, are well up to the mark in quantity. The prevailing winds during the fall were from the south and south-west, which appeared to have driven the bulk of herring towards the north shore of Lake Erie, and which made that kind of fishing extra good, in fact almost too good. In several instances herring perished in the gill nets and became almost valueless before they could be taken care of. He is informed upon good authority that on account of the prevailing wind blowing from south and southwest to this shore the fall fishing was much better, more particularly herring, than along the south shore in the State of Ohio.

LAKE ONTARIO AND BAY OF QUINTE.

Overseer Irvine Glass, of Trenton, reports that he has had only one licensed fishermen in his district. There were quite a large number of domestic licenses issued, and there were not any violations of the laws. They all report very good catches of whitefish. Gill net fishing, except for domestic purposes, is strictly prohibited in his district. Angling has been excellent. Pickerel, maskinonge and bass have been very plentiful. There have been more anglers there than ever before, and all have been successful and no violations on their part. There is good accommodation for anglers at hotels, and plenty of boats and guides can be had at Trenton.

Overseer Thos. Gault, of Deseronto, reports that the fishing season was on the whole considerable better than last year. The laws and regulations were well observed by the fishermen. The home market was well supplied with good fish, the result being generally satisfactory. Angling was good, there being quantities of bass. The whitefish and herring have not been so plentiful in years.

Overseer Henry Holliday, of Wolfe Island, reports that the angling in his district never was better through June, July, and August for bass fishing, and pike fishing was good all season. Pike are very plentiful, and the net fishermen have had good catches, and are willing to observe the law, there having been few fines. Hoop net fishing was also good, bullheads were larger than for years, and the fishermen report good catches. The dogfish are very plentiful, and seem to be increasing. He saw over 25 taken out of one hoop net at one time.

Re game. The wild ducks were very scarce through September and October, but the rest of the season very plentiful. He thinks that trolling for pike with those gasoline boats cause the ducks to stay away, for they troll where the ducks feed, and the ducks do not have a chance to light or rest.

Muskrat were not very plentiful, and not many were caught. The trappers think the cause was the water being so high last spring.

Overseer H. W. Hayes, of Murray, reports that during the year 1908 the fishermen observed the law, with the exception of one, who kept his hoop nets in one week longer than the law allowed. He captured one hoop net and about 10 rods of gill net belonging to parties unknown. The fishermen report good catches. Very few carp were caught in the Bay of Quinte in his district. American anglers were reported to have caught bass and let them spoil, and that great quantities are found lying dead on the shores. It has also been reported that a great many ducks were caught in nets in Weller's Bay.

Overseer E. M. Huffman, of Hay Bay, reports that the past season has not been as good as last for the net fishermen, but the angling was very successful, especially for bass. The close seasons were observed, but there were some fishermen fined for fishing more net than their license called for, and their licenses were cancelled. He made one seizure of about 4,000 yards of gill net, which was confiscated and sent to the game warden at Belleville. He approves of the raise in gill net fees, as the returns from them were much greater than the hoop net, and the fish of more value. He would also recommend that anglers be located and take out permits for whatever division they fish in. The local fishermen complain that they are located to one division, or else pay a license in another if they wish to fish there, whereas anglers for the one permit, be it two or five dollars, fish wherever they like for three months.

Overseer John Johnson, of Port Hope, reports that he has taken every precaution in regard to the game and fishery law in his division during the past year.

He has not found any person violating the law, therefore has collected no fines.

Speckled trout are very scarce, also partridge and grouse.

Overseer C. J. Kerr, of Hamilton, reports that there has been an increase in the catch of whitefish, trout, pickerel, perch and herring over the catch of last year. The whitefish were of a uniform and fair size, and commanded good prices. The trout caught were also good. In handling the herring during the busy fall when the bulk of them were caught in a short time, with the exception of one case no fish were lost, and all reached the market in good

shape. The fishermen in his district fish no herring nets less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch extension measure, with the exception of one man, and he has orders to destroy it before his application can be received for a license for 1909. The herring caught were of a good size, and he heard of no complaints of small and useless herring caught at any time during the season by the fishermen, while complaints were continually heard of the Bronte, Grimsby, Jordan, Port Dalhousie and Niagara fishermen, who are reported to use exclusively a $2\frac{3}{8}$ inch mesh, glutting the markets with small herring, to the injury of his fair fishing licensees.

He would recommend that the size of the herring gill nets in the waters of Lake Ontario be confined to the two sizes— $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$, all nets under $2\frac{1}{2}$ to be destroyed before next fishing season, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh be allowed one year to be fished out, and then $2\frac{3}{4}$ can become the lawful size under Order-in-Council, or otherwise the blue back herring of Lake Ontario may be classed with the ciscoes, which are almost extinct. He would strongly recommend that no herring fishing be permitted during the months of June, July, and August. This will stop the catching of small and immature whitefish, which congregate on the herring grounds at this particular season, and during these months.

The spearing in Burlington Bay during the winter was a part failure, owing to the continued dirty water and bad ice.

The usual good trolling for pike in the bay was enjoyed by the fishing public. Angling for black bass was good, and one sportsman made some good catches, being forced to stop fishing on four different days, owing to his having caught his lawful number. This party and his son brought to the overseer's house 16 black bass for his inspection, a lawful day's catch, weighing 40 lbs.

The angling for sun fish, cat fish, perch and eels continued good throughout the season, and taking into consideration the number of anglers who line the shores of Burlington Bay from spring to fall, it is a wonder there are any fish left.

The usual number of whitefish fry and pickerel fry were received by me and planted in their proper grounds—1,000,000 and 500,000 respectively.

The taking of carp in Burlington Bay was tried again, but owing to high water not many could be taken out.

The ducks on Burlington Bay have greatly increased in numbers this fall, being 25 to 1 last year, and he has no complaints of a shortage of ducks of any kind. In September the ponds were full of rail, having witnessed dozens at one time in Big Creek Pond, and everywhere else it was the same. There was also good duck shooting early in the season, and altogether 1908 has been the best season in a great number of years.

The protection service of Burlington Bay has always been a difficult question, but he is pleased to say that this year it is in a perfect condition.

The gasoline patrol boat "Ranger" was placed in his hands on the 5th September, and after it was repaired he caught three men shooting from a launch at the Beach. He fined them \$5 each, and seized 400 yards of net cut in Lake Ontario, and did a great deal of patrolling on the bay. No other attempts of shooting from launches on the bay were made. The launch will be of great service next year, as he will have his protection complete then.

Several contraventions took place, and all were more or less severely punished.

There are some quail east of the city, and he suggests that an open season for meadow larks during the month of November might be made.

He also suggests that the King Fisher be placed on the free list, and a license fee be placed on muskrat trappers, as 4,920 skins were taken this season at 30c. per skin, amounting to \$1,476.

Overseer Thomas Mansfield, of Pickering, reports that he visited up and down the lake on several occasions, got a report that some one was fishing at the extreme west end, and went up to investigate, but found that they had left. He got some track of the parties, and will be on the lookout for them in the future. Outside of this he did not hear of any illegal fishing.

There are no fishways in his division. There was very good fishing in the lake, especially of salmon trout and whitefish, which are without a doubt on the increase, but the fishermen did not do quite so well with herring on account of the winds off the lake, which were quite frequent. They are at the present time complaining of the Department making the size of mesh 3 inches for herring, which they say is too large, and that they cannot make a living with that sized mesh. He also thinks it is too large, from his personal experience. There is the same complaint from the anglers about the carp as in previous years doing considerable damage to the line fishing.

As for game, he does not think that the law has ever been better observed. Everyone seemed to observe the law, the consequence being that the ducks stayed around quite late.

Overseer J. C. May, of St. Catharines, reports that there has been a marked increase in whitefish and herring, but the fishermen had to stop on account of the very poor prices.

The law in his division has been well observed, except in a few cases of illegal dip net fishing. He confiscated several dip nets at the Twenty Mile Creek, and also one at Port Dalhousie.

As far as the game laws are concerned, there have been no violations that he knows of.

Overseer J. H. Murdoch, of Bath, reports that there has been an unusually good catch during the past year, all kinds of fish having been plentiful, especially whitefish, which are the most profitable to gill net fishermen. To his knowledge there have been no violations among the fishermen.

Angling was good. Bass were abundant. A good number of tourists visited there in the summer.

The close seasons were well observed, and all felt pleased with the season's catch.

Overseer W. Sargent, of Bronte, reports a large increase in the catch of fish during the past year, and had the fishermen obtained the same price as in the former year they would have almost doubled the money as compared with last year, but owing to such a large catch on Lake Erie the result was herring was very cheap.

The fishermen smoke about three-quarters of their fish, and in that way realize a great deal more than if they were sold fresh. In fact there are more fish smoked in Bronte than any place he knows of. All the fish have been sold in home markets, Toronto being the chief place. He has seen Toronto take 2,000 baskets a week and realize a fair price.

Trout fishing is increasing each year, and he has seen some very fine ones caught. One catch of 400 lbs, averaged 13 lbs. per trout.

Angling was very fine in the Twelve Mile Creek.

The laws have been well observed by the fishermen. He has been over his division a number of times during the year, and has always found them living well up to the law.

Overseer R. J. Walker, of Port Credit, reports that there has been an increase in the herring and trout fishing over last year, while whitefish was about the same. The increase was not on account of more vigorous fishing, but the fish seemed more plentiful in the locality of the fishing grounds. As to the amount caught by angling, he would judge it to be about the same. While he has urged in the past that some measures be taken to get rid of the carp, they do not seem to destroy the fishing as much as at first thought.

The laws have been very well lived up to.

In reference to game. The laws have been well observed, except by the Italians and young boys coming out from Toronto and shooting the small birds, but the Italians were informed they could not shoot the birds, and since that he has had no further trouble.

Overseer W. R. Wood, of Toronto, reports that conditions remain about the same as last year in this part of the lake. The catch is poor, but it would be difficult to form an opinion as to the real condition of these waters from the figures submitted. The fishermen as a rule do not devote their whole time to the business, and some who were the best equipped with plant did not fish at all. The whole catch was sold in the local market at good prices.

Line fishing for pike seems to be improving, but this is not the case regarding other species.

He has every reason to believe that the law regarding the close seasons was thoroughly observed. A few nets were set in Ashbridge's Bay, but there was no evidence as to the identity of the offenders.

COUNTIES FRONTENAC, LEEDS, PRESCOTT, RUSSELL, CARLETON, RENFREW,
LANARK, GRENVILLE.

Overseer J. H. Boyd, of Merrickville, reports that during the year 1908 he kept close watch in his division, and found less infringements of the Game and Fisheries Act than in previous years.

Five licenses were issued for fishing for coarse fish. A very small quantity of fish was taken by those to whom licenses were issued, as they were fishing merely for their own use.

In the reach from Merrickville to Kilmarnock he finds that fish are increasing rapidly. From Burritts Rapids to Wellington there appears to be no increase, if anything, a decrease is taking place. This is probably due to the fact that summer campers are numerous along this reach, and a great many fish are caught by them.

He has had very little trouble with sawdust being allowed to run into streams during the past year.

The game laws are well observed, only one case of deer killing being reported, and that case too late to prosecute.

Overseer George Barr, of Harrowsmith, reports that Napanee and Pond Lily Lakes have an increase this year (said lakes contain pike and catfish only). The reason of increase is that no hoop nets are allowed to be put in, and formerly hoop nets were used continuously.

Rock and Long Lakes, near Verona, are about the same as last year. Those persons who went angling said the sport was a little better than last year, as no fish has been caught, except by hook and line, and entirely for home consumption. These lakes contain pike, pickerel, bass and suckers.

Silver Lake contains pike, bass and suckers. All fish caught therein are caught by hook and line, and the reports are the same as last year, as near as he could gather from those engaged in fishing there.

Thirteen and Fourteen Island Lakes contain pike and suckers. Not much fishing done there, except by the settlers or residents of the place.

Knowlton Lake contains herring, salmon and a few small perch. An increase reported this year, being more closely watched against netting. In this lake he found there were more licenses granted than these waters could supply without being depleted. He sent five there to fish, and the Overseer at Sydenham sent four, as he was not aware that it was not in his division, so to remedy this the fishermen were told to fish three or four nights each and then leave, and they agreed to this.

Mud Lake on stream from Knowlton to Desert Lake, contains abundance of catfish. He had none engaged in fishing in this lake. The residents catch them with "bobs" for their own use. The lake is very backward and out of the way.

Desert Lake contains herring, salmon and suckers. This is a very popular resort for fishermen. He found it very difficult to watch, as other overseers had granted licenses, and he was not aware of this and found difficulty in locating them. The catch was not as great this year, owing to the waters being so rough, and the men were unable to put out their nets, except one night. In this water the fish run at a later date than in the other lakes.

He does not think there are any fish to spare in the waters in his district, if the residents get justice. He does not approve of overseers granting permits or licenses to non-residents over-crowding the fisheries so that residents cannot be allowed to fish, as cases like this have come to his notice, of residents seeking a license, and though living on the banks of the waters there was no room for them to fish.

There are no fishways in his district.

There is but one mill, and he has watched closely to see that no rubbish is being dumped in the water.

He has a few violations to report on Napanee waters, the marshes of Long and Rock Lakes, viz., the cutting open of muskrat houses, which destroys more than are caught. He could not find proof as to who did it. He ventures this suggestion, to prohibit trapping muskrat until 1st March, as they are very plentiful and have become very valuable. It was estimated that the catch in that township alone last year totalled \$1,500.

Overseer W. J. Birch, of Delta, reports that the chief fish in the waters in his division that need protection are small and large mouthed bass, which were very plentiful there about twenty years ago, but kept gradually decreasing until about five years ago, and since that time they seem to be on the gain, and this last season they have been very plentiful, sportsmen having very little trouble in getting their limit at any time.

Lower Beverley Lake has twelve fine cottages on its islands and shores owned by residents of Leeds County, and they are interested in the welfare of the fishing, occupying the cottages for a lengthy time every year. They prove a great help to him in stopping illegal fishing. He patrolled the waters quite regularly, and seized two gill nets, but although finding the owners, was unable to prosecute. The law was quite well observed in his division. The fishermen of Upper Beverley Lake report much better catches this past year than previous years.

There is no summer hotel or boarding house in his division, therefore very few non-residents visit that locality. He considers the angling permits very good.

There are no fishways in his division, but he thinks there should be one at Lyndhurst, the outlet of Lower Beverley Lake, which would be a great benefit to those waters.

Muskrats were very plentiful last spring, over 2,000 being taken out of Upper Beverley, and prospects good for another year, unless the water being so low they freeze out this winter.

Ducks were more numerous last fall in that section than for years past, also black squirrels which are quite plentiful round there.

Partridge were very scarce, very seldom one being seen in a day's travel.

Overseer J. B. Bourgon, of Rockland, reports that there was a slight increase in the catch of coarse fish in 1908 over 1907 and previous years, but the same number of fishermen. Fish in the Ottawa River is as plentiful as in former years. He thinks means should be taken to keep the river as free from sawdust as possible, so as to preserve the fish.

No illegal fishing has been brought to his notice during the past season. He has not received any complaints to that effect.

No hunting has been done in his territory, as very little game can be found on the Ontario side of the Ottawa River. He has not received any complaints in regard to game during the past year.

Overseer George Burke, of Perth, reports that in his district the fish and game laws have been observed better than in previous years, partly owing to the increased vigilance of the Department, and partly to the educational and other efforts of the local branch of The Ontario Forest Fish and Game Protective Association.

Infractions of the law have not however ceased, as nineteen convictions were obtained last year making in fines \$160, and \$55 worth of nets seized. No cases were brought which did not result in convictions, but in some cases of strong suspicion, warnings, which had a good effect, were given. Up to the date of this report four more cases are pending in which the evidence will justify convictions.

Bass are decreasing in the Rideau lakes, and the legal limit as to numbers is not strictly observed. There are no fishing licenses in his district.

Hoop and gill nets in these inland waters he thinks should be abolished. Non-residents paying a license strongly object to them, and would willingly pay a license fee of \$5 if this were done. An increase of revenue would thereby be secured. Most of these non-residents observe the law, but many do not. The netting of the destructive ling, under the direction of the Department, has been a success, and should be extended to the Rideau lakes, which are of paramount importance as revenue producers.

Partridges are still scarce, but increasing under the wise protection now afforded them, which should be continued for a couple of years more.

Deer are not noticeably decreasing, but this may be accounted for by the fires to the north driving them down here.

The lumber camps outside his district still continue to illegally kill deer in large numbers. The still hunters in the northern parts of the county continue to kill more deer illegally than are killed by any one else in the open season. Now that his district is extended he hopes to be able to change this.

Ducks are decreasing in numbers, but infringements of the law as to them are also decreasing. At Mississippi Lake near Carleton Place the

poachers did as they pleased, until one conviction having been obtained, much good resulted.

The system of deer hunting permits is not giving satisfaction either to the settler or the sportsmen. A settler in one township gets a permit for twenty-five cents, and hunts in the neighboring townships, where the residents have to pay the regular fee of \$2. Result—the settlers in the surrounding townships are angry and jealous.

Overseer H. N. Covell, of Lombardy, reports that the game and fishery laws have been well observed. There are no saw mills in his division, as the former one was destroyed by fire. There has been no non-resident angling, and the angling has not been as satisfactory as past seasons, on account, he presumes of the steady increase of ling. The ling, he says, is very destructive to the lakes, and he is very much pleased with the steps the Department has taken to rid Otter Lake of those destructive fish. There have been up to the present date over four thousand ling taken, and although it no doubt will take a few years to touch the standard of past seasons, if those steps are continued it will do much to improve the angling.

Overseer Erwin Christink, of Pembroke, reports that the game and fishery laws were pretty well observed. He destroyed two gill nets which were illegally set, took four beaver traps and seized one beaver skin. There are different so-called trapper camps near the Algonquin Park, and he was until now unable to look particularly after these, as the distance is very great, and it is all wild bush.

Beavers are increasing, also deer and partridges, and sportsmen are fairly satisfied with the result of deer hunting this year.

Overseer J. W. Davis, of Sydenham, reports that the numerous lakes in his district abound with large and small mouthed bass, which makes it an ideal spot for rod fishing.

There is a decided increase in the number of partridges, and the law has been strictly observed.

Ducks are every year decreasing in number and variety.

There are a few deer in that district, and he thinks that if hunting were prevented in the Townships of Storrington, Loughboro' and Bedford, in the County of Frontenac, and the Townships of North and South Crosby, in the County of Leeds, for two or three years, there would be a good many deer in the territory named.

Overseer Henry Drew, of Long Lake, reports that there is no fishing in his district, except by farmers living near the lakes. He would recommend that there be some way provided to catch catfish and pike in Sharbot and Eagle Lakes, as those fish are getting so numerous as to destroy a large quantity of game fish, and he asks if it would be possible to let some responsible man have a hoop net license for a time and watch results.

Overseer W. J. Donaldson, of Donaldson, reports that there has been only one license issued in his district, and this was for domestic use only. There have been a greater number of tourists than in past years, and all report satisfactory results by angling. All appear to have observed the law, with a few exceptions. In the month of October last, a party of six men camped on the shore of Trout Lake and were reported to him as having nets set, taking salmon trout, and also shooting partridge in that vicinity. He at once went to investigate, and found that they had left for home previous to his visit. He also found considerable evidence of illegal work. He reported the fact to the Warden of that District, who, he understands, had the parties summoned before him and dealt with according to law. A

number of other cases of illegal fishing have been complained of, and summonses have been issued for them to appear before the Warden. He has at present quite a number of cases of illegal fishing under investigation, and the parties will in due course be called on to answer to the charge against them. He says that, although considerable illegal fishing has been going on during the past three months, nearly all of the offenders were people living in his district, and that they are very hard to watch, but as a number of prosecutions will take place at an early date, he hopes to have the law better observed in future in this respect.

Re game birds and animals. He was notified about the 5th October last that two men were trapping muskrats on the waters of Gull Lake, Township of Clarendon. He immediately went to investigate, and found their camp abandoned. He was advised by residents living in that vicinity that they had taken over two hundred skins. He followed them to Snow Road station, and found that they had shipped their camping outfit to Cache Bay. He immediately wrote the Game and Fishery Warden at North Bay, advising him of the matter, and he has since advised him that he has located the men referred to. About the 8th October he was notified that a party of Indians were killing deer on Crutch Lake, Township of Palmerston, and on investigation he found them camped on the shore of the lake with sufficient evidence to prove their guilt. He had them summoned before the Warden and after proving their guilt they were let go on suspended sentence. The law in other respects appears to have been fairly well observed.

Overseer Ephraim Deacon, of Bolingbroke, reports that the close seasons were well observed, and no informations were laid against anyone.

The season for angling was a good one, but there is no appreciable decrease in the number of fish.

Deer and partridge are increasing in his district. Several deer have been seen where some years ago there were none.

Overseer Henry Esford, of Barriefield, reports that the net fishing in his district has not been as good as last year, but angling has been better, and has been good up to a late date, on account of such a fine fall. His fishermen report that dogfish are very numerous. He has not seen any carp since last spring, and the fishermen have not reported any. Plenty of black bass are reported in his section of Rideau Canal, where there never were any before. There were always plenty of large-mouthed bass, but now there are plenty of small-mouthed as well.

Ducks are scarce this fall, but last spring there were thousands. Muskrats are plentiful, the catch being larger last spring than other years. Mink was a little scarcer than other years.

The law was strictly kept.

Overseer James Fisher, of Sunbury, reports that he cannot say whether there was an increase or decrease in the catch of different kinds of fish, as compared with that of previous years, as this is his first year, only that the Americans claimed this to be one of the best years for bass fishing.

There were no abuses to his knowledge.

Five men were fined for illegal fishing, and one net confiscated.

There was no injury done to the fish by mill owners.

The fishways in his district are in good repair.

Overseer Adam Greene, of Diamond, reports that the fishing in the Mississippi, Snye, Ottawa, and mouth of the Carp River was better the past season than in 1907. Pickerel and bass were plentiful, but pike were scarce, owing, he thinks, to being too well fed. Small fish were very plentiful. He

seized two gill nets, and confiscated them. There were no fish caught for sale.

Overseer Hugh Gallagher, of Eganville, reports that during the first half of the year he heard of no illegal fishing or violations of the Game and Fisheries Act.

He was appointed on the 1st August to look after the Townships of Jones, Raglan, Radcliffe and Sherwood, and on that date he went to Combermere in the Township of Radcliffe and spent some time in the territory assigned to him posting notices received from the Department, etc. Later on he visited Lake Clear on request of Department on two different occasions. On his first visit he secured five nets which were in the water, but the owners having been put on the alert by a former visit from another game warden, he found it impossible to obtain evidence against any of them. After his first visit netting on the lake was abandoned.

In November, he visited hunting camps throughout the country, as per instructions from the Department, but found nothing illegal.

Overseer E. T. Loveday, of Ottawa, reports that from his own experience, and from what he has heard from others, fishing in his district has been better than for past years, in fact he has on several occasions been reminded of from 20 to 25 years ago. Bass, that noble fish, has been plentiful, good catches having been made with both fly and bait. The largest he got weighed 4½ lbs. Quite a number larger than that have been taken, he understands, but a two pounder is considered a good one. These catches have been made in Ottawa River from city limits upwards above falls. Below the city there are no bass, or at least he has not seen or heard of any being caught—too much sawdust, the river is full of it. However, there are pike, perch, etc., to be had. He only seized 3 nets during the summer, and these were small ones.

Game. He claims that deer are on the increase, within say 50 miles of the city, all things taken into consideration; also there are more partridge. Ducks were not plentiful, but plover were for a short time. He saw only one woodcock during the summer; they are very rare. He believes beaver are on the increase. He knows of about fifty places where beaver were at work last fall, within 50 miles of city limits. If they were let alone they would close in on the settlements. The price of otter skins is too high for them to be plentiful—\$50 to \$75 is a snap. He thinks it is time a close season was put on mink, as their fur is very valuable.

The laws have been well observed all along the line. He has covered more territory and met more trains, but he says "things" were not coming his way, and he has not made anything like the number of seizures he has made in other years, and concludes that perhaps law breakers have come to the conclusion that it is better to observe the law than to lose their fur, game or fish, and run up against a good stiff fine.

Overseer John McGuire, of Jones Falls, reports that on the whole the past season has been a very successful one, although the spring was very cold and late, which made the tourists later in coming over by about two weeks, but all this drawback was more than made up later on in the season. He says, he knows this to be so, as he sold more non-resident angling permits than any previous year, and returned more money to the Department. The hotels at Jones Falls and Chaffey's Locks, which are both in his district, also private boarding houses, all report 1908 to be the best season in their business. The men who furnish the bait say they have made more money. Although the two men who furnish the bait at Jones Falls were both fined during the season, nevertheless, they report favourably and are well satisfied. They have made

more money than any other season, and it is the same at Chaffey's Locks. The guides, too, say it has been their best season. Some of them had work as late as the 15th October, and some of them are living on the money they made last summer. The tourists also were well satisfied. He did not hear a complaint from one of them, and he was amongst them every day the whole season through.

The fishing was good on that part of the Rideau Canal up to the close of the season, fully up to other past seasons, both in numbers and size. He never saw finer specimens of both large and small mouth bass than he saw brought in by the anglers this past season, large-mouthed variety weighing from four to seven pounds were frequently brought in to the hotel by the very much delighted tourist. He thinks the fee, \$2, for non-resident anglers permits quite right as it is, and that if it was raised to \$5, as some of the overseers suggest, it would tend to lessen the number of tourists considerably, and that would badly affect all the Canadian people concerned in the tourist business. Even the farmers who produce a good deal of the stuff consumed at the summer hotels and boarding houses would be affected by this change; but if the limit of the daily catch by each angler could be reduced from 8 bass to five or six, he believes it would save the fish and please the tourist just well after he found it was law and affected all alike. They in nearly every case try to catch the full limit and bring them in at night, for fear some one might say they did not catch them. If five was the limit, it would fill the bill just as well and save a lot of fish for another day. Where there are 40 or 50 tourists or anglers stopping in one hotel, as there often are, all bringing 8 bass and some pike besides, it is too many fish, and some of them are certainly lost. If the limit were reduced to five, it would prevent part of the above waste.

After the tourist season was over he was not in his own district very much of the time. He was first assisting Overseer Phillips on Devil Lake in Frontenac County to protect the salmon trout during their spawning season, which is the last half of October in this lake. They seized a number of gill nets and secured two convictions, and had some lively times with the inhabitants. During the month of November, he was on Big Rideau Lake in Mr. Phillips' stead, who was assigned other work. He was there the whole month for the purpose of protecting the salmon trout and whitefish, the month of November being the spawning season in this lake for those species of fish. He kept up a steady patrol whenever the weather would permit. The lake is a large one, and pretty rough weather prevailed the greater part of the time, but when the rough weather affected him, it affected the fish pirates as well. He is furnished with a first-class rowboat and a good assistant, and could go out with any of the poachers. He seized two gill nets and secured one conviction while there in November.

He says he spent almost his whole time in patrolling and looking after the fisheries this past season, and is quite sure there has been little or no illegal fishing done in these waters of the Rideau. In June, he received 8 cans of salmon fry, for which he had applied, and which he distributed in Indian and Dog Lakes in his district.

Overseer William Major, of Woodlawn, reports that during the year 1908, the law was fairly well observed in his district. There was very little angling done. The fish generally caught are pike, bullheads and suckers, which are all plentiful. Bass and pickerel are scarce. He seized one old net in the spring, and destroyed it, not finding the guilty parties.

Game is scarce. The law is well observed. No Sunday shooting in his district.

Overseer J. H. Phillips, of Smith's Falls, reports that he started out with the "Eva Bell" on her usual patrol the first week of May, and continued until the last of June, when the Department put in commission a more efficient boat—the "Naiad," with which he was enabled to run over his division more quickly, and also to stand a rougher sea, and on the whole was much more comfortable, which he highly appreciated.

They lost the first ten days in July in painting the boat and overhauling pumps, but finally got started and kept up a constant patrol according to orders until the 14th October, when she was taken off the Rideau and sent to finish the season on the Bay of Quinte.

On Rideau Lake there were fewer tourists this season. The salmon fishing, he believes, was very satisfactory, but the bass fishing was not so good as in former years, owing it is said to the immense quantity of ling, which are rapidly depleting our lakes.

The fishery laws were fairly well observed.

During the entire season they seized one gill net in June off Stonehouse Point, one minnow seine in July in Rideau Lake, six gill nets in October in Devil Lake, and one gill net in December in Otter Creek, all of which were delivered over to the Department or destroyed.

No violations of the game laws came to his notice.

There are no licenses for commercial fishing in his division. A number of minnow licenses to guides who supply the summer tourists with bait, and a few domestic licenses for dip nets are all he has.

He was taken from his division the latter part of October and sent to Christy's Lake, where the Department were doing a grand work in having the ling fished out. They took out about 300 ling in three weeks. He then got orders to go to Otter Lake for the same purpose, and there is where they got them, the farmers drawing them away in sleighloads for hog feed. At one lifting of the nets they took out 507 ling, 5 small pike, and 13 very small bullheads. They are very destructive on other fish, and he has found as many as seventeen small pickerel in one ling, besides several other fish of different kinds. In six weeks the aggregate taken out was 2,348, and the last lift alone brought out 775. He thinks if the Department continues this excellent work for a few seasons in different lakes, that a much better class of fish will be supplied, both in quality and quantity.

Overseer John C. Raphael, of Mallorytown, reports that the bass fishing was very good this season, and the maskinonge fishing was also good in his district, but pike were very scarce, and he has found no illegal fishing.

The wild ducks were very plentiful in the spring, and the law was well observed by our people, but while the ice was shoving out the Americans would come across and shoot in Canadian waters. But as soon as the river was clear of ice he had no trouble with them. There was a great flight of wild ducks in the fall, and good shooting in the first part of the season, but the latter part of the season the put-puts would hardly give them time to light, and you cannot catch them with a rowboat, as they are Americans, and when they see him coming they are not long in getting into American waters.

Overseer Nathaniel Shillington, of Burridge, reports that during the past season the fishing in general was good. The tourists report a good catch of pickerel, and also of black bass. There were some fine salmon caught this season, some of them tipping the scales at 25 pounds. He thinks the close season for salmon in his district should start about the 15th October, as the salmon in those waters spawn in October.

No violations of the law came under his notice.

Partridge and ducks are scarce there, and also the fur bearing animals. There have been some deer seen around this season.

The laws in regard to game were strictly observed.

Overseer William Spence, of Athens, reports that there was an increase in the catch of salmon over previous years. Black bass were better, but were very small. The large-mouthed bass were very plentiful.

The fishery laws were well observed. There were a few cases of illegal fishing with nets. He got one gill net and two night lines. He kept up almost a constant patrol of the waters of his district during the summer, the effect being that there was very little illegal fishing done.

Partridge and ducks were more plentiful than previous years.

Overseer James S. Stewart, of Lanark, reports that the past year has not been marked by any special feature.

The Game and Fishery laws have been fairly well observed, and the catch of fish about normal.

The open season for fur bearing animals was up to the average, about 1,800 muskrats having been taken.

Overseer J. W. Taudvin, of Kingston, reports that during the months of June, July and part of August the angling was better in his district than it had been for twenty years. All kinds of fish were plentiful, especially bass. The fishing was not so good during the latter part of August and the month of September, and very little was done, owing chiefly to rough weather, fogs and smoke.

He would recommend the doing away with family licenses, and charging \$2 per rod for non-residents who are domiciled in the Province in the summer, and \$5 per rod or more for those who return to their own homes or hotels, etc., outside of the Province.

He would also recommend charging non-residents for fishing in the St. Lawrence River between Galoups Rapids (4 miles below Prescott) and Kingston the same fee as elsewhere. There is excellent bass fishing at the head of Galoups Rapids.

Overseer James Townsend, of Long Point, reports the past season to have been a very satisfactory one. More tourists are visiting those waters every year. He sold three times the number of permits that he sold the year previous, and the prospects for the coming season are still better. Bass fishing was never better in Gananoque Lake. He would approve of keeping in hoop nets to rid the waters of coarse fish, and would refer for an example to the above mentioned lake, which has been fished continuously for years, and is the best bass fishing ground in his division. He does not approve of gill nets, as they are destructive of game fish. He thinks the \$2 angling permits are all right.

He says that as his district is about twenty-five miles in length, besides its tributaries, it is almost impossible to watch it with a row-boat. Quite a few tourists got away from him last season, as a number of them come for only two or three days' fishing.

Overseer H. E. Wartman, of Portsmouth, reports that the catch of bass in his division was up to the average, there being some very large ones caught this year. The Americans who got permits for angling were well satisfied. Fishermen in Ward's Bay, a portion of Cataraqui Creek bordering on Lake Ontario, report a large increase of carp and dogfish—900 dogfish and 4,522 lbs. of carp. The carp have just appeared in the last two or three years.

Ducks and plover are on the increase, especially black and the late kinds. The law was well observed this season. Muskrats are plentiful. He has examined a great many muskrat houses, and found quite a few broken and damaged by some unprincipled parties who do not care how many rats they destroy as long as they can catch one. He thinks the remedy would be to allow no rats to be taken, only in March and April, when the skins are the best.

Overseer J. E. Whaley, of Westport, reports that he has in every way tried to fill his office in the true sense of the law, and can certainly vouch that very little, if any, illegal fishing was done in his jurisdiction, as he made the impression on the minds of the fishermen that great harm would be done in destroying fish in the close seasons, as we derived quite a revenue from summer tourists throughout Ontario, and by their acting in conjunction with him, they could make the Rideau waters one of the most attractive summer resorts in Canada, and every one living near the respective lakes he had to inspect would reap a certain amount for such supplies as they could deliver to each visitor who might be a guest in their neighbourhood.

They had not many tourists there this season, as the lakes in that locality are not very well advertised, but they are certainly the best bass and salmon fishing lakes in Ontario, and he will be pleased at any time to give any information regarding these lakes to intending visitors for the coming season.

Overseer J. R. Wight, of Newboro, reports that, with the assistance of tourists, guides and hotelmen, and others interested in the preservation of game and fish, he has been able to give the lakes in his district proper protection without any cause for inflicting a single fine. The lakes adjoining Newboro contain some of the finest bass in Ontario, and the lakes directly west of there are reached by crossing Newboro Lake, and contain some very fine salmon. One specimen caught in Buck Lake in August weighed 34 lbs. and other catches in Devil Lake weighed from 10 to 15 lbs. These fish are the original species, the lakes never having been re-stocked with fry by artificial means. He thinks that the fee of \$2 for non-residents should be left as it is, for if it was raised to \$5 it would close the lakes to a number of good people who have only a few days to spend. If some provision could be made for charging tourists who bring their own help and yachts or house boats a fee of at least \$10, it would be a good thing, as this class leaves little or no money in the country, and are the hardest to watch, as they have every facility for taking their full catch away when they go home. He thinks more licenses for hoop nets should be granted than heretofore, for the reason that bull heads, ling and other coarse fish are a nuisance to the game fish, and the sooner the lake is rid of them the better. He uses discretion, of course, in recommending licenses, and recommends only those who do not have to be watched too closely. The granting of licenses to catch herring in lakes where they are is also a good move, as the herring cannot be taken in any other way, and they are relished very much by settlers as a rare article of food. There was no bass or other game fish caught in any of the nets licensed in his district, and he would strongly recommend the planting of a large quantity of small-mouthed bass fry in Newboro Lake, as that species is getting scarce. The large-mouthed are plentiful as ever through the natural increase and respect for our laws and close seasons by the guides and tourists. Newboro is fast becoming a tourists paradise. There are two good hotels, and a number of good boarding houses, a bank, long distance telephone and telegraph, the mails every day, steamer and

railway connection, a good boat livery, and an extra good lot of guides, who by the way are good cooks, and best of all plenty of fish, which is natural, as Newboro is the highest point between Kingston and Ottawa, and in the centre of Rideau Lakes.

Overseer Hugh Wilson of Elphin, reports the game and fishery laws to have been well observed in that section.

Six years ago some 60,000 whitefish and 30,000 salmon were put in Dalhousie Lake, and no one has ever seen them since. This year 70,000 pickerel were put in the same lake, and they seem to be doing well. There were no fishery licenses sold in his division in 1908.

Partridges were plentiful. He thinks they should not be killed for a few years yet.

Overseer F. L. Wornnoorth, of Arden, reports that there are two summer hotels in Arden. With the exception of two fines for net fishing, the law has been well kept in that district. In each case the parties were fined \$5 and costs. He sold only two settlers' permits for fishing, and they only caught a little over a 100 lbs. each of herring. There are quite a number of tourists coming there every summer. He has sold a good number of non-resident permits, but only a couple of deer licenses.

The fishing in that locality is very good, the principal fish caught being pickerel and bass, and the ling and catfish are destroying the spawn of those fish. He thinks the \$2 angling permit is a good thing, and very few non-residents object to paying this amount. He had quite a time last summer with sawdust by parties allowing it to go into the river and lake, but he thinks there will be none of that this summer.

He says the lakes there are in need of some bass, and that they do well in those waters.

There are no fishways in this district. The non-residents enjoy the fishing, and were well satisfied with what they caught. They did not violate the law with reference to the size caught.

Deer are very scarce. Most of the residents are pleased with the close season for partridges. In other years there were a great many partridges killed, but he does not know of one case where there were any birds killed this season. There are a lot of mink caught around there. He thinks they should be protected, as they are the most valuable fur bearing animal in that part of Ontario.

Overseer D. E. Younghusband, of South March, reports that there has been no fishing of any account in his division. Angling was very poor. The only fish obtained there are pike, sturgeon, suckers, bullheads, perch, sunfish, and an occasional bass and pickerel.

He would suggest that the Government consider the advisability of stocking Lake Constance and the Ottawa River with trout such as are found in the Rideau Lakes and other waters of the Province.

PETERBOROUGH, NORTHUMBERLAND, VICTORIA AND OTHER INLAND COUNTIES.

Overseer William Boler, of Byron, reports that the fish and game laws have been very well observed. No violations have come to his immediate notice. He saw only one partridge during 1908. Quail are also becoming scarcer. He saw one flock of wild geese numbering fifty about the middle of October. Black squirrels are not any more numerous than they were a year ago. He would ask the Department to put them on the prohibited list for 1909.

Overseer A. O. Boynton, of Kirkfield, reports that the waters of the Trent Valley Canal afford plenty of sport to the local fishermen. The bass are becoming more plentiful every year, and there are a few maskinonge. Carp are to be had in thousands west of the "Lift Lock."

His division includes one of the best duck shooting grounds in the Province. The marshy lands lying along the Trent Valley Canal were sown a few years ago with wild rice, which now makes an ideal hatching and feeding ground. The ducks were more plentiful this year than for some years previous, and although hosts of sportsmen took advantage of the open season, no violations of the law were brought to his notice.

Muskrats are increasing rapidly, although a large number are taken every spring, nearly 500 being taken by trappers in April, an increase of nearly 200 over the same month of the previous year.

A few deer have been seen, but none were to be had during the open season, and no violations have been known. It is to be hoped that they may become more plentiful. All the citizens are quite anxious to see the law enforced, so that each year may see both game and fish more plentiful.

Overseer A. Bradshaw, of Lindsay, reports that the number of bass and maskinonge caught in that section during the trolling season was about the same as last year, although fishing when the season opened was better than last year, larger sized fish having been taken, but the dry, hot month of September was not as good for fishing as that month had been last year.

The close season was an ideal one for the protection of the fish while spawning; rough and windy weather for the most part of that season prevailed, and this protection given by nature herself while the fish were depositing their ova on the spawning beds, and the vigilant watch which he kept up, prevented destruction, which under less favourable conditions might have been attempted by unscrupulous poachers.

He cannot too strongly reiterate his opinion that the close season for maskinonge should begin on April 1st and not the 15th of that month, and he also believes that one-half the number which is now allowed to be caught in one day by one person would be enough. Owing to the number of people who come there to fish from other parts of the Province of Ontario, and live in camps or cottages along the waters during the summer, two maskinonge and four bass each in one day should be sufficient for them.

Frogs, which are protected during May and June in each year in Victoria County should in his opinion have general protection, if not over the whole Province, at least in all the northern counties along the waters of the Trent Valley Canal.

The law was well observed in that section, as far as he could ascertain. Millmen and others lived up to the law, and gave no trouble during the year. The water is low at this time of writing in the river and lakes, but is expected to reach its normal condition when the fall rains are over. Surveys for the new lock and dam at Lindsay are about completed, and work is supposed to begin on them in the near future, and the old fishway in the dam is not likely to be of any more use. Next spring a new one will be required, if it is to be maintained there.

Partridge. It is to be sincerely hoped that the measure of protection given these splendid game birds may increase their numbers, which have sadly diminished during the last few years.

Ducks were plentiful when the shooting season opened, and some good bags were gotten by local sportsmen. The protection given these fine game birds during their breeding season is naturally being felt in their yearly

increase in numbers, and is being thoroughly appreciated by all good citizens.

Musk rats are a great boon to local trappers, and many thousands of these valuable little furbearing animals are required to give up their life and skin yearly in that section. He has been told by Indians and old trappers that the chain of waters in that locality is the best breeding ground in Ontario for muskrats, and as long as their destruction in fall and winter can be prevented, they will increase and multiply in abundance.

Mink, which are the most valuable of all the small fur-bearing animals are becoming scarcer every year, owing to the wanton destruction at all times. They should receive protection of some sort.

Overseer C. Burtcheall, of Coboconk, reports the fishing on Balsam and Mud Turtle Lakes to be good at the first part of the season, but the catches were not so good towards the end.

Regarding the close season. He finds it quite hard to watch certain parties during the close season for both fish and game, and also finds it hard to protect the partridge. He has to make a great many trips through the woods and around where there are likely to be deer and partridge. Deer seem to be scarce this fall. Some of the hunters who went a distance were more lucky in getting their number. Ducks and geese are not very plentiful around in that vicinity, although there seemed to be quite a number of ducks in the spring. He thinks there should be a clause in the Act to prevent boys from doing so much unnecessary shooting.

Overseer J. D. Campbell, of Sylvan, reports that the general catch of fish for the past season has been about the average, both in quality and size, there being but few game fish.

The law was well observed.

There is one dam in his division, and it has a good fishway.

Ducks have been plentiful, especially along Lake Huron. Rabbits were numerous. All other game was very scarce. The law was well observed.

Overseer T. C. Caskey, of Blairton, reports that he made several trips and visited different lakes in his district, and found the law fairly well observed.

A number of tourists visited Belmont and Crow Lakes during the past season, having secured their permits in Toronto.

The fish are quite plentiful in all the different lakes—Round Lake, Belmont, Crow, Sandy and Twin.

He found one man who had violated the law in regard to trapping muskrat out of season, and find him for same.

Overseer C. H. Cassan, of Campbellford, reports that the fishing in his division has not been as good this year as last, that is in some parts of it. And he thinks the cause of it is that there were Government works going on and the waters was held back, and that made the water high above where the works were going on, and low below. The fishing was better where the water was low. But he would recommend that the water be stocked with bass, as the Americans would much rather catch bass than any other fish on account of their being so gamey.

He would also recommend the licensing of guides at a small fee, and if they did not abide by the law, have their license taken away for that year. This he thinks would be a great help towards keeping the laws. He would also recommend that fish hatcheries be built, as the supply of fish must be kept up or our revenue will drop off.

He thinks that close season should be put on frogs, as they are getting very scarce. He would also recommend that pickerel fishing and bass fishing come in at the same time for the better protection of the fish laws.

He thinks there should be something done to destroy the bill fish, as, in the spring of the year when the bill fish are running, they come up the rapids in hundreds, and there should be some means taken to kill them, as they are hard on the game fish.

Overseer William Clarkson, of Lakehurst, reports that the bass and maskinonge caught in his division was over the average; also the catch of salmon trout.

The game and fishery laws were well observed. The regular patrol in the close season is a good preventive of any violations.

The tourist trade is also increasing. The \$2 angling permit is giving satisfaction.

The mill owners observe the law well.

There is no fishway in his district.

Overseer Alex. Clunis, of Claude, reports that he has gone over his brook trout territory a great deal this season, and found no room to complain regarding the way the law was observed. He thinks that if the overseer is not too severe, the people try to keep the law much better. He came across quite a few very fine spawning beds this fall, which means brook trout fishing for 1909, if all goes well.

The closing of this year against shooting of partridge was a good act, only it would have been better if it had been two or three years instead of one. There has not been nearly the amount of shooting nor the running of dogs this fall to frighten everything out of the woods. He came across a very nice covey of quail a short time ago, the like of which he has not seen for a great number of years. Now, he thinks if there was a close season for partridge for a couple of years longer, there would be abundance of both quail and partridge, and it would be like old times again.

Overseer Arthur Corsant, of Masonville, reports that the principal fish caught in his district were suckers, with a fair number of black bass. He thinks the supply of fish is on the increase since the nets have been removed from the River Thames. The close season has been very well observed. There was just one violation of the fisheries law, and that was catching black bass under size. As the fish were all alive—eight in number—he returned them to the water, and let the party go with a warning.

There are five mill dams in his district, and only one properly constructed fishway. He thinks there should be some way of compelling mill owners to construct proper fishways, as the fish get as far as the dams at the city, and are slaughtered by a few fishermen.

Overseer Frank Coultous, of St. George, reports that there is no fishing in his district, and the only game in that division are rabbits, grey and black squirrels and some partridge and muskrats. He has looked after these.

Overseer, J. A. Cunningham, of Maynooth, reports that he notices a decided decrease in speckled trout in Lake St. Peter this season, and would recommend that fishing therein be prohibited for a period of one year, as the lake has been overfished.

From all he can learn from different sources, the total catch in his district would not exceed 1,200 lbs.

No abuses exist to his knowledge.

The close seasons have been well observed.

There has been no proof of any illegal fishing.
There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer Edward Fleming, of Hastings, reports that there have not been any violations of the law in his division. The fish were in the marshes very early spawning, and there was little or no spearing done. There were not many big catches this summer, on account of the river being so low, although he thinks the maskinonge and bass were plentiful in the River Trent.

While deer hunting in the north of Hastings Co., he found the deer plentiful, and is satisfied that the settlers are living strictly up to the law. They told him that the wolves were very destructive among the deer last winter, in fact, one settler told him that he had to knock eight deer on the head that had been torn and were on the ice and could not live.

Overseer William Gainforth, of Haliburton, reports that there are no fishery licenses issued in his district, and no fishing done except by settlers for their own use.

There are no fish exported.

No abuses exist.

The close seasons were well observed. He visited the different lakes several times during close season.

No violations of the Act came to his notice, and there were no fines imposed.

The Act respecting mill refuse was observed.

There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer J. W. Gibson, of Strathroy, reports that there are no licenses issued in his district. There are two sawmills, but they do not put their sawdust into the stream. He has had some trouble with different parties putting rubbish on the banks of the stream when inside of the town limits. He told them he would fine them unless they removed the nuisance at once.

The anglers there have had fairly good sport with pike and many different kinds of bass. There is abundance of rock bass, and chub as large as a medium sized lake herring. Black bass are scarce, but carp is very abundant, and he cannot see that they do much damage.

The quail have had a good fall, as the season was as dry as summer, and the dogs could not find the birds, so there are lots of them left. There are a few partridge left, but not many. He has got the pot hunters afraid of the law.

Taking it all together, everything is in good shape in his district.

Overseer James Gillespie, of Berkeley, reports that his duties are more particularly confined to looking after inland streams and small lakes, and preventing the netting of speckled trout in those; also to see that the close season for those fish is observed. He has every reason to believe that the law is being fairly well observed. People in the vicinity of lakes and streams where brook trout are, tell him that they have very little reason to suspect anyone of netting now, although it was much indulged in a few years ago, and claim that it is due to the fact that they know there is an overseer and believe they are being watched. The same may be said of the close season, which he believes is being observed, no violation of the Act having come to his knowledge.

He is not aware of any fishway in his district, nor has the pollution of any stream by sawdust or mill rubbish been brought to his notice.

He has reason to believe that the close season for game has been fairly well observed in that part. There was some uncertainty about the shooting of grouse and partridge. He had the notices sent from the Department dis-

tributed through the district, and they may yet be seen in many places. He is of the opinion that dogs do a great deal of harm to hares in the close season, particularly in the spring of the year. It is a common thing in spring, where parties own dogs and live near a swamp, to hear those dogs day after day running rabbits until dark, and he thinks many are killed. He is of the opinion that owners of dogs should keep them for at least three months in spring-time.

Overseer John Green, of Marmora, reports that last year he found the fishing fairly good, and he saw only one light out.

He has a summer hotel on the shore, where he can see everything that is going on. He got one net, and fined one party for shooting partridge and one for catching bass under size. He also fined two men, one for selling maskinonge, and one for buying. One party caught one maskinonge that weighed 21 lbs. on a rod, and landed it alone on Crow Lake.

Overseer R. H. Gunter, of McRae, reports that during the latter part of the year he visited Mud Turtle Lake and waters in other townships in his division, where he had heard rumours of the law being violated, but after making an investigation he found nothing.

Overseer F. H. Heneilley, of Warkworth, reports that there are not any licenses for net fishing issued in his district, but from the anglers he finds that fishing is improving since nets have been banished from these waters.

All fish caught in his district are used by the parties who catch them.

No abuses exist, so far as he knows.

The close seasons have been well observed.

One case of using a net was brought before the Warden, and was settled by him, the net being confiscated.

No refuse is put in the river.

No fishways in his division.

Overseer J. H. Hess, of Hastings, reports that during the fore part of the season bass fishing was very poor, and he is not prepared to state the reason, unless it was owing to the high water, as later, when the water had fallen, there were some good catches of bass, and maskinonge seemed quite plentiful and of a nice large size. The quality of both bass and maskinonge was better than last year, which he attributed to the better observance of the fish law by anglers.

The law was well observed in his territory, with the exception of one or two cases just before the season opened of parties gaffing some maskinonge at Hastings dam, but it seemed impossible to get evidence to convict the guilty ones.

Regarding game. He thinks the law is being well observed, as he has not heard of any infractions.

Overseer J. E. Irish, of Vennachar, reports that the fishery laws have been fairly well observed, as he has not heard of any illegal fishing going on.

Regarding Game. He has had a great many complaints about hunters, and he has spent considerable time trying to bring the parties to justice, but could find nothing positive. He says it would require all his spare time to cope with the complaints about hunting going on.

Overseer Charles Jickling, of St. Paul's Station, reports that the black bass have been fairly plentiful in some streams, where they have been stocked, but being a dry fall and water being low, they have been fished out pretty close. He would like if the Department would grant the overseers permission, in case of a late spring, to post up notices to protect the spawning season

on those small streams. He has repeatedly seen parties in 1907 taking the bass right on the spawning beds, but it being the open season he did not dare interfere with them.

There is one mill pond near his own house, which is half a mile long, and touches on two hundred acres. The parties whose farms touch on this pond have asked him to see if there is no way to have it protected. It appears to be a natural spawning bed at the head of this pond. He has visited this pond on several occasions, and in spawning season could count as many as 17 to 20 black bass spawning in a distance of five or six rods, and he says that in this mill dam there is no fishway, and there was never known to be a bass in this pond till after the river had been stocked at St. Mary's, so they must make their way up in high water. They seem to thrive and do well.

The law with regard to fishing has been fairly well observed. He has had some little difficulty in regard to muskrat and rabbits, but he went right after the parties to a finish.

As regards Game. In districts where last year the partridge were quite plentiful, this year he has not seen a single bird. He thinks it would be wise to have the close season extended for another year to see if these birds cannot be increased in numbers. There are a few quail to be heard, but not many. He has interviewed the various gun clubs in his district, and all seem to take a great interest in protecting the birds and want them to live over. The black and grey squirrel seem to be plentiful in some localities. Wild ducks seem to be very scarce in his district, and woodcock are nearly a thing of the past. Occasionally there are a few plover, but they are not very plentiful. The wood hare or cotton tail are quite numerous. They have in the vicinity two or three deer running at large, and the farmers are taking great interest in protecting them. The muskrat are rather on the increase, and are quite plentiful.

Overseer W. H. Johnson, of Harwood, reports that this year has been a very good one for the protection of spawn and little fish, although not quite as good as last year, as the water was higher than for some years previous.

Quite a number of Americans visited Rice Lake this season and were quite satisfied with their catch.

The law was fairly well observed. No violations came to his notice.

Duck shooting was not as good this year, on account of blinds not being allowed in rice beds. He destroyed a number of blinds that were built in the rice beds for duck shooting, but found no one occupying them at the time. Partridge are very scarce in that vicinity, also black squirrels.

He would recommend that the close season for mink and muskrats be the same, as he lifted a number of traps that had been set for muskrats before the muskrat season came in.

He would also suggest a close season of from 3 to 5 years for frogs, as they are becoming scarce, and at the end of that time any persons wanting to catch, sell, or export frogs, to pay a license for same.

Overseer D. Johnston, of Peterboro, reports that the fishing on the Otonabee River has been very good, considering the remarkable number of fishermen there in close touch with the city all the time. Last spring the water was very high and cold, and remained high until the spawn should have had plenty of time to come out.

There was very little illegal fishing done. He got only three gill nets, and none of these had any fish in them.

He suggests that the close season for maskinonge should begin on April 1st, as some seasons he has noticed them coming in to spawn very early.

He thinks that Americans and all foreigners should pay \$5 instead of \$2 for permits to fish in Ontario. If there is good fishing they will pay the price, and if there is not they will not come.

As to Game. Ducks were very plentiful on the river, in fact he saw more ducks last fall than at any time during the past twenty years. He thinks the close season for muskrats should begin on May 1st, and last until March 1st. On account of the scarcity of mink, muskrats have been in great demand, and bring good prices.

Overseer Thomas H. Johnston, of Royston, reports that in the beginning of the close season he put up notices about the size and the close seasons for the various fish. At the same time he examined the several saw mills in the vicinity of where he has to make a trip during the season, and found two mills putting sawdust into enclosures of pretended wharfs, which would be destroyed by a storm. He threatened them with the law, and at the same time advised them to change their stop chains, which they did.

In the tourist season he visited Rainy Lake, Doe Lake, Ornick and Horn Lakes. The latter has some fine trout, but nothing else in the line of fish. It is a long spring lake on the boundary between Ryerson and Chapman townships.

During the fishing season he found some four or five fishing without permits, who owned houses and claimed to be residents. One man who lived in Georgia thought he could do so because he was a Canadian, but when it was explained to him that he could not vote here he bought a permit.

He would suggest the Department providing a small gasoline launch, which could be procured for about \$200, and on which a man could watch these lakes and rivers forty miles long, and it would also come in well in hunting season, in fact it is very necessary, as these lakes are just fine in summer and are becoming prominent.

He would further suggest that dogs be stopped hunting deer. To see a big buck come out of the lake, and before he can shake the water off to be surrounded by several hounds and torn to pieces while alive is a sight he says he does not wish to see, any more than a Spanish bull fight. He saw a deer chased past his farm by hounds with his tongue out the length of his hand, and thinks that if there is a humane society in Ontario, or a Member of Parliament who does not care to see the deer extinct, let him stop dogs during the hunting season.

Overseer David Jones, of Welland, reports that the catch of coarse fish was very fair according to the statement of the anglers, but there was considerable poaching before an overseer was appointed. Since his appointment he has had very little trouble with any one, but there is liable to be trouble next spring.

Overseer John Jones, of Fenelon Falls, reports that fish are more plentiful now than they have been for some years previous, owing, he believes, to the law being observed, and the water in the lakes and rivers being kept at a uniform height. He only found one infringement of the law, and that was in the month of June last while patrolling Cameron Lake. He came across 60 ft. of gill net, which he immediately took possession of, but has been unable to find out who placed it in the water.

Frogs in Victoria County had a close season last year, and those engaged in catching them observed the law to the letter. They were plentiful last season, and the close season will no doubt make them much more numerous during next year.

Muskrat and mink are plentiful, some 2,000 rats having been caught within a radius of three miles from here on Cameron Lake and Burnt River

during three weeks of the season of 1908. The law in this respect is well observed. Beaver are not in evidence in his territory, but in the northern portion of that county the number are increasing, and he thinks that district should be carefully watched.

Overseer J. F. Kern, of Burford, reports that the fishing for the past year has been very good, the chief fish caught being pike, bass and trout. Although he kept a strict watch for infringements of the law, he has found no evidence of illegal fishing.

As far as game is concerned, it is far less plentiful than usual. Muskrats are in abundance, and doing much damage to mill dams. Rabbits are especially plentiful, but all other game is scarce.

Overseer Wellington Lean, of Apsley, reports that the close season for fishing has been well observed, and he is not aware that a single abuse exists. The fishing was better than last year. Quite a number of American tourists visited Loon and Long Lakes this summer. They report good fishing, and are all willing to pay for angling permits. He thinks it would be well to have the guides pay a small fee for license.

Mill owners observe the law. There are no fishways in his division.

He would like to call the attention of the Department to the stocking of Wolf and Crab Lakes with bass, as it would be giving new grounds for tourists, and would also help the settlers. These lakes are both of a reasonable size, and suitable for fish.

Deer were very scarce this fall. They are growing less numerous every fall, owing to the large number killed by wolves every winter. No case of illegal hunting came under his notice. Wolves were very numerous this winter. There is quite a number of beaver in his division, but none have been caught, so far as he knows. He found one trap net set for beaver near where they had been working, but although he watched and made enquiry and did everything he could he was unable to find who had set the trap.

Overseer J. R. McAllister, of Gore's Landing, reports that there has been more maskinonge taken out of Rice Lake by angling than he has known for a great many years. Black bass for some reason unknown to him has been very scarce, but those that have been taken were very fine fish.

Muskrats are plentiful, and are well protected. There was a very large catch in April, one man catching over 700.

Ducks have been more plentiful than usual, but very few killed. Since the duck hunters have been stopped from putting out decoys by the rice bed, duck shooting has not been any good.

He thinks they had more non-residents at Gore's Landing this past summer than ever before.

The law was well observed on his part of the lake, both as to fish and game.

Overseer A. W. McIntyre, of Keene, reports that the fishing for bass and maskinonge last season was very good.

The close season was well observed.

There is no mill refuse dumped into the water.

There are no fishways in his division, and none required, as the fishing is as good above the dams as below.

Overseer Enoch Merriam, of Harwood, reports that last spring was a very suitable one for fish. The water was very high, and as soon as it began to recede the heavy rains came on and held it up till long after all the fish were out and the spawn was hatched and gone. The fishing was good last summer, and they had more Americans than ever before, who were all

well pleased. The law was well observed, with the exception of two cases, and they were fined and reported to the Department.

The muskrats were very plentiful last spring, and the ducks were in larger flocks this last fall than he has seen them for years. There was no shooting last spring, and very little in the fall, as you could not shoot in the rice beds with blind or decoys. The ducks would go out in the lake in large numbers and feed on water celery in day time, and then come to the rice beds at night, then back again to the celery beds at daybreak.

Overseer George Moffatt, of Glen Cross, reports that the fish in his division are mostly trout and suckers, which seem to be about as numerous as last year. He has not discovered any violations of the fishery laws, nor has any been brought to his notice. The law was well observed by mill owners and others.

The game in his division are partridges, and they are scarce. Foxes are plentiful, and there have been quite a number shot.

Overseer F. J. Moore, of Lakefield, reports that the fishery regulations and close seasons have been well observed, except by a few of the miners and tourists, there being complaints of them using dynamite and gill nets. He seized a couple of the gill nets and spent several days trying to find out the parties that were suspected of using dynamite, but could not get sufficient evidence in either case to convict.

Tourists have had fairly good luck fishing with rod and spoon this year. He issued about two hundred fishing permits. The fishery laws have been well observed by the settlers.

He would recommend that something be done to compel the guides to comply with the fishery laws. He would suggest that guides be required to have a license at a small fee. These guides could be a great help to the overseers if they wished.

He would again strongly recommend that Stony Lake be restocked with parent bass, as it is of great importance that the fish supply be kept up. Even if the Americans had to pay more for their permits, he does not think they would mind as long as the supply of fish was kept up.

He thinks the close season also for maskinonge and bass should be from the 1st of April instead of the 15th, as these fish run immediately after the ice disappears.

Hunters and trappers have had a fairly good year, about sixty deer hunting licenses being issued by him at Lakefield.

Ducks and partridge are very scarce in his district. Muskrats have been very plentiful.

Minks are becoming very scarce in this locality, and if they are not protected in some way before long they will be a thing of the past around here. He would suggest that a close season be put on them, as their fur is becoming very valuable, and when trappers are trapping mink they are apt to kill rats as well.

Overseer J. W. Morton, of St. Ola, reports that there was no increase in the catch of fish over that of the previous year. The water in the lakes has been pretty high for the last couple of years for good fishing.

As far as he knows, the fish have all been used for home consumption.

There have been no abuses existing. No illegal fishing came to his notice, and consequently no fines were imposed, and no confiscations made.

The close seasons for game and fish have been strictly observed, as far as he could ascertain.

There are no fishways in his division.

He sold more licenses to foreigners in 1908 than in any previous year, angling principally for sport.

Overseer James Myers, of Orchard, reports that as far as he can learn there was no difference in the catch of fish between last year and this, but fairly good catches were made.

The chief fish in his district are speckled trout and black bass. None are sold, but all used at home.

No abuses exist that he is aware of.

The several close seasons were well observed.

There were no violations, except some boys fishing bass, and no fines were made.

The Act is well observed by mill owners, and no sawdust or rubbish is allowed to go into the water.

There were three fishways in his division, but they are out of order. The high water in the spring wrecks them. But he says it seems to him there are more fish above in some of the ponds than below, for the reason that they winter better in the deep water in the pond, and in the dry time in the summer they do better in the deep water.

The general wish of the people in his district is that the trout season should end on August 1st.

Overseer Garner Nicholls, of Bobcaygeon, reports that the maskinonge fishing was even better than 1907. Bass was not as good, but much larger lunge were caught during 1908. He says that the law was well kept last spring during spawning season, both for lunge and bass. There is no fishing through the ice this winter for bass at all. Giving a rough estimate of the boats fishing every day, would say there would be about twenty-five. There must have been about 4,000 lunge caught, all told, and about 3,000 bass.

Overseer C. W. Parkin, of Valentia, reports that fishing was fairly good during the past season. Green bass were quite plentiful, and some very fine black bass were captured, and he saw quite a number of maskinonge weighing from 5 to 16 lbs. caught around Bald Point. He thinks fishing through the ice should be prohibited, as when a man cuts a hole through the ice over a bass bed, he can fish away until he has taken every bass feeding near. He is of the opinion that if the close season was from December 15th to June 15th, and the laws strictly enforced, in a few years fish would again be really plentiful there.

The laws have been fairly well observed in his division. No reports of illegal fishing were brought to his notice.

He sold only one family permit, as the Americans who came preferred not to fish rather than pay the fee.

Ducks were very plentiful, but owing to fine calm weather there were not as many killed as last year. He thinks the law forbidding the hides being built not more than 200 yards from shore is a good one for Scugog lake, as it gives the ducks a chance to feed. He is very glad the use of automatic guns was prohibited, as they are regular slaughtering machines. He has heard a lot of fault-finding with regard to them, and he hopes they will never be allowed in use again. Muskrats are becoming numerous since their houses have been closely watched and protected. He thinks the mink should be protected, as they are the most valuable fur-bearing animal we have, and they are nearly extinct around that lake. He would advise an open season from December 1st to March 1st. He had one conviction for spearing muskrat houses. He had some difficulty in keeping hunters from building their duck hides too far from shore.

On the whole, the game and fishery laws are being better observed than ever before, owing, he thinks, to there being more inspectors on the lake during the past year, and through the people getting to understand the laws better. He has not lost an opportunity of explaining the reasonableness of our laws to the people and that it is to their benefit to observe them. The result is, that a much more friendly feeling exists towards the laws and the inspectors than he has ever known to exist before.

Overseer H. R. Purcell, of Colebrook, reports that the angling has been very good, and that there were not so many Americans as in former years visiting in his district. There have been no net licenses taken out. He suggests that every trapper should take out a license at a fixed price, and all dealers in fur should take out a license, and only one deer should be allowed to each hunter. There were not so many deer taken in his district as some years on account of fires on the best hunting grounds, as the deer were scattered and had no particular runways.

There were some violations in his district the first part of the year, and he took proceedings against the guilty parties. He thinks fall trapping for muskrats should be stopped.

Overseer Chas. St. Charles, of Madoc, reports that there is only one small lake in his district where any fishing is done, and that is Moira Lake.

There have been no violations of the game and fishery laws. What fishing is done is principally by residents for their own private use, and the law has been well observed.

Overseer Neil Sinclair, of Glenarm, reports that the fishing was fairly good the first of the season, but towards the end of the season the fish did not take the bait, although there seemed to be lots of them in the water. The lake was very low in the fall.

Muskrats were plentiful last spring, and trappers made a good catch. Mink were scarce. Very few wild geese light on the lake this fall. Ducks seem to be getting fewer every year in his district. He would like to see decoys prohibited. One man will shoot from thirty to fifty ducks with decoys, when he could not shoot six in the same time without them.

No violations of the Act were brought to his notice.

The laws were well observed.

Overseer Small, of Grand Valley, reports that the fishery laws in his division in 1908 were well observed, he not having had one complaint during the year.

With regard to game. There are a few deer and partridge in his division, but they have not much swamp or bush to harbour in on account of the heavy fires this fall. There have been some complaints about dogs hunting deer last spring, but he could not prove the owners of the dogs.

Overseer William Smith, of Gravenhurst, reports that it is the opinion of anglers that the fishing in this section compares very favourably with other years' fishing.

He has had little or no trouble with tourists in regard to size and quantity of fish taken, as they seem to realize the importance of the enforcement of the laws to protect their own interests.

No violation of the fishery or game laws have come to his notice. Several complaints have been made, but upon investigation proved to have been made on little or no foundation. A complaint was made that mill refuse was being put into the lakes, but upon investigation it was found that this was not the case, and indeed, the mill owners are very careful to dispose of their mill refuse otherwise, so that it is impossible for it to get into the waters.

The close seasons have been well observed.

Overseer D. C. Stuart, of Codrington, reports that the law has been fairly well observed in the waters over which he has control. He has taken every precaution against allowing sawdust to run into any of the waters. There appears to be quite an increase of fish, and he is satisfied the increase would be much greater if the Government would take some action in the destruction of cranes, as he has seen as many as 25 or 30 at one time on the drowned lands walking around in the water, and picking up the young fish, as they live entirely on the young fish instead of the dead fish, as supposed.

He had a little trouble at first preventing the shooting of partridge, but has succeeded very nicely.

Overseer W. H. Switzer, of Gooderham, reports that the close season for fish was well observed, no instances of illegal fishing having come to his notice. He is sorry to say that some settlers do not stop fishing when they catch the number of fish the law allows them, but catch all they can, large or small, and take them away. The salmon trout catch was more than up to the average, some fine specimens having been caught; but the black bass fishing was not up to the average, as the settlers fished so much they fished out all the large ones.

There are no fishways in his district. The mill owners have observed the law fairly well. There were no tourists visiting that neighbourhood, but he believes that in a very short time they will have them there, as some of the lakes are getting fairly well stocked and fish more plentiful. There was one salmon trout caught in Litte Bear Lake, which weighed $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The game laws were well observed, so far as he knows. He was talking to some sportsmen concerning deer, and they said they did not seem to be as numerous as formerly. He thinks the bush fires had something to do with it, as it seemed to drive them further back.

Overseer Fred Taylor, of Huntsville, reports that, as far as he could learn, bass was more plentiful than other years, but lake or salmon trout not so plentiful.

There were no fish exported from his division.

An abuse exists—a lock in Brunel, and he would recommend that a proper burner be built and lower part of mill be repaired to prevent sawdust from falling in river.

The close seasons were fairly well observed.

There were violations reported to him, but not sufficient evidence to warrant him to proceed, hence no fines were imposed.

There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Ira Toole, of Omemee, reports that the maskinonge seem to be on the increase in Pigeon Lake and River, as the fishing was good all through the open season. Bass fishing was not so good as in 1907, although the fish seemed to be just as plentiful as other years.

Frogs appear to be on the increase, the close season having certainly helped them, but he thinks it should extend further than Victoria County.

Wild duck were very plentiful when the season opened, and the shooting was good in the early part of the season, but not so good later on. Muskrat were also plentiful, last spring there having been the largest catch of rats that he has ever known in these waters.

Partridge are about the same as they have been for the last three years—pretty scarce.

The game and fishery laws have been fairly well observed during the past year. There were only two cases where fines were imposed, one for snaring maskinonge, and the other for illegal trapping of muskrat, fines being collected in both cases.

Overseer John Traves, Sr., of Fraserbury, reports that the fishing in his division is chiefly angling. He has watched the lakes carefully during the fishing season and found no one violating the laws. The laws have been well observed.

Deer has been increasing for the last three years as reported by the different hunters that he visited during the open season. Partridge are scarcer. Fur-bearing animals, such as beaver, otter and muskrat, are increasing very fast. He travels the woods considerably all the year round, and finds the settlers in his division trying to preserve our game in the close season for three or four years past.

Overseer C. Twamley, of Cavan, reports that there has been no illegal fishing in his division. He watched Cavan Creek during the bass spawning season a little more carefully than usual, and found nothing wrong. The trout are becoming very scarce, and he would recommend that fishing in the creek be prohibited for two or three years.

Ducks and partridges were scarce this year.

Overseer John Watson, of Caesarea, reports that he is pleased to say that the fishing in Scugog Lake the past season has been very good, a lot of fine maskinonge being caught, none less than 4½ lbs. As for bass, there appear to be lots of them, but very few caught in his division. At port Perry they caught plenty of bass, but no maskinonge, and he thinks that by good protection—that is each overseer doing his duty, they will soon have plenty of fish. There were just 8 Americans there this season.

He would recommend that permits be issued to all residents of the Province at 50c. each for fishing with rod and line and angling for any kind of fish, and 25c. should go to the overseer and 25c. to the Department. It would help the overseers to do more work, and it would help them to discover any non-residents better, and also be a help to the Department.

The water in Lake Scugog is lower than it has ever been since the dam was put in at Lindsay, and if there is not plenty of rain now, or an open winter, the fish will be gone again. He says that unless some means can be devised whereby the water can be kept up to a fair level, it is no use expecting to have any fish for all time to come. He would suggest that the Government buy out the Flavell water tower at Lindsay, and then the water can be kept up to high water mark, and there would be good boating, fishing, trapping and shooting, and it would be much better for the health of the inhabitants at large. As it is at present they have not been able to run their private launches, and had to pull them out of the water.

With regard to game. He notes a marked change in the number of ducks at the opening of the season. Owing to little or no shooting having been done last spring, they stayed and hatched in the marshes, and the hunters are pleased with the protection the game has had in his division. He thinks the sale of ducks should be prohibited.

Musk rats are very plentiful in his division, as there has been no fall trapping to speak of for the last two seasons, and there will be a good spring catch if he can keep them from being taken out of the houses in the winter time. But he says this is a hard thing to prevent, as they are taken out on very stormy days, and after night, and the only way this can be overcome is by taking a trip around the marsh every morning, let the weather be what it will. This means a lot of hard, laborious work for very little money for him, and still expensive to the Department, but he intends to do his best for the protection of the game and fish.

Mink is nearly a thing of the past in his division, and unless they get protection, these valuable little animals are done for. He thinks that they

should be protected with an open season from November 1st to December 15th, as they are not prime until November, and when the snow comes is the time the trappers skin them out; and besides, he finds that if traps are set in September or October, the excuse is that they are trapping mink, and at the same time it is muskrats they are after.

Partridge are very scarce of late years, owing chiefly to the destructive bird called the owl, which he understands is protected. He thinks there should be a bounty paid for the killing of them.

He is pleased to say that there are some deer in his division, and he is very anxious to protect them so that they may increase. A doe and two fawns have been around near his home since May, and last month he could have shot three deer, and it has been reported to him that eight deer have been seen around Pigeon Creek.

Overseer John Watt, of Peterboro, reports that he has had a very busy season trying to see that the laws were observed, and the result is that there has never been such good fishing in his district. He picked up four nets, also captured several spears, and a number of snares which he destroyed. He has not had many convictions, as the offenders in most cases were minors, whom he let go with a warning, as it was a first offence in each instance.

He has had difficulty in apprehending those parties who operate on the ice under a blanket, as by the time he would get to them they would have whatever instruments of destruction they might be operating with shoved under the ice out of sight and almost impossible to find. They go in pairs, usually one keeping on the lookout.

Overseer G. W. West, Holland Landing, reports that the fishing and shooting were about the same as in 1907, excepting partridge, which is very scarce in that neighbourhood. The game and fish laws have been well observed, and he had no occasion to fine any one.

Overseer Chas. West, of Holland Landing, reports he made several trips during the close season over his district, and found the law being still observed, and there was no occasion to fine any one.

The catch was about the same average as last year, with a slight increase in the catch of black bass.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Overseer Nassau Acton, of Gananoque, reports that, as far as our own people are concerned, the season has been very agreeable, no serious complaints having been received. The fishery and game laws have been well observed. The catch of fish has been good, fully up to the average. Customs receipts there show 40,948 lbs., valued at \$2,770, exported to Clayton, N.Y., during the year, and about a like amount shipped by express to Kingston, Ont., and thence to Cape Vincent, N.Y.. The above is what is termed coarse fish, and legally taken. For home consumption 7,200 lbs. would be a fair estimate. A small percentage used for home consumption would consist of game fish. A large percentage of citizens have decided objections to allowing foreigners from the American side of the river coming into our waters in their own launches, bringing their own guides and supplies and returning again with probably excessive catches of our fish, and not even reporting at our custom houses. He considers this a serious abuse, as no benefit whatever is received from this source, and he would suggest that a suitable rod license fee be imposed in this connection. In the event of these parties above mentioned becoming domiciled in our hotels or boarding houses for a

week or ten days and employing our guides, no license might be required. He considers that non-residents or foreigners owning and occupying cottages should have the same fishing privileges as residents on the St. Lawrence.

There are no fishways in his division, and no sawdust or mill rubbish.

Overseer Isaac Blondin, of Cornwall, reports that the fishing this year has been as good as in previous years. Anglers in that vicinity report a good catch of maskinonge—about 40. Perch and pickerel are very plentiful and a good size, and a few bass are also reported caught. He had a number of applications for set lines early in the season, which however, were not granted, so all the fishing was by angling. Most of the fish caught are for home consumption. He disposed of five angling permits to tourists passing through the town, all of which were cheerfully paid. It is difficult, however, to watch Americans who come across the line for a day's fishing. There seems a decrease in the number of tourists. No violations of the law or illegal fishing came to his notice, and to his knowledge there are no fishways in his division.

With regard to game. There were plenty ducks, but less shooting than in previous years on account of the very foggy and smoky weather in the fall. He destroyed a number of illegal blinds, and found a rather general ignorance of the law concerning them. No Sunday shooting came to his notice, and no fines were imposed.

Overseer Matthew Cox, of Howe Island, reports that fishing of all kinds in his district is much the same as in former years, except bullheads, which are much more plentiful than last year.

Overseer J. A. Fraser, of Prescott, reports that the "Laura" was fitted out on the 3rd April, but could not be got out until the 15th May, on account of high water under iron bridge. Having a good many complaints up the river, she was filled up with bags of sand until she was clean down near the water's edge, and got her under bridge, when the sand was dumped into the river. On the same day he seized two nets and boat. Before this he had occasion to go to Morrisburg, where there had been some illegal work, and not being able to obtain a conviction, he settled with some of the friends of the party paying the costs.

Nothing of any note happened again, except patrolling up and down the river, until June 25th, when orders from the Department came to go to Cornwall. The canal bank gave way at Cornwall at that time, therefore he took train to Cornwall, and got Mr. Senecal, Game Warden, with his gasoline boat, and went to Stanley Island and across the lake to Lancaster, where he interviewed some people and found the fishermen had quit work altogether. Next morning went up the river and viewed the great break in the canal, and on up and down south side of Cornwall Island, interviewing American Emigration Agent, South end New York & Ottawa R. R. bridge, who gave much information, then back to Cornwall and home.

July 2nd went up to Gananoque, taking boat up from Cornwall for Mr. Taudvin, Game and Fishery Overseer, Kingston. Patrolled up and down until the 14th, when he started a cruise down the river to Cornwall, Stanley Island, Hamilton Island, then patrolling home again. Only got one jack and one spear, which he threw into the Long Sault. On July 20th went down to Iroquois, got Mr. McNairn, Game and Fishery Overseer, to go up the river to Shavers Island, where they searched two houses and barns for net, but got only two spears. Nothing more of note occurred until Aug. 7th, when, by a pre-arranged plan, one of the American overseers and he went up the river, and when opposite Jones Creek they met two American poachers, who at once put up a fight. They did not succeed in capturing

them until they got into American waters, when they ran into them for the fifth time, nearly swamping them and jamming his boat pretty badly. Being now in American waters, the American overseer examined their tags, took their names, and let them go. One man proved to be the same from whom I took a boat and net once before, and probably having a gasoline boat this time made them more desperate for fear of losing it. They proved to have a very large minnow net and a barrel with minnows, and a big stone about 20 lbs. weight, which he raised and threatened to throw into his engine, (Mr. Fraser's). They then proceeded up the river again to Rockport, patrolled down south side of Grenadier Island, at the foot of which there are a few very small islands. On one of these he got a couple of spears and jack last year, and thought it well to look over the place again. On landing he found hanging up to dry a large gill net and another in a box, also another jack, which he seized and brought away under great protestations from a woman who was there.

To sum up, he says that from all sources and information the fishing in the St. Lawrence has been better than in previous years for most kinds of fish, except black bass, which are getting scarcer all the time, rarely a man catching the limit, and he would recommend that they be replenished in some way.

Ducks were plentiful where there was any open water on April 1st and many a hunter spoke to him very wishful.

Overseer James McNairn, of Iroquois, reports that there has been a decrease in the catch of small-mouthed bass, caused by the shortness of the close season.

No fish are exported from there. They are all used for home consumption.

The only abuses that exist are catching bass while on nests after the season opens. He would suggest that the close season be from 1st July instead of the 16th June.

The several close seasons have been strictly observed, so far as he knows.

There were no violations except that some parties were fishing with gill nets. No fines were imposed, as the parties were not caught. The net was seized and destroyed.

There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer George M. Slate, of Rockport, reports that the last season for bass and pickerel fishing was the best for some seasons past. The river in places were swarming with minnows, and he considers the allowing of minnow fishing to be a great benefit.

During the latter part of the season, maskinonge was quite plentiful, and a goodly number was caught weighing from 10 to 40 lbs.

Good duck shooting was limited to a couple of weeks, although there were plenty flying.

He has pleasure in reporting that there were no violations of the law.

Overseer George Toner, of Gananoque, reports that for many years previous to the season of 1908 net-fishing was very prevalent in the St. Lawrence River, with the result that fish of almost any kind became very scarce. This militated against the interests of those who wanted to fish for profit and who desired to keep within the law, as well as against those who, for various reasons, wanted to promote the reputation and increase the attractions of Gananoque and the Canadian Thousand Islands as a tourist's resort.

On assuming the duties of overseer there was much opposition offered to his work, on the part of those who had heretofore used these waters much

as they pleased, whether legally or not he does not say. He is pleased to be able to state, however, that the great majority of the people, who are anxious to promote the best interests and welfare of their town and the St. Lawrence supported and encouraged him in his work. The results have been very encouraging indeed.

During the season of 1908 there was, perhaps, more trolling and rod-and-line fishing done than for many years, and it was the unanimously expressed opinion that not only did the fishing improve as the season advanced but that the fish were more plentiful at all times during the season than in former seasons. This improvement can only be accounted for by the fact that net-fishing was practically done away with.

He has also discussed the question with as many of the river guides as possible, and they all agree with the general opinion expressed above, that is, that there was a decided improvement in the number of fish over former years. That net-fishing was practised extensively until the past season also accounts for the fact that many of the fish taken in a legitimate way were small in size, but he is firmly convinced that if net-fishing can be continuously prevented, it will not be long until the St. Lawrence shall have recovered its reputation as a sportsman's paradise.

He calls the attention of the Department to the fact that much net-fishing is carried on in the winter months, and in the opinion of a great many of the best and most responsible citizens your overseer should be appointed for the full year, so that a few, who have the facilities, may not reap illegally the benefits for which your overseer works during the summer months.

LAKES SIMCOE, COUCHICHING AND SPARROW.

Overseer Samuel Coulter, of Gilford, reports that with but one exception he has had very little trouble with either illegal fishing or game.

In the early part of last winter there were about 80 huts on the bay for the most part of the day fishing for herring with hook and line. The herring, though small, seemed for a time to be quite plentiful, some parties being so successful as to catch as many as eighty a day. But maskinonge and white-fish seem to be on the decrease, owing to the large number of carp in the bay eating the small fish.

For the past two seasons game in that locality was quite scarce, the long cold and wet springs of 1907 and 1908 proving too severe for the hatching of the wild fowl.

The law was well observed, with but one exception. In April of the past year five parties appeared before the magistrate in Lefroy to answer to the charge of illegal duck shooting. Two of the parties were innocent, and the remaining three convicted. They were fined the smallest possible fine, owing to it being their first offence.

Overseer George G. Green, of Bradford, reports that the run of fish in Holland River was very late this season, and also very light, in fact very few fish were seen, and each year they are becoming scarcer.

Regarding illegal fishing, there was practically none done. He had one report of a net, but on going up and investigating no trace could be found, and dragging failed to discover anything. He had occasion to put out only one light in his territory. The Deputy Warden in the village, caught a couple of parties who were fined for having maskinonge. This was the only case that was heard of, and these fish came from King Township.

He says the waters this past spring were simply alive with carp, hundreds being killed and shipped by express to Toronto, the men killing them

with clubs out on the flooded lands, and he thinks this is the primal reason for the depletion in both fish and game. A few years ago this river was a natural breeding ground for ducks of the following varieties: Black, Wood, a few Blue Bill and the Teal, and thousands bred there. This season hardly a bird was to be seen, and as a matter of fact not a dozen duck have been killed. There were simply no snipe, and not a single bird has been killed. All this is owing to the carp. This river and Cook's Bay were formerly a mass of rice, but is now an open sheet of water—not an acre of rice in the whole stretch.

Partridge and Woodcock are very scarce, in fact, he says, only one woodcock is reported to have been seen on grounds where formerly there were dozens. He would earnestly recommend that something be done to exterminate the carp plague, and so restore what was once one of the finest nesting grounds for our game birds.

Overseer Robert Leadley, of Barrie, reports that bass are small but plentiful. There have not been as many whitefish caught as in other years, on account of bait being scarce. Trout are plentiful in Lake Simcoe, but seldom ever caught in Kempenfeldt Bay. He thinks it is on account of the refuse from the tannery running into the bay.

Partridge are increasing, and ducks have been more plentiful than in 1907.

Overseer Hector McDonald, of Beaverton, reports that the bass fishing in his district was very fair, and the campers seemed well pleased. He thinks the quantity of fish is increasing in Lake Simcoe. He would like to see licenses granted for spearing through the ice.

The law has been well observed, no reports of illegal fishing having come to his notice.

Partridges are very scarce in that district.

Overseer William McGinn, of Orillia, reports that the fishing in Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching has been exceptionally good, especially bass and lunge. The trout in Lake Simcoe are also plentiful, and good catches in all have been reported. The law has been fairly well observed, only an occasional disregard of same having been reported. In one case he found a net had been placed in Lake Simcoe, which he seized and sent to the Department, although he never found the owner. In the Longford district the law has been broken in a number of cases, a lot of illegal fishing having been carried on in the Narrows between Mud Lake and Lake St. John, where the settlers took large numbers in other ways than by rod and line. These lakes are fine breeding grounds for bass, pickerel and lunge. He thinks there should really be more protection on these lakes at once. He made a number of trips to these points during the summer putting up notices, etc. The fishing has been very poor in Bass Lake, and it being protected ought to be much better. There ought to be something done to protect this small lake again.

The fishing in Sparrow Lake has been very good, especially lunge, which were more plentiful than bass. The settlers and tourists are very thankful to the Department for the car of parent bass put in this lake in November last, and would be most happy to have another car in the spring. There was an association formed among the tourists and residents for the protection of fish and game in and around the lake, as well as for promoting business in all ways for the good of Sparrow Lake. As there were no fish deposited in Lake Couchiching since 1906, he thinks they should have at least two cars in the spring.

The tourist business in Orillia has been up to the average, and in Sparrow Lake and places on Lake Simcoe has been rather better than in former years.

He was out on Lake Simcoe during the trout season and found very little illegal fishing, where in other years the law has been disregarded.

Game has been very scarce in the Orillia district, very few deer, and partridge almost extinct.

Overseer Donald McPhee, of Uptergrove, reports that bass has been plentiful in Lake Simcoe this year, more so than in past years, and much larger. Trout, whitefish and herring are increasing. Carp also are more plentiful.

The tourists all were satisfied with the angling this season.

Angling was good in Mud Lake. Pickerel and maskinonge are the chief fish caught in that lake. There are no carp. No illegal fishing came to his hearing, and the law was well observed in his territory.

There are no saw mills or fishways in his district.

Game. Muskrats are very plentiful, but mink seem to be scarce. Ducks are numerous. Partridge seem to be more plentiful than they have been.

Overseer Harry Mayor, of Painswick, reports that during 1908 there were no violations of fishery or game laws in his division. The local anglers report the bass fishing not so good as last year. Trout are also very scarce. Other fish seem to be about as numerous, in fact the coarse varieties are becoming more numerous.

As regards the game. He finds the hares are very plentiful, and black squirrels quite numerous. In the protection of the latter the farmers and people in this community give every assistance, all being anxious to preserve these beautiful creatures. Partridge are very scarce. He picked up one lying dead on the shore and examined it carefully, but found no trace of injury, which leads him to believe in common with others that disease is the cause of such rapid extermination. Duck and the other smaller varieties of game seem about as plentiful as usual.

Overseer S. Patterson, of Dunkerron, reports that during the past year he did his duty in keeping a close watch in the close season in his division. He did not receive any fines, and for the future he will do his duty regarding game and fish.

Overseer William Robinson, of Kilworthy, reports that the tourists were not pleased with the fishing this season. It was not as good as 1907.

The deer are increasing, and partridges are as plentiful this fall as he has seen them for years.

The law has been well observed, both by Americans and settlers.

Overseer Henry S. Thompson, of Brechin, reports that there are no licenses for netting granted in the waters of Lake Simcoe to his knowledge. There are angling permits, of which he could not sell any on account of there not being any foreigners camping in his division. There were several gasoline launches in his division last summer, and he could not get near any, but one that was from Beaverton.

There was fine bass catching at times last summer, and very poor trolling for trout.

There is no game of any account. There are no deer, and partridge are very scarce. There is no feeding place for ducks.

Overseer Robert Tillett, of Roach's Point, reports that there was about the same catch of maskinonge caught as the year previous. There are abundance of whitefish and trout in the lake. There was quite a lot of illegal

fishing done with nets for trout in October. He got a lot of net that he grappled on the shoals, but could not get the guilty parties. He would like to see the close season for trout start on the 10th October, as that is about the time the trout come in to spawn. The bass fishing was very good.

The game laws are very well observed. There are not very many ducks or geese. Old sportsmen say it is owing to the carp destroying the wild rice, and there is no food for them.

Overseer Michael Timlin, of Atherley, reports that the game and fishery laws have been well observed in his division during the past year, and he has had no occasion to fine anyone. He posted up all the notices in various parts of his district.

There are four mills in his division, and the law regarding the depositing of sawdust and mill refuse in the waters was well observed.

Herring, maskinonge and bass fishing was fairly good. Pickerel, catfish and perch are also plentiful in Mud Lake.

As to game. Muskrats, rabbits and raccoons are quite numerous in the marshes. Ducks are plentiful, but partridge scarce.

NIPISSING.

Overseer G. L. Bailey, of Callander, reports that the laws have been well observed in regard to fishing. As there is no licensed fishing with nets, the angling has been much better than in former years when net fishing was permitted. The bass fishing in particular was exceptionally good, and in the early season pike and pickerel were quite numerous. There are no streams of speckled trout close by running into the lake. He had occasion to visit a stream about 20 miles away, where they filled their baskets in less than two hours with speckled trout that measured not less than ten inches.

Lake Nipissing is becoming more of a resort every year for tourists from different parts of Ontario, and Americans, who have cottages on the islands and shores of the lake.

The hunting season was not so good as former years, on account of the bush fires in the district making it almost impossible getting through the bush. The deer did not keep to the runways, there being so much falling timber. However, the hunters were numerous, and they got a good supply.

The law pertaining to partridge was well complied with, and by another season the birds will be more plentiful.

Overseer James Dunlop, of Mackey's Station, reports that the people in his district between Des Joachim and Mattawa have learned to abide by the laws regarding game and fish.

He sold no licenses for fishing or hunting.

As regards the game. The close season law has helped considerably, as the deer are now quite plentiful, and are often seen to enter farmers' fields.

Overseer D. McKelvie, of New Liskeard, reports a slight falling off in the quantity of fish caught, due to the inexperience of the fishermen.

All the fish were used for local consumption.

No abuses exist that he knows of.

The close seasons have been well observed.

No violations came to his knowledge.

The mill owners observed the law as to dumping refuse in the water.

There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Philippe Pilon, of Sudbury, reports that no applications have been received by him for fisheries during the year 1908. No licenses have been issued, and no money has been received by him.

He has visited the townships of Broder, Dill, Capreol, Neelon and Garson in his division at different intervals, and has found nothing against the game and fisheries regulations.

Overseer Joseph Rivet, of Sturgeon Falls, reports that there were no licenses issued in his division for nets of any kind, and he only sold twelve angling permits.

As for game, there was no complaint against any one, and there was no illegal fishing in his district, as far as he knows.

FINES AND CONFISCATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1908 ON ACCOUNT OF FISHERIES.

5 spears, 6 jack lights; 17 hoop nets; 111 gill nets, 10,149 yards of same; 18 seines; 24 trap nets; 14 dip nets; 12 night lines; 2 scoop nets, 7 boats; 3 gaffs; 6 iron anchors; 33 boxes fish, 2,000 lbs. of same.

Amount of fines fisheries, \$1,575.77.

Game, amount of fines and confiscations, \$1,524.33.

BIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
December 31st, 1908.

E. TINSLEY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on operations at the Biological Station, Georgian Bay, for the season of 1908.

Those engaged at the laboratory during the summer were: Dr. E. M. Walker, lecturer in Zoology; Messrs. T. R. Hanley, W. P. Thompson, and J. M. Livingstone, students of the University of Toronto, and Dr. S. Silcox, of the Normal School. The work was distributed as follows: Dr. Walker and assistants—studies of life-histories of aquatic insects, faunistic work, and studies of the time of appearance and growth of parasitic worms in larval and young black bass; T. R. Hanley and J. M. Livingstone—statistical studies of whitefish and other species taken in gill nets; Dr. Silcox and W. P. Thompson—studies of aquatic vegetation; B. A. Bensley—examination of the lower portion of Georgian Bay with respect to habits and distribution of carp, and tagging experiments with adult black bass with a view to determining the movements of the fish.

In addition to several improvements in the appliances of the laboratory, a new building, giving better living accommodations, was erected in connection with the station dwelling house.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy of your Department in providing for the use of certain nets in connection with the station's work.

Yours sincerely,

B. A. BENSLEY,

Assistant Director.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE STEAMER "EDNA
IVAN" ON THE GEORGIAN BAY AND NORTH CHANNEL
OF LAKE HURON DURING THE YEAR 1908.

We left Gore Bay on Monday, the 11th May, at 8.20 a.m., arriving at Little Current about noon, and left again in the afternoon for Killarney, where we remained all night and up till noon of the following day, when we left for Club Island. Found no one there, nor any signs of any one having been there so far. Went on to Rattlesnake Harbor, which place we left next morning at 7.20, and proceeded to South Bay. There were no tugs in, so we waited all afternoon for them to come in. Weather cloudy. The following morning we started at 6.20, going as far as Providence Bay, where we remained an hour, and then went on to Duck Island. Wind blowing too hard to go any further that night. Next day laid our course for False Detour Channel and from thence to Kitchen Island, Cockburn Island, and Meldrum Bay, where we remained all night. Big sea all the way from the Ducks. Weather cloudy on Saturday with rain and fog. Called at Cutler and John's Island, and then on to Gore Bay, where we spent Sunday.

On Monday, the 18th May, we were detained at Gore Bay to finish the Inspector's room, but left at 11 a.m., with Mr. Holden on board for Little Current, where we landed Mr. Oliver, and proceeded to Killarney for the night. Next day, started at 7.15 a.m., but the weather was cloudy, with rain and high wind, and also thick fog. The engine stopped at 1.30, but about 3.30 the fog cleared, and we arrived in Byng Inlet at 5.30, losing two hours by fog. The next day the fog lifted about 9, allowing us to start out. Mr. Holden and Mr. Knight left with boat and went up the shore about three miles, where we met them, after which we shaped our course for the Bustards, arriving at 3.30. Made two stops, and came on to French River, leaving there again next morning at 7.30 for the Bustards, where we remained until noon, and then left for Point au Baril. Remained there over night, and in the morning came out through the inside channel and out by Red Rock Light, and into the Parry Channel, arriving at Parry Sound at 11.45 a.m. Mr. Holden left for Toronto at 2 p.m., and Mr. Knight for Byng Inlet. Left Parry Sound at 6 a.m. on Saturday, came out by Red Rock, and shaped our course for Giant's Tomb. Lost two hours with fog. Arrived at Penetang at 3 p.m., where we spent Sunday.

On Monday, 25th May, left Penetang at 7.25 a.m., out Christian Channel, and made for Griffith Island, and then on to Wiarton, where we met Mr. Jermyn and Mr. Robertson and arranged for the trip. Left next morning at 8.10, with Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jermyn on board. Stopped at Griffith Island for one hour, and landed Mr. Jermyn by boat. The fog was so dense from there to Cape Croker that we had to stop the engine at the Cape at 11.45. At 2.30 the fog lifted and we made our course for Lion's Head, which place we left next morning for Tobermory. Heavy banks of fog on Lake Huron. Stopped at Tobermory for balance of day. Found all the tugs in port on account of fog on the lake. Next morning came out through Cape Hurd Channel and shaped course down Lake Huron. Arrived at Southampton at 1.30 through thick fog. Mr. Robertson left the boat in the afternoon, and Mr. Holden came on board this afternoon. Detained at Southampton the next day until 2.30 p.m., and when about one mile out the fog again shut us in and continued all the way down to Goderich. Engine stopped four hours, and fog cleared with a squall about midnight from the south. On Saturday, the weather was cloudy, with rain.

Left Goderich at 9.50 a.m., with Mr. H. Blunden on board, ran down the shore and past Point Kettle, and struck a squall from the west. Arrived at Point Edward at 5.15 p.m., where we landed Mr. Holden, and Mr. Blunden at Sarnia, where we spent the night. Left Sarnia on Sunday morning, arriving in Walkerville at 1.30 p.m., with Mr. Chauvin on board. Remained at Walkerville until Wednesday repairing boiler, etc., when we left for Pelee Island, calling at Sandwich and Amherstburg on the way. Next day went over to the Old Hen Island, and cruised about around East Sister Island and North Harbour, but no one to be seen on those islands. Returned to the west dock of Pelee Island about noon, expecting steamer "Louise," but she passed the dock. We left again at 3 p.m., arriving at Kingsville at 5, and made fast for the night. Left again next morning for Amherstburg, where Mr. Holden left the boat for Windsor. The three following days were spent at Walkerville, and on Tuesday, as Mr. Chauvin reported that he would be ready to leave, we started at 1.45 with Mr. Chauvin and Mr. McVittie on board, arriving at Kingsville at 6.35. Left Kingsville at 9 a.m. next day, with Mr. Chauvin, Mr. McVittie and Mr. Wigle on board. Stopped at Leamington, where Mr. Wigle got off. Left again at 10, and down along the shore and hailed for Wheatley, stopping the steamer "Louise" while Mr. Chauvin and Mr. McVittie examined the fish for about 20 minutes. Then continued along the shore and arrived at the Rondeau at 5 p.m., where Mr. Holden came on board. Left again at 5.30 in the morning in the teeth of a gale with a big sea. Arrived at Port Stanley at 11 a.m., and left again at 1 p.m., for Port Burwell. Remained there over night, and started again at 6.30 a.m., with Mr. Holden and Dr. Burt on board. Rounded Long Point with a big sea from the east and arrived at Port Dover at 2 p.m., and waited there for Mr. James Vokes, who arrived about 6 p.m. Left Port Dover on Saturday at 6.20 a.m., with Mr. Holden, Mr. Vokes and Dr. Burt on Board. Ran down the coast, but too much smoke to see. Arrived at Port Maitland at 11.30, where these gentlemen left the boat to go to Dunnville. Left Port Maitland at 1 p.m., and arrived at Port Colborne at 3.30, and stopped for the night, and over Sunday. Mr. T. J. Briggs on board. Remained at the Port all morning waiting for Capt. C. Moller and Mr. Holden, who arrived at noon. Left dock at 12.30 noon, with Capt. Moller out on the lake and adjusted the compass, returning at 2.30 and left again with Mr. Holden, Dr. Burt and Mr. Briggs on board. Arrived at the shipyards at Bridgeburg, below Fort Erie, at 5.45 p.m., where they all left the boat. Left Bridgeburg at 7.30 a.m. Weather fine. Passed the outer buoy at 9 a.m., and shaped our course to Long Point. Arrived at Port Burwell at 8.45 p.m., remained there all night, and proceeded next morning at 5.30 for the Rondeau, arriving at the harbour at 1 p.m. Wind blowing a gale, with a big sea on. Left again next morning at 6.30 for Kingsville, reaching that place at 1.30 p.m., after a rough passage all the way up. Mr. Chauvin came on board at 2 p.m., and as he wished to see the fishermen we remained over night. Next day we visited Pelee Island and stopped at the west dock for an hour, but as there was too much sea there we went over to the north dock, and put up for the night, leaving next day at 7 a.m. for Sandwich coal dock at 12.30 noon and put on 18½ tons of coal. Started again at 3 p.m. for Walkerville, and then on to Windsor for a couple of hours, and back again to Walkerville, where we spent both Saturday and Sunday.

On Tuesday, the 23rd June, left Walkerville, and when about three miles out on Lake St. Clair, picked up a buoy with gill net, about 130 yards, and continued along the shore, arriving at the Thames River at 2.30 p.m., where we stopped for two hours and left again at 4.30, up the river to

Chatham, where we remained for the night. Wednesday, we called at Walkerville, and had to stay there a couple of days looking after the power boat, which was not giving satisfaction. On Saturday went up the lake and through the River St. Clair past Fort Gratiot and on to Goderich, remaining there till Monday morning, when we proceeded to Kincardine. We there handed out laws, notices and reports, and left again at 1.40, arriving at Southampton 5.30 p.m., Mr. Chauvin on board. Remained there all day waiting for orders, which Mr. Holden brought at 5 p.m. Stopped there for the night. Mr. Chauvin left next morning. Started from Southampton at 7.40 a.m., with Mr. Holden on board, and arrived at Providence Bay, where we spent the night waiting for Mr. Oliver. Left next morning and ran down the shore, stopping at South Bay, arriving at 12.30 noon, and stopped balance of day. Next morning at 8.45, shaped our course through the Owen Channel, and stopped at Rattlesnake Harbour, and then on to Killarney, and thence to Little Current, where we remained over night. Mr. Holden on board. Next morning proceeded on our way to Kagawong, and from there to Gore Bay, where we remained over Sunday.

On Monday, July 6th, left Gore Bay at 10 a.m., with Mr. Holden and Mr. Oliver on board. Headed for Little Current, where we arrived at 11.40 a.m., took Mr. Irwin on and proceeded on to Killarney for the night. Left Killarney next morning, running down the shore and stopping at Tod Island, with Mr. Oliver, Mr. Irwin and Mr. Holden on board. Dropped anchor and put power boat in the water, and Mr. Holden and men left the "Edna Ivan" and found trap nets around the shore of Tod Island. Picked up 6 traps and one seine, and destroyed same by burning on the rocks. Reached Killarney at 6.15, where Mr. Irwin left the boat. Next morning we went to Little Current, leaving Mr. Oliver there, and proceeded to Gore Bay with Mr. Holden on board. Put on coal and provisions at Gore Bay, and left again on Thursday morning for Little Current, going down through Maple Channel to Little Current. Got power boat in shape to run and left Little Current at 11.40, with Mr. Oliver and Mr. Holden on board. Ran down Wabuno Channel to Wells Island, where Mr. Oliver and Mr. Holden left by power boat and returned at 5 p.m. After leaving Wells Island, ran west to Holy Island, and then returned to Little Current, where we arrived at 11 p.m. The power boat had broken her coupling pin, which we repaired next day before leaving for Killarney, where we remained one hour and left again in a big sea for the Bustards. Mr. Oliver and Mr. Holden left in the power boat to go to one of the fish houses, and they returned with Mr. Black, fish inspector. The power boat worked well all day. Left the Bustards on Saturday morning at 7.40. Weather fine but smoky, with a big sea on. Detained outside in getting hold of the ranges on account of the haze on the land, but found them and proceeded to Byng Inlet, arriving about noon. Took Mr. Holden up the river by power boat to the bridge to take the train. Mr. Oliver still on board. Remained at Byng Inlet over Sunday, and also over Monday, waiting for Mr. Knight. Worked all day at gasoline boat and could not get her to run. Left Byng Inlet at 10 a.m. Tuesday, with Mr. Knight. Arrived at Point au Baril about 1.30 p.m. Stopped at two docks, and left there at 3.30, ran down the channel and stopped five miles from Point au Baril, put power boat in and called at fishing cottages and disposed of some permits to parties who had not got them, and returned to the steamer for the night. On Wednesday morning, left the boat with Mr. Knight and called at more cottages, and patrolled all round the bays, returning again to the steamer and got under way at 9.15 a.m. Ran down the channel five miles and stopped, made tug fast to rock and left with power boat at 10 a.m.,

dragging and patrolling all around Shawanaga Bay, and returned to steamer at noon, after being out two hours with the power boat, which was running all right. Got under way again at 1 p.m., and as the wind was too strong to do more, we went on to Parry Sound, where we remained over night, leaving again next morning at 6.45. Ran down through the Wabuno Channel and stopped at Tottens Island. Mr. Knight left with the power boat at 12.45 with two men to patrol as far as Moose Point, returning to steamer at 7.40. After supper called at two cottages, and returned at 9 p.m. for the night, making the boat fast to a rock. The weather was stormy on Friday morning, with rain, and wind blowing a gale. Not fit to send the boat out, so left Turning Island at 8.45, and came out by Lone Rock and on to Methodist Bay. Still raining hard with a big sea all the way down. Arrived at the dock at 1 p.m. Still too stormy to work the boat, so remained over night, leaving again next morning at 7.30. Mr. Knight put the boat in the water and patrolled round Methodist Bay and Point, but found nothing wrong. Then ran over on east side of Giant's Tomb, when it started to rain hard. Ran down to the north end and stopped at 10 a.m. The boat broke down after patrolling the west side of Giant's Tomb. Got under way about 2.30 and reached Penetang at 4.30, where Mr. Knight left for Parry Sound. Spent Sunday at Penetang.

On Monday, the 20th July, left Penetang at 5.45 a.m., passed through Christian Channel and shaped our course to Griffith Island, thence down the bay to Owen Sound, where Mr. Jermyn came on board. Left Owen Sound at 9 a.m. Tuesday morning, taking Mr. Holden and Mr. Jermyn. Ran out in the bay and circled around off Griffith Island, but found nothing out of the way. From there went on to Cabot's Head. Abreast of Winfield Beacon picked up a fish buoy with small mesh net attached—about 536 yards, which Mr. Holden ordered taken on board. We then continued on our way to Tobermory, where Mr. Jermyn left the boat. Did not leave till ten o'clock next morning, being detained by fog. Went out by Club Island, and found nothing doing there, so proceeded to Killarney, and thence to Little Current. Next morning shaped our course up the bay through rain and fog, arriving at Gore bay at 11.30 with Mr. Holden still on board. Remained at Gore Bay balance of the day and all night, and next day went to Blind River and on to Thessalon for the night. Left again on Saturday morning for Bruce Mines, and thence to Sault Ste. Marie, calling at Hilton, Richard's Landing and Desbarats on the way. Remained at the Soo over Sunday and until 4 p.m. on Monday, when, with Mr. Hand and Mr. Holden on board we left for Point au Pins, where we spent the night, leaving again next day for Gros Cap and along the coast and down the bay to Goulais Bay, and thence to Batchewana Bay. On Wednesday we put the gasoline boat in the water and ran over to the Chip-pay River and up the Batchewana River about three miles, returning to steamer at noon. Left again at 1 p.m., and ran up the shore to Rosseau Harbour, and then to Agawa Bay.

On Thursday as the wind was off the lake with a big sea, we shifted out into deep water and hung on till 3 a.m. Started to get under way, got anchor up at 4 a.m. and worked slowly up the lake, ran past Sand and Gravel Rivers, but did not call as there was too much sea to land a boat. Arrived at Gargantau at 7 a.m. and were shut in by fog until 1.25 p.m., when we started for Michipicoten, but could not make any stops on the way on account of the wind and heavy sea. Left next morning for the Island, and were out 1½ hours when the wind came down from the west with a big sea. Turned back at 11.30 a.m. and ran for Gros Cap, where we remained until next morning

at 4.50, when we shaped our course for Michipicoten through squalls and rain all the way over. Arrived there at 10 a.m., with Mr. Holden and Mr. Hand on board. Spent the balance of the day putting in new bridge wall in furnace and cleaning boiler. Remained there over Sunday. Left again at 5.45 a.m. Monday for Jackfish with the sea dead astern. Shut in with fog until 5 p.m. and had to stop for two hours. Arrived at Jackfish at 6.30 p.m. after a hard day's run with sea and fog. Left there next morning at 7.15 for Rossport, where we arrived at 11.15 and waited for Mr. C. N. Sterling, Game and Fishery Warden, and found lots to do, as Mr. Holden wanted to see some of the fishermen. Remained there over night, and left again at 2 p.m., steaming slowly up Nipigon Bay and stopped at Simpson's Island one hour on account of fog. Came to anchor under the main land, wind blowing hard. Mr. Holden and Mr. Sterling on board. Commenced to get under way on Thursday morning at 7.30. Ran down to Jack Pine Bay, where we left gasoline boat in water and went on shore and found a party of 13 men camped in the Bay from Houghton, Michigan, without angling permits. After supplying them with permits, we returned to the steamer and headed for Nipigon River, arriving off the river at 1 p.m. Weather stormy. Anchored and came into river with gasoline boat, then returned and got under way, and came in the harbour, as it began to blow a gale. Arrived at dock at 6 p.m. Very stormy. Left on Friday at 2 p.m. after the wind died down, and came slowly down the river and got over the bar all right, hoisted gasoline boat on deck and shaped our course for Nipigon Straits, anchoring inside Moss Island at 6 p.m. for the night. Left on Saturday at 5.40 a.m. Arrived at Port Arthur at 2 p.m., where we landed Mr. Holden and Mr. Sterling, then shifted to coal dock and put on coal, returning to Booth dock, where we made fast for the night. Left Port Arthur on Sunday at 5.45 a.m. for Rossport, arriving there at 5 p.m. Mr. Holden and Mr. Gordon on board. Left again next morning by the steamboat channel and hailed down the shore to Jackfish harbour, where we had to remain till next day on account of fog. We then called at Michipicoten Island, and from there on the day following shaped our course to Whitefish Point and thence to Sault Ste. Marie. On Thursday called at Thessalon, and on Friday at Gore Bay, where we painted the deck and overhauled the engine. Remained there until Monday the 17th August, when we left for Little Current and Killarney, and on Tuesday at the Bustards and Byng Inlet. Very heavy sea. On Wednesday, after the weather cleared somewhat, we went on to Point au Baril and Ojibway, and the next day went down the Inner Channel to Parry Sound, leaving again in the morning early for Carling Rock light, but as the wind was blowing a gale had to turn back to Depot Harbour and remain all day. On Saturday, started again at 4 a.m., but as there was too big a sea on, had to turn back to the Pancakes, where we dropped anchor and remained all night. On Sunday we tried it again, but once more had to return to Depot Harbour, which place we left on Monday at 4.30 a.m., arriving at Penetang at noon. Next day called at Beckwith Island, Lone Rock Island and Big Gull Rock, and on to Sans Souci, where we arrived at 4 p.m., and at 7 p.m. shifted over to Copper Head Island and made fast for the night. On Wednesday went up the Wabuno Channel and out by Snug Harbour ranges, up Point au Baril Channel and stopped at Point au Baril. Called on some of the hotels, and stayed all night. Patrolled round Copper Head and Sans Souci with power boat, and found everything all right. Sold three angling permits at Oldfield's House. On Thursday had small boat round Point au Baril and Ojibway for three hours, and called at some cottages, where we found all with permits. On Friday the 28th went down the inner channel and out by Red Rock to Parry Sound, leaving next morning for Penetang, where we remained over Sunday.

On Monday left Penetang with Mr. Holden on board, out by the Christian Island for Collingwood. The next few days were spent between Collingwood, Meaford, Wiarton, Owen Sound, Lion's Head and Tobermory, with Mr. Holden and Mr. Jermyn on board. The week following called at Southampton, Goderich, Sarnia, Walkerville, Windsor (where we took on Mr. Victor Chauvin), Sandwich, Kingsville, and Pelee Island. Weather very smoky. Searched for gill nets round the Hen and Chickens, but found nothing. Spent Saturday and Sunday at Walkerville. Navigation stopped on account of smoke.

On Monday, the 14th September left Walkerville for Lake St. Clair, where the smoke was so dense we could see nothing, so turned back to Windsor and landed Mr. Chauvin and then ran down to Sandwich coal dock, where we filled up with coal and returned to Walkerville. Left again on Tuesday with Mr. Chauvin, stopped at Toronto Club a short time, and continued on up the river, when we ran into the smoke again. Arrived at Sarnia at 5.30 p.m., and remained for the night. Started at 6.15 Wednesday morning, and found it very smoky up the coast to Kettle Point, where we found a gasoline boat, which we found belonged to a party who was fishing with gill nets, and as his name was not on my list, Mr. Chauvin made note of same. Proceeded on to Grand Bend, where we arrived at 11.30, put the gasoline boat in the water, and found she was leaking badly, and engine would not work, so used the oars and rowed ashore. Next day called at Lambton and the Toronto Club, where Mr. Little, Game and Fishery Overseer came on board. Shut in by fog on Friday until 9.10 a.m., when we went out through the cut and over to Mitchell's Bay and let go anchor in 12 ft. Mr. Little and Mr. Chauvin went out by gasoline boat and boarded us at 1 p.m., and after dinner left for the Thames. Very smoky. Coasted along the shore, arriving at the Thames River at 4 p.m., where we stopped for the night. Left again next morning and ran down the lake. Still very smoky. Ran for two hours, stopped to lift a buoy, and found nothing on it. Mr. Chauvin took the boat and went over to the pound nets and down the Isle aux Peches Channel.

On his return, left for Walkerville, where we were forced to remain for the next nine days on account of the smoke.

On Wednesday, September 30th, left Walkerville at 9 a.m. with yacht "Vega" in tow out on Lake St. Clair. Found the sea too much for the yacht, as the wind had freshened to a gale and the sea choppy. Turned back to Peche Island, when it commenced to rain and wind shifted to southwest, so left the island and ran across the lake with the wind and sea astern, about all the yacht could stand, and up the river, stopping at the Crystal Salt dock, and discovered that the yacht had made some water while crossing the lake. Left next morning at 6.15 a.m. Weather fine. Arrived at Sarnia at 10 a.m., where Mr. Holden came on board. Northwest storm warnings were out, so remained there for change of weather, as it was necessary to choose good weather with the yacht in tow. Left Sarnia on Saturday, having had to remain there all day Friday. Called at Point Edward and went on to Goderich. The "Vega" behaved very well all the way up. Left Goderich at 8 a.m. Sunday, October 4th, for Kincardine. Very smoky. Next morning went on to Southampton, got Mr. Robertson, Game and Fishery Overseer, and ran out five miles, but found too big a sea for the yacht, and the smoke too dense, so returned to the harbour and remained over night. Could not leave next day until 1.30 on account of the smoke, when we went in to Main Station and stayed till Friday till the sea calmed down. Called at Johnson's Harbour on our way to Tobermory, and on Saturday proceeded to Little Current and found the "Vega" in good shape when we handed her over to Mr. Oliver, Game and Fishery Overseer. Left Little Current on Sunday for

Gore Bay, and on Monday, with Mr. Holden and Mr. Oliver on board proceeded to Meldrum Bay, where we were detained until Wednesday by smoke. Left there for Duck Islands, and were again detained by smoke until Sunday, October 18, when we left for Gore Bay, and on Monday proceeded to Little Current, where we had to remain Wednesday the 28th. Navigation was completely blocked by smoke. No boats running. On Wednesday stopped at Tobermory on our way to Southampton, at which place we were storm bound until Monday the 2nd November, when we returned to Tobermory through a very heavy sea. Left again Tuesday at 7 a.m., and ran in to Lion's Head for shelter from the gale. Very heavy seas next day breaking over the pier and the "Edna Ivan." All hands at work getting out ropes. At 7.30 shifted into more sheltered place. Blowing a gale all day and very cold, Lion's Head a very poor harbour in gales from the north and northeast. Three boats broke away from pier and went on the beach—one tug a total wreck. Left Lion's Head next morning in the teeth of a gale with a big sea, cleared Cape Croker at 9.30 a.m., and arrived Owen Sound at noon, and did not leave again until Saturday when we went out the bay and past Cape Rich, but could not make Meaford on account of the big sea, so shaped our course for Collingwood, arriving at 1.30 p.m. after a big rolling all the way down. Spent Sunday at Collingwood, and left on Monday for Meaford, and on Tuesday returned to Collingwood for inspection, and as the weather was very stormy remained there until Thursday, when we only got as far as Meaford. Went to Wiarton on Friday, and got Mr. Jermyn, Game and Fishery Overseer. Mr. Holden got ashore at Whitecloud Island dock, and there found a quantity of salt fish, which he put on board, and then went slowly round the island, but saw nothing more. Returned to Wiarton, when Mr. Jermyn left the boat, and we proceeded through a heavy snow storm to Tobermory and remained over Sunday. The following day ran to Killarney, and from there to the Bustards with Mr. Holden and Mr. Irwin on board. After dinner they put on board about twelve trap nets and one seine, and found nothing more, so left the Bustards at 3.30 p.m. for French River. Next day went to Byng Inlet through stormy weather, and on Thursday tried to get out but had to turn back to harbour. As the sea was calm next morning we left at 6.45 and had a fine passage all the way to Killarney, where we arrived at noon. On Saturday went to Little Current, and left for Gore Bay, where we remained till Monday, putting off all the trap nets and boxing up one large seine and one small seine. Made an attempt to leave Gore Bay at noon, but after being out about an hour had to return on account of bad weather. The same thing happened next day, but on Wednesday we were more successful. Left at 6.10 a.m., shaping our course for Cockburn Island. Arrived at Thomson's Point at 11 a.m., got two lines on steamer "Winona," which was stranded, and helped to pull her off. Worked two hours and returned to Cockburn dock, and then on to Meldrum harbour. Went on to Gore Bay next morning, leaving again at one for Little Current, where we had to remain until Sunday, when we left for Gore Bay, and on Monday turned the steamer over to Messrs. Purvis Bros.

REPORT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE PATROL BOATS "EVA BELL" AND "NAIAD" ON THE RIDEAU WATERS DURING THE SEASON OF 1908.

The "Eva Bell" steamed up and left port at 2.30 p.m., Saturday, May 2nd. Ran to Gem Island and remained over Sunday. On Monday took a general run over the lake, where fishing was likely to be going on, but saw nothing illegal. On Tuesday patrolled Noble's Bay with rowboat, and several of the smaller bays. As Wednesday was a very wet day, did not steam up, but on Thursday patrolled Adam's Lake and north shore of Rideau Lake for three or four miles, going round several of the small islands, and next day came down to Best's wharf and patrolled McVeity's Bay with rowboat, and on Saturday patrolled the route to Smith's Falls. In port at Smith's Falls on Sunday, steamer in charge of engineer. Left for Kingston to view the yacht "I'll See" upon receipt of telegram from Mr. Taudvin, and returned next afternoon, having received information of illegal trapping at Toledo, where next day we fined a party for illegal trapping and returned to Smith's Falls at 5 p.m. On Wednesday left for the Rideau at 6 a.m. and went as far as Newboro, patrolling the Big Rideau, then proceeded on to Devil's Lake on Thursday—a place inaccessible with steamer except in very high water, but noted for its large salmon. Left Devil's Lake next day and came back to Newboro, and on down the Rideau to Oak Island, leaving Oak Island on Saturday for Camp Ottawa, where we were delayed while we fixed the rudder post. Proceeded on down to Smith's Falls.

On Monday, the 18th left for the Rideau, patrolling around Stonehouse Point and in towards the Tay on the way up. Next day the wind was blowing and quite rough. Patrolled with rowboat along north shore from Gem Island to Hogg's Creek. The next few days called at Portland, Trout Island, Tar Island, Murphy's Bay, Little Boy's Camp and back to Smith's Falls to get mail and attend to business in general. Monday, the 25th being Victoria Day, did not steam up, but on Tuesday started at 6 a.m. for the Rideau and went as far as the "Highlands," where we tied up for a couple of hours on account of wind. Then went on to Oak Island for the night. On Wednesday, we ran over upper salmon grounds and around Grindstone Island. Patrolled shore with rowboat. Next day ran around Turnip Island, also Trout Island, but did not find any nets. Went down to Gem Island for the night. From there went up through the Rocky Narrows, crossed over to the north shore as far as the "Muskrat Hole," and on Saturday arrived at Smith's Falls, where we got our mail and supply of coal for Kingston trip, and returned to the Rideau for Sunday. On Monday morning we took the route to Kingston and stayed at Jones Falls over night. Sold two permits on the way up for catching salmon. Spent the most of the next two days at the Kingston foundry looking over the yacht "I'll See," and seeing engine taken apart. Left Kingston again on Thursday on the return trip, arriving at Oak Island at 8.15 p.m., and on Friday called at the American clubhouses and camps, but there were no new arrivals. Spent the next three days at Smith's Falls, and on Tuesday got information of illegal fishing, and took steamer on to Gem Island, tied up and rowed back to Stonehouse Point and in towards Pike Falls. Grappled and found one gill net about 80 yards long, which we confiscated. Worked around that vicinity well but found nothing more. On Thursday steamed up and ran up through the Rocky Narrows and on to Portland, making several calls at cottages on the way. Ran over salmon grounds, and remained on Oak Island. Next day we left steamer and patrolled with rowboat around Grindstone Island and Turnip Island, then came back and ran

steamer up to Trout Island and down shore to Hogg's creek, which we patrolled on Saturday with rowboat, and then returned to steamer and took the route to Smith's Falls.

On Sunday, May 14th, left the steamer "Eva Bell" at Smith's Falls and went to Kingston by train with engineer to take charge of yacht "I'll See." Spent Monday getting ready for a start. Made a short run to Wolfe Island and back in the evening, and next day left Kingston with "I'll See," having Mr. Cox and Capt. Hunter on board. Remained at Newboro over night. As things were not going very satisfactorily, returned to Kingston, where we took train for Smith's Falls, where we arrived at 8.10 a.m. Got ready and started for the Rideau with the "Eva Bell," and arrived at Gem Island at 7.30 p.m. There was such a gale on Friday that, after trying to go to Portland, we had to turn back. Took rowboat and patrolled Adams Lake. On Saturday came down to Rideau Ferry, stayed an hour and proceeded on to the Tay. Patrolled slowly down to Box's Island and on to Smith's Falls.

On Monday, June 22nd, started for the Rideau. Ran to Westport and saw Mr. Whaley, Game and Fishery Overseer. Proceeded on to Newboro and did some business there and returned to the Little Rideau for the night. Next morning came down to the Big Rideau and ran in to Portland, stayed at the "Little Boys' Camp" (American) over night.

For the rest of the week we ran over the salmon grounds and down the south shore to Murphy's Point, patrolling along the shore with rowboat. Took rowboat and went up Noble's Bay, then with steamer down to McVeity's Bay, then proceeded on down to Stonehouse Point, where we grappled for a while, but got nothing. Went to Smith's Falls, got mail and returned to the Rideau for Sunday.

Monday the 29th, ran to Rideau Ferry, and measured out two barrels of gasoline, and on Tuesday left at 3 a.m. for Jones Falls with steamer "Eva Bell" to meet steamer "Naiad." Arrived at 8 a.m., exchanged boats and returned to Rideau Ferry for the night. On Wednesday (Dominion Day) ran to Smith's Falls with "Naiad," and back to the Ferry same night to repair pumps. Spent next day overhauling pumps at ferry, under supervision of Hugh Harold, engineer. The whole of next week worked at boat, and on Monday, 13th July, steamed up and ran to Rideau Ferry, then to Garrett's Rest, called at Portland and all the clubhouses, found everything all right, stopped at Newboro, and arrived at Jones Falls in the evening. On Tuesday took Overseer McGuire along and ran to Seeley's Bay, patrolled Whitefish and Cranberry Lakes, and as far as Dog Lake with rowboat. The following day patrolled Sand Lake, Indian, Clear, Mud, and the Little Rideau, then called at the "Bungalow" clubhouse, Garrett's Rest, and on to Gem Island for the night. On Thursday ran to Rideau Ferry, and on to Smith's Falls, took on coal, and left at 2 p.m., patrolling north shore back to the Big Rideau for the night. On Friday patrolled north shore to "Little Boys' Camp," called at "Anglers' Inn" clubhouse and at Portland, came down south shore and arrived at Gem Island at 5.30 p.m. Raining hard all day. Stopped for the night. Next day left at 7.30 a.m., patrolled to ferry and on to Tay locks, up Tay Canal to Perth, then back to Big Rideau and on to Gem Island.

Monday the 20th July, patrolled the waters to Smith's Falls, where we took on coal, then ran to Stonehouse and patrolled the Tay and back to Gem Island. Next day ran to Garrett's Rest and sold two permits, called at Anglers' Inn, Rothschild's clubhouse and Portland, visited Camp "Ottawa" and seized minnow seine, and fined the guilty parties. Instead of steaming up on Wednesday, drove to Port Elmslev to look after some illegal business, and fined a party for buying and selling bass. Drove to Perth next day, and gave a case to Mr. Burke to look after. On Friday

steamed up at 6.30 a.m. and ran up north shore to Murphy's Point, crossed over and came down south shore to Rideau Ferry and on to Smith's Falls, took on coal for the next week, and returned to the Rideau. Took the south shore on Saturday for Portland, attended to business there and returned by north shore, calling at Rothschild's clubhouse, Houseboat, and Garrett's Rest. Patrolled McVeity's Bay in the evening with rowboat.

At 6.30 a.m. Monday, the 27th, we steamed up and ran to Portland to watch fishermen going out and see that all had permits. Left at 9 a.m. and ran to Newboro. Patrolled to Jones Falls. Tourists report fishing good. Tuesday patrolled Sand Lake, Clear and Indian Lakes, and on to Newboro for dinner. Left at 2 p.m. and ran down to the Big Rideau for the night. On Wednesday patrolled south shore in to Portland, then on to Garrett's Rest, calling at Anglers' Inn Clubhouse, where we found every thing all right. Patrolled on to Gem Island for the night. Next day patrolled south shore to Rideau Ferry, where we stopped for a while, and then on to Smith's Falls, where we got mail and attended to business and left at 3.30 p.m. for the Big Rideau. On Friday ran to Portland, calling at all the summer resorts, finding everything right. Crossed over and came down the north shore, stopped at Hogg's Creek and examined some boats which were fishing. None of them had the limit. We did not take the steamer out on Saturday, but had her cleaned. Took the engineer and patrolled Noble's Bay with rowboat, watching four American boats. Examined them when they came in, and found that six bass was the most any of them had.

On the 3rd August steamed up at 4.30 a.m. and proceeded to Kingston for repairs, arriving there about 6 p.m. Commenced work on Tuesday on engine at Kingston foundry, and finished up next day. Left Kingston on Thursday at 6.30 a.m. with Capt. Hunter on board. Ran against a floating log and broke a bucket off the wheel. Ran on to Newboro and remained for the night, leaving next day for the Big Rideau. Arrived at Gem Island at 11 a.m. Drove to Perth in the afternoon to post reports. On Saturday patrolled Adam's Lake with rowboat, and then went across to Otty Lake to see what was going on there. Found everything all right.

The next few days were spent in patrolling the north and south shores, Noble's Bay, McVeity's Bay and Adam's Lake, calling at all the clubhouses. On Thursday ran to Smith's Falls to put on wheel, and on Friday went to Portland, Newboro, Chaffey's Locks, and back to the Rideau for the night. Left at midnight for Poonahamalee to watch ducks, but found no shooting.

On Monday the 17th, patrolled with steamer as far as Rideau Ferry and back, and on Tuesday as far as Smith's Falls. Did not steam up on Wednesday, but men patrolled Adam's Lake and Noble's Bay with rowboat. Next day steamed up at 7 a.m., ran to Portland, calling at all the clubhouses, where we found things all right. The men patrolled Hogg's Creek on Friday with rowboat, and on down the north shore to McVeity's Bay. On Saturday ran as far as Smith's Falls and took on coal, patrolled back as far as Garrett's Rock and arrived at Gem Island at 8 p.m.

Steamed up on Monday at 5.45 a.m. and started for Kingston Mills, arriving about 3 p.m. Hired horse and drove ten miles to see Mr. Fisher, but could get no information. Left Kingston Mills again next morning, going down to Brewers. Remained on the Little Rideau all night, and in the morning went down to the Big Rideau. Ran over the upper salmon grounds and examined several boats, but found nothing wrong. Went on down to Gem Island. Next morning visited Portland, called at Garrett's Rest and Rothschild's clubhouse and at Little Boys' Camp. (American).

Friday and Saturday were spent in patrolling the waters to Smith's Falls, returning to the Rideau to watch duck grounds.

Monday, August 31st, patrolled south shore to Portland, collected August revenue for permits and called at all the clubhouses, when tourists reported the fishing good. Next day patrolled the waters to Newboro and on to the Elbow to the foot of Clear Lake to get some information. Left at 7.30 on Wednesday and patrolled back to the Big Rideau. Stopped at Garrett's Rest over night to watch fishermen coming in, and next day ran across the upper salmon grounds and sighted several boats, but no one had made a catch. Called at Anglers' Inn, and on down north shore to Gem Island. On Friday cleaned yacht, and took engineer to patrol with rowboat Murphy's Bay and north shore of Tar Island. When we returned the engineer cleaned out boiler and hull of boat. On Saturday we steamed up and patrolled the waters to Smith's Falls, took on coal for coming week, made out reports and attended to business in general.

Monday, 7th September, (Labour Day). Steamed up at 7 a.m. and proceeded to the Rideau, patrolled to Garrett's Rest and on to Oak Island, where we stopped for the night, leaving next day for Newboro and Jones Falls, and on Wednesday patrolled Sand, Indian and Clear Lakes, and then went down to the Big Rideau. Ran into Horseshoe Bay and stayed all night. On Thursday ran over upper salmon grounds to Portland and called at all the clubhouses. Not many tourists left. Went down to Noble's Bay for the night, and the following day patrolled all the bays down to the Tay locks, and across to Stonehouse Point and back by the south shore to Gem Island, leaving on Saturday for Smith's Falls, where the boat was cleaned up and things got ready for the trip to Ottawa.

Met Mr. Loveday at train on Monday, had steam up ready to start at 2 p.m., ran down to Merrickville, got Mr. Boyd, Game and Fishery Overseer, and patrolled down to Burritt's Rapids. The following day took rowboat about 6 a.m. and patrolled about six miles, but found nothing. Ran on to Wellington for dinner, then patrolled Cranberry Bay with rowboat, and on to Manotick for the night. Broke our wheel just below Wellington. Left at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, patrolling down to Ottawa, arriving about 3.30 p.m., amid dense clouds of fog and smoke. Left Ottawa again on Thursday at 8.30 a.m., and proceeded very slowly. The water was fully three feet lower than at the beginning of the season. Stayed over night above Merrickville, and the following day patrolled slowly on the way up, but saw no sign of any nets. Could not get the steamer into Jones Lock to fix the wheel until Monday morning early, when five hours were spent repairing boat and getting wheel fixed. Left at 1 p.m. and ran as far as Bachus' Island, when eccentric rod broke, and had to anchor steamer and return to Smith's Falls with rowboat for repairs. Next day, after rod was repaired, patrolled as far as Gem Island and stopped for the night. On Wednesday we patrolled all the bays on the north shore from Adams' Lake up to Hogg's Creek with rowboat, but the weather was so foggy and smoky no one was out. On Thursday we steamed up at 7.30 a.m. and ran to Portland, calling at Garrett's Rest and clubhouse, crossed over salmon grounds and patrolled north shore down to Gem Island. The following day patrolled McVeity's Bay and McLean's Bay with rowboat, but it was so smoky had to give it up. Cleaned up the steamer in the afternoon, and on Saturday ran as far as Rideau Ferry, where we stopped for a while for the atmosphere to clear, and then on to Smith's Falls.

As the Poolamalee Lock was under repair, we could not get through until Monday afternoon, when we ran to McDonald's Bay for the night, and next day patrolled round Stonehouse Point with rowboat, but found nothing. After leaving there we went on to Gem Island, and on Wednesday drove to

Lombardy *re* sawdust in Otter Creek, and found that no refuse was falling into creek. On Thursday, October 1, patrolled with rowboat south shore of Rocky Narrows as far as Guinea Point, and in the afternoon Noble's Bay and part of Adam's Lake. The following day took a general run over the Upper Rideau, patrolling with rowboat around Trout Island and Grindstone Island, stopping at Oak Island for the night, leaving again at 8 a.m. on Saturday and ran over to Portland. Collected permit revenue, and attended to business. Called at clubhouses on the way, and proceeded to Smith's Falls.

On Monday, October 5th, spent the forenoon fixing stern bearing and at 1 p.m. steamed up and left for the Rideau, going as far as Noble's Bay and stopped for the night. As Tuesday was very foggy, did not take the steamer out, but patrolled with rowboat both shores of the Rocky Narrows and several of the small bays. The atmosphere was clearer on Wednesday, so we steamed up at 7 a.m. and patrolled as far as Newboro and then on to Jones Falls, leaving there the following day and patrolling Sand Lake down to Fleming's Bay, and on to the Little Rideau. On Friday left at 6 a.m. for the Big Rideau, taking a general run over the lake. Left the steamer in Gould's Bay, took rowboat and went up to Minnow Bay, but found nothing. On Saturday went over to Otty Lake and found everything all right there. Steamed up at 1.30 p.m. and took the route for Smith's Falls.

On Monday, October 12th, left Smith's Falls about 8.30 a.m. for Best's Landing and Jones Falls, leaving the latter place on Tuesday for Kingston, where we arrived in the afternoon and tied up for the night. The following day gave the Steamer "Naiad" to Captain Hunter, and returned home by train, along with the engineer and boy.

REPORT OF THE "NAIAD," CONTINUED BY CAPT. ESFORD.

On October 16th left Kingston at 3 p.m. and patrolled to Deseronto. Next day patrolled the waters from Deseronto to Belleville. Overhauled three fish buyers' boats, but found nothing in them but a light catch of whitefish and a few bullheads. On Saturday patrolled to Glenora, calling at a number of fishermen's places, examined and measured a lot of nets and two fish houses, and found everything according to law. Returned to Belleville at five, and left again on Monday morning, patrolling to Murray Canal and Trenton, and back to Belleville. The following day patrolled to Picton, examined some nets of fishermen, but found everything correct. Left Picton next morning for Belleville, calling at the Napanee River, encountered nearly all the fishermen, examined three fish buyers' packing houses, but found nothing wrong. On information received that illegal fishing was being carried on in Weller's Bay, started on Thursday to investigate, but on getting as far as Presque Isle light, found the sea too heavy to proceed, so patrolled back to Belleville, which place we left next morning for Kingston, examining fish houses on the way, measured three fishermen's nets and found everything all right. On Saturday patrolled to Collin's Bay and back to Kingston, and did not go out again until Tuesday morning, when we left for Northport, where we remained over night on account of fog. Examined fish houses on the way. Next day was still foggy, but we patrolled to Belleville, where we had to remain for two days. We employed the time painting the smoke stack and making sundry repairs. On Friday went to

Deseronto, where we took Overseer Gault on board and patrolled to Napanee River. The following day left Deseronto and patrolled to Thomson's Point, returning to Belleville in the afternoon.

On Monday 3rd November, after receiving a letter from the Department, we immediately started for Weller's Bay. On arrival at Presque Isle light, found sea too heavy and had to return to Canal, where we got a horse and drove over to the bay, but found there that the wind blew too hard to do anything, so returned to Belleville. The following day patrolled to Napanee, where we seized two half sets of hoop nets in Napanee River and took action against the party and returned to Belleville. There, was such a gale blowing on Wednesday that we could not go out, so employed the time packing the cylinders. Left on Thursday for Weller's Bay, but could not do anything, as every one knew we were coming. Storm bound at the bay until Saturday, when we were afraid to stay any longer, as the coal was getting short, so left at daylight. Heavy sea broke our port pane of glass. Arrived at Belleville at 9.30 a.m., and left again at 12.30 for Kingston. Monday, November 10th, being a holiday, did not move out, but on Tuesday patrolled to Belleville, calling at the fish houses on the way. Took on the Dominion Inspector at Massaga Point. Notified all fishermen regarding nets. Next day patrolled to Pike Island, as two American hunters were reported to be shooting there, but found they had a license. On Thursday patrolled from Belleville to Deseronto, examining every fish house. Next day went to Thomson's Point, then returned to Belleville, calling at the fish houses and grappled nearly all the way, but found no nets. Left Belleville at 6 a.m. Saturday to see if we could catch any fishermen netting, but saw only one that looked suspicious. Next day patrolled to Deseronto, grappling all the way. Returned to Belleville, and left again next day for Collins' Bay, but the sea was so heavy we had to lie at anchor till next morning. Left Collins' Bay next morning for Kingston. Sea too heavy to return, so had to remain at Kingston until Friday, when we patrolled to Belleville, and on Saturday patrolled all over the bay, but could not find any nets, so returned to Belleville, which place we left on Sunday, as the ice was very thick. Went to Deseronto on Monday, and left again on Tuesday for Belleville. Could not go further on account of ice. Left there on Wednesday and patrolled to Adolphustown, returning at 3 p.m.

LIST OF GAME AND FISHERY WARDENS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Burt, William	Simcoe	Niagara Peninsula.
Chauvin, Victor	Windsor	Western District.
Hand, T. A	Sault Ste. Marie	District of Algoma.
Hunter, Capt. A....	Belleville.....	Eastern District.
Parks, G. M	North Bay....	District of Nipissing.
Sterling, C. N.....	Kenora.....	Thunder Bay and Rainy River.
Willmott, J. H.....	Beaumaris	Muskoka and Parry Sound.

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.	
		No.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.</i>			\$ c.			\$ c.			\$ c.
1	Lake of the Woods.....	2	150	5,100 00	6	9	2,225 00	22	.....	12,000 1,755 00
2	Shoal Lake.....					3	770 00	8	.....	6,000 1,025 00
3	Wabigoon and Minitakie.....					2	225 00	3	.....	4,000 600 00
4	Vermillion.....					3	550 00	6	.....	6,000 900 00
5	Eagle and Pelican.....					3	800 00	8	.....	10,000 1,550 00
6	Sandy, Abraham and Long	1	75	700 00	2	3	475 00	6	.....	8,000 1,250 00
7	Rainy and Kariskong.....					9	1,725 00	23	.....	26,000 3,900 00
	Totals.....	3	225	5,800 00	8	32	6,770 00	76	.....	72,600 10,980 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values

Number	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	brls.	lbs.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.</i>							
1	Lake of the Woods.....				348,652		4,291	111,889
2	Shoal Lake.....				160,195			36,750
3	Wabigoon and Minitakie.....				8,200		7,100	2,400
4	Vermillion.....				10,800		6,025	6,100
5	Eagle and Pelican.....				79,100		8,200	11,900
6	Sandy, Abraham and Long				15,000		1,060	15,100
7	Rainy and Kariskong.....				72,400		5,660	46,360
	Totals.....				694,347		32,336	230,499
	Values.....	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
					69,434 70		3,233 60	18,439 92

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1908.

Fishing material.												Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$		\$		\$		\$ c.		\$
...			14	3,000 00	3	575 00	...						4	5,500 00	...	
...																
...																
...																
...													2	300 00	...	
...													8	1,600 00	...	
...			14	3,000 00	3	575 00	...						14	7,450 00	...	

of fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickarel, or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	\$ c.
176,281	54,385	.....	.....	11,760	27,847	.....	3,200	290	.....	76,338 63
1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,019 50
10,780	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,950 00
19,700	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,386 50
11,040	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,661 00
76,250	1,500	.....	.....	2,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,051 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	56,663	.....	45,200	50	.....	.....	25,074 58
295,551	55,885	.....	.....	75,403	27,847	45,200	3,250	290	.....	\$141,482 01
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
29,555 10	8,382 75	.....	.....	4,524 18	2,227 76	2,260 00	3,250 00	174 00	.....	141,482 01

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during

Number.	District.	Fishing material									
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>			\$ c.			\$ c.			\$ c.	
1	Thunder Bay.....	18	144	24,450 00	71	29	915 00	40	.....	447,500	19,930 00
2	Point Mamainse.....					2	150 00	4	.....	17,000	750 00
3	Gros Cap.....					3	175 00	4	.....	17,000	750 00
4	Michipicoten Island.....	3	45	11,000 00	19	4	435 00	6	.....	173,000	8,000 00
5	Gargantua.....	2	30	15,000 00	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,000	6,250 00
6	Goulais Bay.....					8	900 00	15	.....	30,000	.....
7	Batchewana.....					4	475 00	6	.....	25,500	.....
	Totals.....	23	219	50,450 00	108	50	3,070 00	75	.....	811,000	35,680 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	brls.	lbs.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>							
1	Thunder Bay.....		353,905	5	287,837	2	791,090	66,507
2	Point Mamainse.....				2,560	4	6,000	145
3	Gros Cap.....					3,200	2,100	.....
4	Michipicoten Island.....				28,455		200 235	2,025
5	Gargantua.....				34,195		289 295	.....
6	Goulais Bay.....				5,800	106	9,800	.....
7	Batchewana Bay.....				2,800		6,850	.....
	Totals.....		353,905	5	361,587	3,312	1,305,370	68,677
	Values.....	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
			17,695 25	50 00	36,158 70	33,120 00	130,537 00	5,494 16

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1908.

Fishing material.											Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and Ice houses.		Piers and Wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.
.....	33	3,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3,610 00	2	125 00
.....
.....	20	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	33	3,700 00	20	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3,610 00	2	125 00

of fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickarel or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	\$ c.
100,622	3,575	.....	.....	19,885	.....	3,450	.....	.....	.....	142,942 56
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	1,105 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,210 00
60	.....	.....	.....	805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,085 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,403 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,620 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	965 00
100,717	3,575	.....	.....	21,590	.....	7,450	.....	.....	.....	235,330 96
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
10,071 70	536 25	.....	.....	1,295 40	.....	372 50	.....	.....	.....	235,330 96

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District,	Fishing materials.											
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.				
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.		
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel).</i>			\$	c.			\$	c.			\$	c.
1	Thessalon					2	175 00	4		12,000		400 00	
2	St. Joseph Island					4	425 00	7		9,000		300 00	
3	Bruce Mines					4	350 00	6		15,000		500 00	
4	Mississauga					1	500 00	2					
5	Haywood Island					3	900 00	10		3,750		120 00	
6	Manitowaning	1	15	2,700 00	5	4	1,050 00	5		60,000		250 00	
7	Kagawong	1	15	2,500 00	5	1	150 00	2		12,000		6,200 00	
8	Badgley, Darch and Innis Islands	1	15	1,000 00	4	2	654 00	4					
9	Meldrum Bay	3	67	15,000 00	18	1	200 00	2		180,000		13,000 00	
10	Cockburn Island	1	20	5,000 00	6	4	1,600 00	8		28,000		5,000 00	
11	Fitzwilliam Island	1	20	8,000 00	6	13	2,175 00	27		96,300		6,650 00	
12	Squaw Island	4	83	16,500 00	23	4	1,425 00	4		198,000		10,359 00	
13	Duck Islands	2	40	7,000 00	10	6	750 00	12		126,000		12,600 00	
14	South Bay Mouth	2	40	5,000 00	10	6	1,225 00	13		156,000		11,075 00	
15	Killarney	2	35	3,800 00	9	13	2,675 00	24		126,000		8,190 00	
16	Providence Bay	1	15	5,000 00	4	7	850 00	12		22,500		1,115 00	
17	Cape Robert	1	20	5,000 00	6	2	125 00	3		66,100		2,660 00	
18	Bedford Island	1	8	1,800 00	4	1	50 00	1		600		100 00	
19	Point aux Grondine					1	500 00	3					
20	Green Island					5	950 00	10		30,000		2,600 00	
	Totals	21	393	73,300 00	110	84	16,729 00	149		1,141,250		81,119 00	

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District,	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel).</i>							
1	Thessalon				125		1,600	300
2	St. Joseph Island				1,628		2,650	
3	Bruce Mines				100		2,550	525
4	Mississauga				26,000		2,000	
5	Haywood Island		1,000		9,036		5,427	10,303
6	Manitowaning				30,155		9,865	5,595
7	Kagawong				33,353		72,021	
8	Badgely, Darch & Innis Islands.		4,000		76,702		12,052	890
9	Meldrum Bay				96,000		272,000	
10	Cockburn Island			16	42,485	12	175,445	
11	Fitzwilliam Island	11			35,500		166,920	
12	Squaw Island				91,800		244,359	
13	Duck Islands				12,400		328,000	
14	South Bay Mouth				39,078	27	114,936	56
15	Killarney				131,602	10	96,541	5,420
16	Providence Bay		5,000		7,500		17,068	2,818
17	Cape Robert				3,000		105,200	
18	Bedford Island				16,450		5,300	1,980
19	Point aux Grondine				5,055		2,500	17,807
20	Green Island						50,000	
	Totals	11	10,000	16	657,969	49	1,689,434	45,694
	Values	\$ c. 110 00	\$ c. 500 00	\$ c. 160 00	\$ c. 65,796 90	\$ c. 490 00	\$ c. 168,943 40	\$ c. 3,655 52

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.												Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	Value.
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c		\$ c.
			5	1,000 00												
			6	1,200 00									1	500 00		
			5	1,090 00									1	250 00		
			5	1,500 00									1	400 00		
			13	2,800 00									1	200 00		
			4	1,000 00												
			2	880 00												
			7	1,400 00												
			10	2,000 00												
			10	1,750 00												
			10	2,000 00												
			7	1,500 00									1	150 00		
			8	1,600 00												
			92	19,630 00									5	1,500 00		

fish caught during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Pickarel, or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and course fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	\$ c.
475						500				269 00
100						16,832				1,775 40
300						300				352 00
11,000	4,500					20,000				5,575 00
14,174	532					289	50			3,882 19
15,375	1,270					695				6,212 35
1,570										10,694 40
23,858	4,655					2,772	20			12,389 25
2,000										37,000 00
										22,073 00
100						4,000				20,562 00
										33,615 90
										34,040 00
										15,702 18
										24,100 65
59,001	5,202					10,000	115			10,676 34
						20,274	50			11,120 00
6,516	1,875									3,266 25
34,481	6,288									6,571 36
										5,000 00
168,950	24,907		1,526			75,662	235			264,381 27
\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.
16,895 00	3,736 05		76 30			3,783 10	235 00			264,381 27

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Fishing materials.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Georgian Bay.											
1	Parry Sound	5	85	\$ c. 23,000 00	26	15	\$ c. 2,625 00	27	.....	\$ 398,000	\$ c. 17,655 00
2	Waubashene	2	2	140 00	6	16	1,840 00	31	.....	52,000	2,880 00
3	Penetanguishene.....					15	945 00	30	.....	31,445	12,000 00
4	Collingwood.....	1	20	2,500 00	5	21	2,270 00	42	.....	133,000	6,160 00
5	Meaford	7	135	18,900 00	28	13	1,045 00	29	.....	334 000	14,780 00
6	Byng Inlet	4	260	6,800 00	17	11	810 00	23	.....	192,000	.....
7	Colpoy's Bay & Tobermory	7	100	18,100 00	36	52	4,402 00	98	.....	453,600	21,802 00
Totals		26	602	69,440 00	118	143	13,937 00	280	.....	1,594,045	64,477 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted,	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
<i>Georgian Bay.</i>		Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Parry Sound.....	.....	.....	.....	241,636	33	230,664	3,240
2	Waubashene .....	.....	.....	22	15,600	.....	17,200	26,900
3	Penetanguishene.....	41½	2,500	75	10,905	177	25,460	1,150
4	Collingwood.....	106	42,100	3	20,860	.....	69,407	.....
5	Meaford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	327,900	.....
6	Byng Inlet.....	25	.....	.....	233,135	.....	90,409	8,894
7	Colpoy's Bay and Tobermory....	52	7,145	.....	7,946	116	393,844	.....
Totals.....		224½	51,745	100	530,082	338	1,154,884	40,184
Values.....		\$ c. 2,245 00	\$ c. 2,587 25	\$ c. 1,000 00	\$ c. 53,008 20	\$ c. 3,380 00	\$ c. 115,488 40	\$ c. 3,214 72

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.												Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.
													5	250 00	4	1,650 00
													2	200 00		
													1	50 00		
			11	4,800 00					200	2 00			1	300 00		
													7	3,500 00	1	18 00
			11	4,800 00					200	2 00			16	4,300 00	5	1,668 00

fish caught during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Pickarel, or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	\$ c.
2,178	56									48,045 40
9,800					175	9,760			1,600	7,163 00
				370		120				6,813 00
	4,310		5,950			8,220	656			14,252 00
										32,890 00
19,109	1,144					2,500	190			85 713 42
										42,216 25
31,087	5,510		6,320		175	20,540	846		1,600	\$187,093 77
\$ c. 3,108 70	\$ c. 826 50	\$ c.	\$ c. 316 00	\$ c.	\$ c. 14 00	\$ c. 1,027 00	\$ c. 846 00		\$ c. 32 00	\$ c. 187,093 77

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (proper).</i>			\$ c.			\$ c.			\$ c.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	9	201	32,800 00	53	35	4,105 00	67	.....	588,400 27,410 00
2	Southampton to Pine Point	2	2,980	6,000 00	11	8	1,050 00	13	.....	156,175 2,090 00
3	County Huron.....	2	16	3,200 00	5	18	2,465 00	35	.....	176,000 3,500 00
4	County Lambton, includ- ing St. Clair River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	10,875 00	118	.....	75,000 275 00
	Totals.....	13	3,197	42,000 00	69	123	18,495 00	233	.....	995,575 33,275 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron (proper).</i>							
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.....	494	27,875	3,815	6,787	843	662,319	7,831
2	Southampton to Pine Point.....	15	1,000	.....	950	25	175,800	.....
3	County Huron.....	.....	6,610	.....	39,855	.....	95,552	49
4	County Lambton, including St. Clair River.....	10	234,772	.....	124,700	.....	18,724	2,785
	Totals.....	519	270,257	3,515	172,292	868	952,395	10,615
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	Values.....	5,190 00	13,512 85	35,150 00	17,229 20	8,680 00	95,239 50	849 20

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.												Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.
...	...	...	2	500 00	...	...	3	3 00	...	...	8	8 00	7	3,250 00	...	...
...	...	...	10	6,650 00	...	...	4	4 00	...	...	...	...	2	500 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	700 00	...	...
12	648	495 00	31	8,550 00	1	25 00	...	...	500	5 00	...	...	1	200 00	...	...
12	648	495 00	43	15,700 00	1	25 00	7	7 00	500	5 00	8	8 00	16	4,650 00	...	...

fish caught during the year 1908.—*Continued.*

Pickarel or dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	\$ c.
48	.....	.....	25,734	17,443	.....	800	148	.....	.....	119,976 91
11,490	1,653	.....	60,310	1,000	305	40,014	88	.....	.....	18,125 00
310,187	13,040	.....	10,232	28	356	98,809	914	291	1,000	20,460 67
321,725	14,693	.....	96,276	18,471	661	139,623	1,150	291	1,000	65,965 31
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	224,527 89
32,172 50	2,203 95	.....	4,813 80	1,108 26	52 88	6,981 15	1,150 00	174 60	20 00	224,527 89

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during

Number.	District.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake St. Clair.			\$ c.			\$ c.				\$ c.
1	River Thames.....							37			
2	Lake St. Clair.....	10		2,425 00	20	117	6,960 00	190			
3	Detroit River.....					34	1,911 00	95			
	Total	10		2,425 00	20	151	8,871 00	322			

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>							
1	River Thames.....							
2	Lake St. Clair.....		1,000		29,575			27,909
3	Detroit River.....				24,325			13,313
	Totals.....		1,000		53,900			41,222
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	Values.....		50 00		5,390 00			3,297 26

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1908.

Fishing material.												Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.
47	8,291	2,770 00	12	2,200 00	156	7,970 00	37	55 00	4,950	87 50	.....	.....	10	2,900 00	12	1,950 00
33	3,027	1,399 00									.....	.....		
80	11,318	4,169 00	12	2,200 00	156	7,970 00	37	55 00	4,950	87 50	.....	.....	10	2,900 00	12	1,950 00

fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickarel or dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	\$ c.
5,528						7,195				912 55
63,634	33,975		72,040		68,999	588,809	1,366		60,552	57,839 28
6,245	700		3,665		350	41,930			2,000	6,574 79
75,407	34,675		75,705		69,349	637,934	1,366		62,552	65,326 62
\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
7,540 70	5,201 25		3,785 25		5,547 92	31,896 70	1,366 00		1,251 04	65,326 62

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during

Number.	District.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Erie.			\$ c.			\$ c.			\$ c.	
1	Peelee Island.....	2	51	9,500 00	6	15	1,925 00	38	.....	22,000	2,100 00
2	Essex County.....	2	148	14,000 00	10	41	9,730 00	67	.....	11,500	1,800 00
3	Kent County.....	2	661	13,100 00	16	68	16,265 00	122	.....	16,000	3,800 00
4	Elgin West.....	14	184	42,650 00	81	11	705 00	6	.....	122,000	13,360 00
5	Elgin East.....	2	.....	10,000 00	13	32	9,600 00	56	.....	22,000	3,000 00
6	Houghton.....	3	52	13,000 00	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	1,500 00
7	Walsingham.....	1	55	9,000 00	9	16	470 00	34	.....	13,000	750 00
8	Long Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	496 00	25	.....	10,000	325 00
9	Charlottetown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1,341 00	53	.....	32,000	1,236 00
10	Inner Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	165 00	16	.....	2,000	90 00
11	Woodhouse.....	3	84	12,000 00	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	3,200 00
12	Haldimand.....	6	118	19,000 00	29	33	1,180 00	74	.....	93,000	10,839 00
13	Pt. Maitland to Pt. Col-borne.....	9	43	6,762 00	24	9	127 00	9	.....	37,570	5,466 00
14	Pt. Colborne to Niagara Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	650 00	29	.....	48,400	824 00
	Totals.....	44	1,396	149,012 00	224	291	42,654 00	529	.....	493,470	48,290 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values o

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.		Herring, fresh.		Whitefish, salted.		Whitefish, fresh.		Trout, salted.		Trout, fresh.		Pike.
		Bris.	Lbs.	Bris.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
	Lake Erie.													
1	Peelee Island.....	.....	365,290	.....	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,700	
2	Essex County.....	.....	229,987	.....	176,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191,545	
3	Kent County.....	.....	1,708,750	.....	71,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	886,637	
4	Elgin West.....	1	1,595,792	.....	24,171	.....	23½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,000	
5	Elgin East.....	1	482,000	.....	68,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	
6	Houghton.....	.....	187,720	.....	38,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,094	
7	Walsingham.....	.....	67,000	.....	27,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,073	
8	Long Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	
9	Charlotteville.....	.....	15,746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,077	
10	Inner Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	855	
11	Woodhouse.....	.....	190,661	.....	60,296	.....	.....	.....	504	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Haldimand.....	.....	315,995	2	257,483	.....	.....	.....	2,380	.....	.....	.....	2,471	
13	Pt. Maitland to Pt. Colborne...	.....	134,571	.....	91,409	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	158,231	
14	Pt. Colborne to Niagara Falls...	.....	6,900	.....	2,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,735	
	Totals.....	2	5,300,415	2	826,189	23½	3,884	.....	1,407,562					
	Values.....	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
		20 00	265,020 75	20 00	82,618 90	235 00	388 40		112,604 96					

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year, 1908.

Fishing material.												Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.
5	266	55 00	9	3,000 00									3	1,200 00		
2		600 00	64	23,050 00					200	25 00			25	7,420 00		
8	2,400	1,075 00	114	48,850 00									37	27,220 00		
1					3		8	40 00					17	6,875 00		
			54	23,800 00									28	10,900 00		
19	3,200	775 00														
6	1,080	320 00							100							
11	2,660	705 00														
8	1,100	325 00														
			24	5,675 00			73						14	5,575 00	1	100 00
			7	2,450 00			3	9 50	500				6	3,750 00		
							1	3 50	7,500	67 50						
60	10,706	3,855 00	272	106,825 00	3		85	53 00	8,300	92 50			128	62,940 00	1	100 00

fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickarel or dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	\$ c.
5,350	2,200		2,500		836	18,175	185		26,500	24,291 13
70,545	7,695		78,159		4,732	77,738	429	9	103,370	63,404 31
176,764	20,917		233,853		1,406	127,104	167		109,795	204,864 24
282,346			93,607		300	5,618				121,111 55
623,200	4,110		42,300		885	36,200				98,242 30
	47,308		19,806			4,800			2,500	23,725 32
			37,489		2,669	43,259			6,065	12,134 86
7,368			223		14	5,960	718		42,750	2,609 64
55	4,729		27,374		6,175	101,249			5,875	13,457 51
44,214			699		341	8,955			30,275	1,372 02
1,612			4,275							40,362 45
245,355			61,726		751	40,471	373		1,462	87,035 15
379,432	10,017		19,606		54	15,958	193		287	31,396 24
	5,247		8,803		425	14,620	935			6,237 45
19,420	5,510									
1,855,661	107,823		630,420		18,591	500,107	3,000	9	328,879	730,244 17
\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
185,566 10	16,173 45		31,521 00		1,487 28	25,005 35	3,000 00	5 40	6,577 58	730,244 17

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during

Number.	District.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Lake Ontario.											
				\$ c.			\$ c.			\$ c.	
1	Lincoln.....					61	4,514 00	81	94,050	5,830 00	
2	Wentworth.....	5		4,700 00	11	21	495 00	28	59,900	3,952 00	
3	Halton and Peel.....					22	5,295 00	47	123,000	5,855 00	
4	York.....					15	2,725 00	25	43,100	3,430 00	
5	Ontario.....					6	205 00	12	7,500	380 00	
6	Durham.....					3	180 00	4	3,850	410 00	
7	Northumberland.....					12	1,190 00	14	34,200	2,950 00	
8	Prince Edward.....					62	9,290 00	121	72,600	3,675 00	
9	Bay of Quinte.....					114	5,328 00	194	62,750	3,272 00	
10	Amherst Island.....					44	1,580 00	54	27,100	1,680 00	
11	Wolfe Island and vicinity.					20	780 00	34	3,100	266 00	
Totals.....		5		4,700 00	11	380	31,582 00	614	531,150	31,680 00	

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Lincoln		270,270		51,167		14,700	4,130
2	Wentworth		401,250		56,750		36,200	22,300
3	Halton and Peel.....		380,000		3,000		21,000	400
4	York.....		24,800		7,610		14,342	580
5	Ontario.....		7,498		4,385		918	597
6	Durham.....		12,200		1,000		2,000	140
7	Northumberland.....		13,890		17,924		26,234	18,629
8	Prince Edward.....		2,023		227,610		40,651	21,600
9	Bay of Quinte.....	906	22,714	12	202 042		2,020	87,925
10	Amherst Island.....		3,139	100	199,709		18,219	8,098
11	Wolfe Island and vicinity.....				2,200	5		18,795
	Totals	906	1 140,784	112	773,397	5	176,284	183,194
	Values.....	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
		9,060 00	57,039 20	1,120 00	77,339 70	50 00	17,628 40	14,655 52

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1908.

Fishing material.												Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	
2		50 00					73	157 75		200	6 00		4	375 00			
										600	6 00	123	153 00	3	675 00	123	162 00
										200	2 00		20	1,390 00			
					22	435 00							3	60 00			
					7	140 00											
					213	4,570 00				750	29 00		10	295 00			
5	145	140 00			27	495 00											
7	145	190 00			309	5,640 00	73	157 75	1,750	43 00	123	153 00	40	2,795 00	123	162 00	

fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickrel or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	\$ c.
83,207	1,700	1,350	8,425	1,000	4,963	13,340			4,265	30,717 89
1,750		2,300	2,500			22,700			7,000	33,004 50
		330	600		200	300			100	21,514 80
134			565			4,160				3,731 25
			135			5,145				1,216 96
		600								957 20
49		400	26		15,027	23,747				9,020 33
1,800	690	4,200	3,100		6,300	3,078			2,900	30,048 15
32,374		6,155	54,993		175,739	127,188			2,100	64,572 77
19,407	25		6,886		2,500	1,400				26,156 34
		7,000	11,450		26,175	19,127				5,816 45
138,721	2,325	22,335	88,680	1,000	230,904	220,185			16,365	226,756 64
\$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c	\$ c.
13,872 10	348 75	1,340 10	4,434 00	60 00	18,472 32	11,009 25			327 30	226,756 64

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the industry during

Number.	District.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Inland Waters.</i>			\$ c.			\$ c.			\$ c.
1	Frontenac County.....					90	1,041 00	135	.....	4,620 416 00
2	Leeds, Lanark, Lennox & Addington.....					37	358 00	69	.....	750 149 00
3	Russell, Prescott, Carleton Renfrew.....	2	1	50 00	2	69	715 00	86	.....	1,915 224 00
4	Simcoe.....					3	55 00	5	.....
5	Welland.....					2	20 00	2	.....
6	Temiscamingue.....					2	550 00	4	.....	4,500 400 00
	Totals.....	2	1	50 00	2	203	2,739 00	301	.....	11,785 1,189 00

Return of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
	<i>Inland Waters.</i>	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Frontenac County.....	29	5 420	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,319
2	Leeds, Lanark, Lennox and Addington.....	.....	5,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,071
3	Russell, Prescott, Carleton and Renfrew.....	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	1,584
4	Simcoe.....	.....	.....	.....	895	.....	15	.....
5	Welland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
6	Temiscamingue.....	.....	2,000	.....	5,750	.....	.....	5,000
	Totals.....	29	12,720	.....	6,880	.....	15	51,954
	Values.....	\$ c. 290 00	\$ c. 636 00	.....	\$ c. 688 00	.....	\$ c. 1 50	\$ c. 4,156 32

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1908.

Fishing material.												Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines.		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
8		\$ c. 65 00		\$ c.	34	\$ c. 755 00	15	\$ c. 15 00	400	\$ c. 4 00		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.
6		50 00			59	885 00							6	600 00		
							8	8 00	5,650	108 50			1	30 00		
							2	6 00	900	7 50			1	15 00		
14		115 00			93	1,640 00	25	29 00	6,950	120 00			8	750 00		

fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickarel or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	\$ c.
225		450	3,990		28,034	82,521			5,672	10,357 73
3,000		50	12,428		42,717	6,140				5,479 44
7,022	5,035				13,800	60,315			885	5,741 12
25			3		10,012	100				91 00
7,800	200			2,000		9,000				811 01
										2,455 00
18,072	5,235	500	1,6421	2,000	94,563	158,076			6,557	24,935 30
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.
1 807 20	785 25	30 00	821 05	120 00	7,565 04	7,903 80			131 14	24,935 30

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, industry during

Number.	District.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
				\$ c.			\$ c.			\$ c.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River	3	250	5,800 00	8	32	6,770 00	76	72,000	10,980 00
2	Lake Superior	23	144	50,450 00	108	50	3,070 00	75	811,000	35,680 00
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	21	393	73,300 00	110	84	16,729 00	149	1,141,250	81,119 00
4	Georgian Bay	26	602	69,440 00	118	143	13,987 00	280	1,594,045	64,477 00
5	Lake Huron (Proper)	13	3,197	42,000 00	69	123	18,495 00	233	*995,575	33,275 00
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames	10	20	2,425 00	20	151	8,871 00	322		
7	Lake Erie	44	1,396	149,012 00	224	291	42,654 00	529	493,470	48,290 00
8	Lake Ontario	5	60	4,700 00	11	360	30,802 00	580	528,050	31,414 00
9	Inland Waters					205	2,789 00	351	11,765	1,189 00
	Totals	145	6,062	397,127 00	668	1,439	144,117 00	2,595	5,647,175	306,424 00

Recapitulation of the kinds, quantities and values of

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish, salted.	Whitefish, fresh.	Trout, salted.	Trout, fresh.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River				691,347		32,336	230,499
2	Lake Superior		353,905	5	361,587	3,312	1,305,370	68,677
3	Lake Huron (North Channel)	11	10,000	16	657,969	49	1,689,434	45,694
4	Georgian Bay	224½	51,745	100	530,082	338	1,154,884	40,184
5	Lake Huron (Proper)	519	270,257	3,515	172,292	868	952,395	10,615
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames		1,000		53,900			41,222
7	Lake Erie	2	5,300,415	2	826,189	23½	3,884	1,407,562
8	Lake Ontario	906	1,140,784	112	773,397	5	176,284	183,194
9	Inland Waters	29	12,720		6,880		15	51,954
	Totals	1,691½	7,140,826	3,750	4,076,643	4,595½	5,314,602	2,079,601
	Values	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
		16,915 00	357,041 30	37,500 00	407,664 30	45,955 00	531,460 20	166,368 08

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials and other fixtures employed in the fishing the year 1908.

Fishing material.												Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Dip nets.		Night lines		Spears.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yds.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.
...			14	3,000 00	3	575 00	...						14	7,450 00	...	
...			33	3,700 00	20	1,000 00	...						9	3,610 00	2	125 00
...			92	19,630 00	...		...						5	1,500 00	...	
...			11	4,800 00	...		...		200	2 00	...		16	4,300 00	5	1,668 00
12	648	495 00	43	15,700 00	1	25 00	7	7 00	500	5 00	8	8 00	16	4,650 00	...	
80	11,318	4,169 00	12	2,200 00	156	7,970 00	37	55 00	4,950	87 50	...		10	2,900 00	12	1,950 00
60	10,706	3,855 00	272	106,825 00	3	75 00	85	53 00	8,300	92 50	...		128	62,940 00	1	100 00
2		50 00	...		242	5,145 00	73	157 75	1,750	43 00	123	153 00	40	4,300 00	123	162 00
14		115 00	...		93	1,640 00	25	29 00	6,950	120 00	...		8	780 00	...	
168	22,672	8,684 00	477	155,855 00	518	16,430 00	227	301 75	22,650	350 00	131	161 00	246	92,430 00	143	4,005 00

fish caught during the year 1908.

Pickrel or Dore.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Carp.	Value.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	\$ c.
295,551	55,885	.....	.....	75,403	27,847	45,200	3,250	290	.....	141,482 01
100,717	3,575	.....	.....	21,590	.....	7,450	.....	.....	.....	235,330 96
168,950	24,907	.....	1,526	.....	.....	75,662	235	.....	.....	264,381 27
31,087	5,510	.....	6,320	.....	175	20,540	846	.....	1,600	187,093 77
321,725	14,693	.....	96,276	18,471	661	139,623	1,150	291	1,000	224,527 89
75,407	34,675	.....	75,705	.....	69,319	637,934	1,366	.....	62,552	65,326 62
1,855,661	107,823	.....	630,420	.....	18,591	500,107	3,000	9	328,879	730,244 17
138,721	2,325	22,335	88,680	1 00	230,904	220,185	.....	.....	16,365	226,756 64
18,072	5,235	500	16,421	2,000	94,563	158,076	.....	.....	6,557	24,935 30
3,005,891	254,628	22,835	915,348	118,464	442,090	1,804,777	9,847	590	416,953	2,100,078 63
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
300,589 10	38,194 20	1,370 10	45,767 40	7,107 84	35,367 20	90,238 85	9,847 00	354 00	8,339 06	2,100,078 63

Comparative Statement of yield for 1907-8, according to Districts.

		1907.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District:					
Whitefish	lbs	612,000	694,347	82,347	
Trout	"	42,310	32,336		9,974
Pickereel	"	159,010	295,551	136,541	
Pike	"	122,150	230,499	108,349	
Maskinonge	"				
Sturgeon	"	92,520	55,885		36,635
Tullibee	"	15,700	75,403	59,703	
Catfish	"		27,847	27,847	
Coarse fish	"	100,300	45,200		55,100
Caviare	"	4,900	3,250		1,650
Bladders	"	200	290	90	
Lake Superior:					
Herring	"	799,200	353,905		445,295
Whitefish	"	300,640	361,587	60,947	
Trout	"	1,575,040	1,305,370		269,670
Pickereel	"	63,240	100,717	37,477	
Pike	"	2,850	68,677	65,827	
Sturgeon	"	2,540	3,575	1,035	
Tullibee	"	55,950	21,590		34,360
Coarse fish	"	22,200	7,450		14,750
Caviare	"				
Trout	bbls		3,312	3,312	
Whitefish	"		5	5	
Eels	lbs	29,600			29,600
Lake Huron, N. C.					
Herring	bbls	19	11		8
Herring	lbs	31,700	10,000		21,700
Whitefish	"	787,780	657,969		129,811
Trout	"	1,665,080	1,689,434	24,354	
Pickereel	"	345,950	168,950		177,000
Pike	"	54,000	45,694		8,306
Sturgeon Bladders	"				
Sturgeon	"	24,540	24,907	367	
Perch	"	300	1,526	1,226	
Catfish	"	1,700			1,700
Coarse fish	"	64,300	75,662	11,362	
Caviare	"	408	235		173
Trout	bbls	140	49		91
Whitefish	"	25	16		9
Georgian Bay:					
Herring	bbls	99½	224½	125	
Herring	lbs	74,900	51,745		23,155
Whitefish	"	293,240	530,082	236,842	
Trout	"	1,302,183	1,154,884		147,299
Pickereel	"	18,375	31,087	12,712	
Pike	"	59,995	40,184		19,811
Sturgeon	"	6,840	5,510		1,330
Perch	"	1,100	6,320	5,220	
Catfish	"	100	175	75	
Coarse fish	"	24,500	20,540		3,960
Whitefish	bbls	46	100	54	
Trout	"	151	338	187	
Caviare	lbs	1,012	846		166
Sturgeon Bladders	"				
Carp	"		1,600	1,600	
Lake Huron (proper):					
Herring	bbls	462	519	57	
Herring	lbs	168,500	270,257	101,757	
Whitefish	"	81,820	172,292	90,472	

Comparative Statement of yield 1907-8, according to Districts—*Continued.*

	1907.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake Huron (proper) :—<i>Continued</i>				
Trout.....lbs.....	1,062,260	952,395		109,865
Pickereel.....“.....	398,400	321,725		76,675
Pike.....“.....	2,200	10,615	8,415	
Sturgeon.....“.....	6,200	14,693	8,493	
Perch.....“.....	321,680	96,276		225,404
Catfish.....“.....	1,650	661		989
Carp.....“.....		1,000	1,000	
Coarse fish.....“.....	96,520	139,633	43,113	
Caviare.....“.....	1,127	1,150	27	
Tullibee.....“.....		18,471	18,471	
Whitefish.....bbls.....	1	3,515	3,514	
Trout.....“.....	823	868	45	
Sturgeon Bladders.....lbs.....	4,825	291		4,534
Lake & River St. Clair and Thames River :				
Whitefish.....lbs.....	143,810	53,900		89,910
Herring.....bbls.....				
Herring.....lbs.....	5,617	1,000		4,617
Eels.....“.....				
Pickereel.....“.....	78,767	75,407		3,360
Pike.....“.....	43,595	41,222		2,373
Sturgeon.....“.....	40,875	34,675		6,200
Perch.....“.....	53,062	75,705	22,643	
Catfish.....“.....	41,975	69,349	27,374	
Coarse fish.....“.....	615,860	637,934	22,074	
Caviare.....“.....	1,261	1,366	105	
Tullibee.....“.....				
Carp.....“.....		62,552	62,552	
Lake Erie :				
Herring.....bbls.....	1	2	1	
Herring.....lbs.....	2,821,120	5,300,415	2,479,295	
Whitefish.....“.....	574,290	826,189	251,899	
Trout.....“.....	1,760	3,884	2,124	
Pickereel.....“.....	1,895,830	1,855,661		40,169
Pike.....“.....	1,520,200	1,407,562		112,638
Sturgeon.....“.....	51,920	107,823	55,903	
Perch.....“.....	472,520	630,420	157,900	
Tullibee.....“.....				
Catfish.....“.....	30,600	18,591		12,009
Coarse fish.....“.....	812,080	500,107		311,973
Caviare.....“.....	5,134	3,000		2,134
Carp.....“.....		328,879	328,879	
Sturgeon Bladders.....“.....	265	9		256
Whitefish.....bbls.....	300	2		298
Trout.....“.....		23½	23½	
Lake Ontario :				
Herring.....bbls.....	476	906	430	
Herring.....lbs.....	913,460	1,140,784	227,324	
Whitefish.....“.....	343,690	773,397	429,707	
Trout.....“.....	105,790	176,284	70,494	
Pickereel.....“.....	72,390	138,721	66,331	
Pike.....“.....	296,200	183,194		113,006
Sturgeon.....“.....	7,080	2,325		4,755
Eels.....“.....	20,400	22,335	1,935	
Perch.....“.....	168,920	88,680		80,240
Catfish.....“.....	297,300	230,904		66,396
Coarse fish.....“.....	283,140	220,185		62,955
Caviare.....“.....				
Carp.....“.....		16,365	16,365	
Bladders.....“.....				
Tullibee.....“.....	3,150	1,000		2,150
Trout.....bbls.....	7	5		2
Whitefish.....“.....	1	112	111	

Comparative Statement of yield 1907-8, according to Districts.—*Continued.*

	1907.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Island Waters:				
Herring..... bbls....	7½	29	21½	
Herring..... lbs....	9,900	12,720	2,820	
Whitefish..... “....	1,820	6,880	5,060	
Trout..... “....	1,205	15		1,190
Pickarel..... “....	590	18,072	17,482	
Pike..... “....	33,950	51,954	18,004	
Sturgeon..... “....	50	5,235	5,185	
Eels..... “....		500	500	
Perch..... “....	15,800	16,421	621	
Catfish..... “....	65,000	94,563	29,563	
Coarse fish..... “....	148,500	158,076	9,576	
Carp..... “....				
Caviare..... “....		6,557	6,557	
Tullibee..... “....		2,000	2,000	

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province.—*Concluded*

Whitefish..... “....	3,166,890	4,076,643	909,753	
“ (salted)..... “....	74,600	750,000	675,400	
Herring..... “....	4,881,387	7,140,826	2,259,439	
“ (salted)..... “....	213,000	338,300	125,300	
Trout..... “....	5,756,628	5,314,602		442,026
“ (salted)..... “....	224,200	919,100	694,900	
Pickarel..... “....	3,192,250	3,005,891		186,359
Pike..... “....	2,184,040	2,079,601		104,439
Sturgeon..... “....	316,545	254,628		61,917
Caviare..... “....	23,297	9,847		13,450
Eels..... “....	50,000	22,835		27,165
Perch..... “....	1,033,682	915,348		118,334
Catfish..... “....	438,325	442,090	3,765	
Coarse fish..... “....	2,217,490	1,804,770		412,713
Tullibee..... “....	74,800	118,464	43,664	
Bladder..... “....	5,290	590		4,700
Carp..... “....		416,953	416,953	
Total.....	23,852,424	27,610,495	5,129,174	1,371,103
Total increase 1908.....			3,758,071	

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for
the year 1908.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Whitefish.....bbls.....	3,750	10 00	37,500 00
".....lbs.....	4,076,643	10	407,664 30
Trout.....bbls.....	4,595½	10 00	45,955 00
".....lbs.....	5,314,602	10	531,460 20
Herring.....bbls.....	1,691½	10 00	16,915 00
".....lbs.....	7,140,826	5	357,041 30
Pickarel....."	3,005,891	10	300,589 10
Pike....."	2,079,601	8	166,368 08
Sturgeon....."	254,628	15	38,194 20
Caviare....."	9,847	1 00	9,847 00
Bladders....."	590	60	354 00
Eels....."	22,835	6	1,370 10
Perch....."	915,348	5	45,767 40
Catfish....."	442,090	8	35,367 20
Coarse Fish....."	1,804,777	5	90,238 85
Tullibee....."	118,464	6	7,107 84
Carp....."	416,953	2	8,339 06
Total.....			\$2,100,078 63

Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1908, inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
			\$ c.
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	11,760,546 00
1870.....	\$264,982	1888.....	1,839,869 00
1871.....	193,524	1889.....	1,963,123 00
1872.....	267,633	1890.....	2,009,637 00
1873.....	293,091	1891.....	1,806,389 00
1874.....	446,267	1892.....	2,042,198 00
1875.....	453,194	1893.....	1,694,930 00
1876.....	437,229	1894.....	1,659,968 00
1877.....	438,223	1895.....	1,584,473 00
1878.....	348,122	1896.....	1,605,674 00
1879.....	367,133	1897.....	1,289,822 00
1880.....	444,491	1898.....	1,433,631 00
1881.....	509,903	1899.....	1,477,815 00
1882.....	825,457	1900.....	1,333,293 00
1883.....	1,027,033	1901.....	1,428,078 00
1884.....	1,133,724	1902.....	1,265,705 00
1885.....	1,342,692	1903.....	1,535,144 00
1886.....	1,435,998	1904.....	1,793,524 00
1887.....	1,531,850	1905.....	1,708,963 00
		1906.....	1,734,865 00
		1907.....	1,935,024 90
		1908.....	2,100,078 63
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	\$11,760,546	Total.....	\$47,002,455 53

RECAPITULATION.

Of the Fishing Tugs, Nets, Boats, etc., employed in the Province.

Articles.	Value.
145 Tugs (6,062 Tons) 668 men.....	\$397,127 00
1,439 boats, 2,595 men.....	144,117 00
5,647, 175 yards Gill net.....	306,424 00
168 Seines (22,672) yds.....	8,684 00
477 Pound nets.....	155,855 00
518 Hoop nets.....	16,430 00
227 Dip nets.....	301 75
22,650 Hooks on Set Lines.....	350 00
131 Spears.....	161 00
246 Freezers and Ice Houses.....	92,430 00
143 Piers and Wharves.....	4,005 00

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73.....	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874.....	350,000			350,000
1875.....	650,000			650,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,423,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892.....	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,000
1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,410,000	76,310,000
1902.....	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,000	101,895,000
1903.....	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
1904.....	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	77,352,000
1905.....	1,480,000	106,000,000	1,103,000	108,583,000
1906.....	1,550,000	88,000,000	1,123,000	90,673,000
1907.....	1,807,000	103,000,000	1,152,000	106,359,000
Total.....	145,911,700	1,844,500,000	59,913,000	2,050,724,700

LIST OF OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Acton, Nassau	Gananoque ...	Gananoque River, and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
Baechler, F.	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Bailey, G. L.	Callander.....	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Barr, George.....	Harrowsmith..	Tp. Portland in Co. Frontenac, with joint jurisdiction over Desert and Knowlton Lakes.
Beatty, John	Old Fort, Midland.....	With jurisdiction with other overseers over Tps. Tay and Matchedash, Co. Simcoe.
Birch, W. J.	Delta.....	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
Blanchard, F.	Fort Frances..	Rainy River and adjacent waters.
Blondin, Isaac.....	Cornwall	Co.'s Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
Blunden, H. A.	Sarnia.....	Co. Lambton, exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
Boate, J. R.	Fowler's Cor's	Tp. Emily, in Co. Victoria.
Boler, William.....	Byron.....	River Thames, between London and boundary line between Townships Delaware and Westminster, County of Middlesex.
Bourgon, J. B.	Rockland.....	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Boyd, J. H.	Merrickville ..	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on County of Grenville.
Boynton, A. O.	Kirkfield	Tp. Eldon, in Co. Victoria.
Bradshaw, A.	Lindsay	Townships Mariposa and Ops, County Victoria.
Briggs, T. J.	Bridgeburg....	County of Welland.
Brisbin, Angus	Picton.....	For the waters of Lake Ontario fronting Tps. North and South Marysburg, including all waters surrounding islands in said townships, also Main Duck Islands, and that portion of Bay of Quinte fronting these townships, as well as the waters of the Bay of Quinte known as Picton Harbor, in Tp. Hallowell.
Burke, George.....	Perth	For the Town of Perth, Tps. of North Emsley, Drummond, North Burgess, and the first two concessions on the Tp. of Bathurst, Co. Lanark.
Burtcheall, C.	Coboconk	Balsam and Mud Turtle Lakes, County Victoria.
Campbell, John.....	Sylvan	River Aux Sauble and tributaries.
Caskey, T. C.	Blairton	Townships Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Cassan, C. H.	Campbellford..	Trent River and tributaries, Co. Northumberland, from Campbellford to Trent Bridge.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Cheer, T. H.....	Brighton	For the waters of Lake Ontario fronting Co. Northumberland, also inland waters tributary to said lake in said county.
Christink, Erwin....	Pembroke	County Renfrew.
Clarkson, William ..	Lakehurst	West half of Township of Smith, Township of Ennis- more, west half Township Harvey, Townships of Galway and Cavendish, County Peterboro'.
Clunis, A.....	Claude	In and for the Townships of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel.
Colter, Samuel.....	Gilford.....	Lake Simcoe, from the 10th concession, Tp. Innisfil, to the mouth of the Holland River.
Conger, David	West Lake....	Lake Ontario fronting Townships Hallowell and Athol also for the Village of Wellington in the Township of Hillier, and for the inland lakes and streams in said Townships of Hallowell and Athol.
Cook, H. G. A.....	Niagara Falls..	County Welland.
Corsant, A.....	Masonville	County Middlesex, east of boundary line between the Townships of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
Coultous, Frank....	St. George....	That portion of South Dumfries lying east of the Grand River.
Covell, H. N.....	Lombardy	Township South Elmsley, County Leeds.
Cox, Matthew	Howe Island..	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Crotty, John.....	Bothwell.....	River Thames between Village of Wardsville and east- erly limits of County of Kent, in County of Middlesex.
Cunningham, Jas. A.	Maynooth....	Townships Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, Co. Hastings.
Davieau, H.....	Michipicoten I.	Michipicoten Island.
Davis, J. W.....	Sydenham	Township Loughboro.
Deacon, Ephraim ...	Bolingbroke...	Townships Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Donaldson, W. J....	Donaldson	Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
Drew, Henry.....	Long Lake....	Townships Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, District of Addington.
Duffy, Thos.....	Parham.....	Township Hinchinbrooke with joint jurisdiction over Township Bedford, County of Frontenac.
Dunlop, James.....	Mackey's St'n.	Ottawa River between Deux Joachim and Mattawa, and over waters in townships in Ontario bordering on said river.
Dusang, B. A.....	Fesserton	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison in District of Muskoka, also over Severn River.
Esford, Henry.....	Barriefield	Rideau waters between St. Lawrence River and Brewer's Mills.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Fisher, James.....	Sunbury	Township Storrington, including Rideau waters from Brewer's Mills to south limit of the township with jurisdiction over all of Loughboro Lake and the lakes of the Township of Storrington.
Fleming, E.	Hastings	Village of Hastings.
Fox, Eben R.	Northport	For that portion of the Bay of Quinte fronting Township Ameliasburg east of Belleville Bridge, and also Township Sophiasburg, and over all the inland waters within Township Sophiasburg, and with joint jurisdiction with any other overseer over all inland waters in Township of Ameliasburg.
Fraser, J. A.	Prescott.	St. Lawrence River from the head of Cardinal Rapids west to Rockport.
Gainforth, Wm.	Haliburton	Townships Stanhope, Guildford, Harburn, Dudley, Dysart and Minden, District of Haliburton.
Gallagher, Hugh....	Eganville	County of Renfrew.
Gault, T. G.	Deseronto.	Bay of Quinte, East Riding County of Hastings and for Moira River and other waters in said riding.
Gibson, J. W.	Strathroy	County of Middlesex.
Gillespie, James	Berkeley.	Electoral District of Centre Grey and for Township of Glenelg in South Grey.
Glass, Irving	Trenton	Bay of Quinte from City of Belleville west of the Trent River and for Trent River from its mouth to Chisholm's Rapids and for the tributaries thereto.
Gordon, Walter....	Port Arthur....	In and for the District of Thunder Bay.
Green, Adam.	Diamond.	Townships Huntley and Fitzroy, County Carleton.
Green, Geo. G.	Bradford.	Holland River on the north side in Township West Gwillimbury westward to the forks of the river in County Simcoe.
Green, John.	Marmora.	Township of Marmora, County Hastings.
Gunter, Harvey....	McRae P.O.	Townships of Grimsthorpe and Cashel in County Hastings, and with joint jurisdiction over Townships Tudor, Lake, Wollaston, Limerick, Faraday, Dunganon and Mayo, in said county.
Hayes, Henry	Murray	Bay of Quinte, as lies in front of the East Riding of Northumberland, for that portion of the River Trent, lying between the Township of Sydney and the Bay of Quinte, and for the inland waters of the Townships of Murray, Dryden and Cramahe and Haldimand.
Hembruff, Jos.	Manitowaning.	Lake Manitou on Mantoulin Island and the streams tributary thereto.
Henderson, H. A. ...	Pelee Island. ...	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the County of Essex.
Heneilly, F. H.	Warkworth ...	River Trent and tributaries, in County Northumberland from Percy Boom to Campbellford Bridge.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Hess, James	Hastings	Trent River and tributaries, in County Northumberland, from Trent Bridge to Rice Lake.
Hewitt, James	Honey Harbor.	Province of Ontario.
Holliday, Henry....	Wolfe Island..	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Township of Wolfe Island.
Howell, James	Bancroft.....	Townships Faraday, Dungannon and Herschell, in County Hastings.
Huffman, E. M.	Hay Bay.....	Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Counties Lennox and Addington.
Hunter, William....	Tehkummah..	Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron.
Irish, John	Vennachar....	Townships of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abinger, Counties Lennox and Addington.
Jermyn, J. W. W....	Wiarton	Georgian Bay, County of Bruce, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbour, but exclusive of the said Harbour.
Jickling, Chas	St. Paul's Station.	County Perth and for Townships East Nissouri and East and West Zorra, in County Oxford.
Johnson, John.....	Port Hope....	Townships Hope and Cavan, in the County of Durham, with joint jurisdiction with any other Game and Fishery overseer or overseers over County Durham.
Johnson, Henry....	Brantford.....	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Townships in County Brant and the Townships of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand County ; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Kern over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Townships west of Grand River.
Johnston, D	Peterboro.....	River Otonabee and tributaries, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the mouth of the River and Rice Lake, Township South Monaghan.
Johnston, Thos.....	Royston.....	Townships of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
Johnston, W. H....	Harwood.....	Rice Lake, in the Townships of Hamilton and Alnwick, County Northumberland.
Jones, David.....	Welland.....	County of Welland.
Jones, John.....	Fenelon Falls.	For the north end of Sturgeon Lake, and Cameron Lake to Rosedale Locks, Burnt River and Rosedale River in the County of Victoria.
Kehoe, D.	Millarton.....	That portion of County Bruce lying South of Indian Reserve and Township of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said county, south of Southampton

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Kennedy, John.....	Meaford.....	County of Grey, exclusive of Townships of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
Kern, Jacob	Burford.....	County of Brant, comprising Townships of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said River.
Kerr, C. J.....	Hamilton.....	County of Wentworth.
Knight, C. H.....	Byng Inlet....	For the River Magnetewan, and for the waters of Georgian Bay lying between said river and French River,
Kraft, Samuel.....	Ridgeway	In and for Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
Laframboise, Remi..	Canard River..	Detroit River, fronting Townships of Sandwich, West Anderton and Malden, and also Canadian Islands in said River, County Essex.
Langford, Newton...	Dorset.....	Townships McLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel, District of Muskoka, and Townships McClintock, Livingstone, Sherbourne and Havelock, District of Haliburton.
Laughington, Henry	Parry Sound..	For the Township of Shawanaga, Ferguson, Carling, McDougal, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
Leadley, Robt.....	Barrie.....	For the Township of Vespra and the Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of the waters of Kempenfeldt Bay as lies in front of the said town and township; also, that portion of Kempenfeldt Bay, lying in front of the Township of Oro.
Lean, Wellington...	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, County of Peterboro.
Lee, Edward.....	Lowbanks.....	Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet, in the District of Monck and Lake Erie.
Leitch, P. A.....	Nepigon	River and Lake Nepigon.
Little, Richard.....	Wallaceburg..	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Township, also Walpole and Ste. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
Loveday, E. T.....	Ottawa.	In and for the Townships of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal as lies in front or within said Townships, and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canals.
McAllister, J. R.....	Gore's L'nding	Rice Lake, between Jubilee Point and Lower Close's Point and the waters tributary thereto, in the Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. of Northumberland.
McClennan, Kenneth	Grovesend....	Townships of Yarmouth, Malahide and Bayham, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and the tributaries thereto.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
McEwen, A.	Aldboro'	Townships of Southwold, Dunwich and Aldborough, exclusive of the River Thames, with jurisdiction over so much of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and tributaries thereto.
McGinn, William ...	Orillia.	Townships of Orillia, and Oro, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of Shingle and Carthews Bays, and Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, as lies in front of said townships and over River Severn.
McGuire, J.	Jones Falls ...	Rideau River, fronting on the Township of South Crosby, County of Leeds.
McIntyre, A.	Keene.	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
McKelvie, D.	New Liskeard.	Lake Temiskamingue and tributaries.
McMurray, R.	Bayfield.	County of Huron.
McNairn, James.	Iroquois.	River St. Lawrence, fronting on County of Dundas.
McPhee, D.	Uptergrove.	Lake Simcoe, fronting on Tp. of Mara and the tributaries thereto, and for Mud Lake, in the Townships of Mara and Carden.
McVittie, James.	Blenheim.	Lake Erie fronting on Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
Macdonald, Hector. .	Beaverton ...	Lake Simcoe and tributaries thereto fronting on Tp. of Thorah, in County of Ontario.
Major, William.	Woodlawn.	Townships of March and Torbolton, County Carleton.
Mansfield, Thomas. .	Pickering.	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Township of Reach.
May, J. C.	St. Catharines.	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
Mayor, Harry.	Painswick ...	Lake Simcoe, from Lovers' Creek, near Barrie, on Kempenfeldt Bay, to concession 10 of the said Township of Innisfil.
Merrian, Enoch.	Harwood.	Rice Lake, Townships Hamilton and Alnwick, between Close's Point and Rock Island and waters tributary thereto, County of Northumberland.
Meyers, James.	Orchard.	Townships of Proton, Egremont and Normanby, County Grey, and Townships Minto, Arthur and West Luther, County Wellington.
Moffatt, George.	Glencross.	Townships of Mulmur, Mono and East Garafraxa.
Moore, F. J.	Lakefield.	Townships of Douro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
Morton, John.	St. Ola.	Townships Limerick, Tudor, Wollaston, Cashel Lake and Grimsthorpe, County Hastings.
Murdoch, John.	Bath.	Townships of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, County Lennox and Addington.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Nicholls, Garner	Bobcaygeon...	Townships Verulam, County of Victoria, and Harvey, in the County of Peterboro'.
Nicholls, Peter.....	Bridgenorth ..	Chemong Lake, Lovesick Lake and Deer Bay, County Peterboro'.
Oliver, R. C.	Little Current.	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Osborne, Henry.....	Dante	River Thames, between the Village of Lewisville and the easterly limits of Kent County.
Parkin, C. W.	Valentia.....	Townships Mariposa and Ops, County Victoria.
Peltier, Theo.....	Dover South..	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points; also the Township of Dover West, County Kent.
Phillips, J. H.....	Smith's Falls..	County Frontenac lying north of the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburg, the Townships of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley, County of Leeds, and the County of Lanark.
Pierce, J. P.....	Port Rowan...	County of Norfolk, .
Pilon, Phillippe.....	Sudbury.....	For the Townships of McKim, Broder, Dill, Neelon, Garson and Blezard in the District of Nipissing.
Poupore, Andrew...	Westmeath ...	For that portion of the River Ottawa lying between Des Joachim and Fort Coulonge.
Purcell, H. R.....	Colebrook	Townships Camden, Sheffield, Kaladar and Barrie.
Raphael, J. C.....	Mallorytown..	Townships of Front of Yonge and Elizabethtown in the County of Leeds and over the waters of the River St. Lawrence fronting the said Townships.
Rivet, Jos.....	Sturgeon Falls.	That portion of the District of Nipissing lying west and north of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscaming and its tributaries.
Robertson, C.....	Hillsburg.....	Townships of Erin and West Garafraxa.
Robertson, D.....	Southampton .	County Bruce fronting Lake Huron, lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
Robinson, T. W....	Collingwood ..	Townships Collingwood and Osprey, County of Grey, and the Townships of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale County of Simcoe.
Robinson, Wm.....	Kilworthy....	Severn River and Sparrow Lake.
Sargant, W. J.....	Bronte.....	County of Halton, also County of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
Shillington, N.....	Burridge,....	Township of Bedford, County of Frontenac.
Sinclair, N.....	Glenarm.....	Balsam Lake, County of Victoria.
Slate, George.....	Rockport.....	River of St. Lawrence between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Small, John.....	Grand Valley.	Townships of Melanethon, Amaranth and East Luther, County Dufferin.
Smith, William.....	Gravenhurst..	Lakes Muskoka, Rousseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
Spence, William	Athens	Charlestown Lake and its tributaries, County Leeds.
Stanzel, Fred.....	Carleton Place.	Townships Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Packenham in County Lanark, and Townships Fitzroy, Huntley and Goulbourn in County Carleton, with joint jurisdiction over the waters of the Township Drummond with any other overseer.
St. Charles, C.....	Madoc.....	Townships Madoc and Huntington, County Hastings.
Stewart, James.....	Lanark.....	Townships of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, County Lanark.
Stuart, D.....	Codrington....	Trent River and tributaries, County of Northumberland, from Chisholm's Rapids to Percy Boom.
Swift, Thos.....	Port Perry....	Township of Reach, County of Ontario, and Township of Mariposa, County Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog,
Switzer, W. H.....	Gooderham...	Townships of Snowdon, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Cardiff, and Harcourt, District of Haliburton.
Taudvin, J. W.....	Kingston.....	For the City of Kingston, and for the waters fronting the County of Frontenac.
Taylor, Fred.....	Huntsville....	For the Townships of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel, in the District of Muskoka.
Temple, Jas. M.....	Dorchester Stn.	Thames River, easterly to the boundary line between Oxford and Middlesex.
Thomson, Henry....	Brechin	Lake Simcoe and tributaries fronting on Tp. of Mara.
Thurlow, George....	Nairn Centre..	For the Townships of Merritt, Nairn, Lorne and Baldwin, in Dist. Algoma.
Tillett, R.....	Roach's Point.	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Townships.
Timlin, M.....	Atherly	Lake Couchiching and tributaries fronting Townships Mara and Rama.
Titus, E. A.....	Wellington ...	For that portion of the Bay of Quinte fronting on Tp. Ameliasburg lying west of Belleville bridge, also for the waters of Lake Ontario fronting on Tps. Ameliasburg and Hillier, with the exception of Village of Wellington, and including Weller's Bay, Consecon Lake, and all inland waters in said townships.
Toole, Ira	Omeme.....	Township of Emily, County of Victoria.
Townsend, J.....	Long Point ...	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Traves, J. A., Sen..	Fraserburg....	For the District of Muskoka, with joint jurisdiction with any Game and Fisheries overseers who have been or may be appointed over the District of Parry Sound.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Twamley, C.	Cavan	Townships Cavan and Manvers.
Vokes, James.	Nanticoke	Townships Walpole, Rainham, South Cayuga and Dunn, County Haldimand.
Walker, R. J.	Port Credit ...	Lake Ontario, fronting County Peel, and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
Wartman, H. E.	Portsmouth ..	For the Township of Kingston in the County of Frontenac.
Watson, Hy.	Toronto	Province of Ontario.
Watson, J.	Cæsarea	Townships of Cartwright and Manvers, the waters of Lake Scugog fronting on said townships and the waters tributary to said lake.
Watt, John.	Peterborough ..	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the Village of Lakefield.
West, Chas.	Holland Ldg. ..	Joint jurisdiction along the east bank of the Holland River, through the Township of East Gwillimbury, and along the shore of Lake Simcoe, through Township of North Gwillimbury in the County of York.
West, Geo. W.	Holland Ldg. ..	With joint jurisdiction along east bank of Holland River, through Township of Gwillimbury, and along the shore of Lake Simcoe, through Township of North Gwillimbury, in the County of York.
Whaley, J. R.	Westport	Township of North Crosby in County Leeds, with joint jurisdiction over Devil Lake.
Wight, J. R.	Newboro'	For the Township of North Crosby extending to Smith's Falls on Rideau waters, together with the inland lakes and tributaries thereto.
Wigle, L.	Leamington...	Townships of Malden, North Colchester, South Colchester, North Gosfield, South Gosfield and Mersea, in the County of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Williams, J. T.	Penetang	Townships of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Floss, County of Simcoe, and over Christian, Beckwith and Giant's Tomb Islands.
Wilson, H.	Elphin	Townships of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, County of Lanark.
Wood, John	Parry Sound..	Townships Mackenzie, Hagerman, Burpee, Burton and Ferrie.
Wood, W. R.	Toronto	Townships of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro', and City of Toronto, County of York.
Worden, F.	Courtice.	County of Durham.
Wornnoorth, F. L. .	Arden.	Townships Kennebec and Barrie, County Frontenac.
Younghusband, D. .	South March..	Townships March and Nepean, County Carleton.

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1908, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF
FISH PLANTED IN EACH.

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake.....	Bass	1,205
Lake Rosseau.....	Bass	700
Lake Joseph.....	Bass	1,052
Fairy and Vernon Lakes.....	Bass	244
Lake of Bays	Bass	693
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	225
Thames River at Woodstock	Bass	225
Bear Creek at Strathroy.....	Bass	396
Thames River at Dorchester	Bass	696
Lake Couchiching.....	Bass	436
Stoney Lake.....	Bass	751
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Point.....	Bass	603
Holland River.....	Bass	387
Golden Lake.....	Bass	372
Severn River.....	Bass	526
Grand River at Cayuga.....	Bass	400
Grand River at Brantford.....	Bass	274
Kempfenfeldt Bay.....	Bass	300
		<hr/> 9,841

1902.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake.....	Bass	246
Lake Joseph.....	Bass	256
Lake Rosseau.....	Bass	227
Lake Couchiching.....	Bass	285
Bear Creek at Strathroy.....	Bass	395
Stoney Lake.....	Bass	330
Huntsville Lakes.....	Bass	265
Winnipeg River.....	Brook trout.....	55
		<hr/> 2,059

1903.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	926
Lake Rosseau	Bass	1,130
Lake Joseph.....	Bass	500
Muskoka Lake.....	Bass	1,002
Lake of Bays.....	Bass	371
Sparrow Lake.....	Bass	650
Lake Couchiching.....	Bass	258
Long Lake at Rat Portage	Bass	460
Golden Lake.....	Bass	100
Mink Lake	Bass	85
Clear Lake	Bass	85
White Lake.....	Bass	100
Lynn River at Lake Simcoe.....	Bass	355
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	425
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	75
Thames River at London	Bass	200
Thames River at St. Marys	Bass	205
Grand River at Fergus	Bass	100
Grand River at Grand Valley.....	Bass	70
Grand River at Paris.....	Bass	130
Musselman's Lake	Bass	200
Lake of Bays	Bass	500
		<hr/> 7,927

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1908, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH.—*Continued.*

1904.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Credit River	Bass	115
Lake Rosseau	Bass	380
Green Lake	Bass	135
Opinicon Forks	Bass	50
Lake near Barry's Bay	Bass	30
Barry's Bay	Bass	100
Gorman Lake	Bass	75
Golden Lake	Bass	565
Mink Lake	Bass	60
White Lake	Bass	160
Clear Lake	Bass	50
Snell's Lake	Bass	100
Lake Joseph	Bass	725
Bass Lake	Bass	200
Lake Couchiching	Bass	230
Lake Joseph	Bass	415
Lake of Bays	Bass	530
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Point	Bass	785
Beaver River at Cannington	Bass	250
Balsam Lake	Bass	400
Lake of Bays	Bass Fingerlings	5,000
Oxbow River at Komoka	Bass Fingerlings	1,200
Lake Scugog	Bass Fingerlings	1,400
		<hr/>
		12,955

1905.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Scugog	Bass	400
Stoney Lake	Bass	600
Muskoka Lake	Bass	500
Thames River at Stratford	Bass	250
Thames River at Mitchell	Bass	350
Lake Couchiching	Bass	500
Gull Lake (near Gravenhurst)	Bass	100
Lake of Bays	Bass	400
		<hr/>
		3,100

1906.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Simcoe	Bass	450
Lake of Bays	Bass	700
Gull River	Bass	610
Grand River	Bass	575
Lake Scugog	Bass	400
Muskoka Lake	Bass	700
River Nith	Bass	600
Lake Simcoe	Bass	700
"	Bass	700
		<hr/>
		5,435

1908.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Sparrow Lake	Bass	500
Haliburton Lake	Bass	520
Puslinch Lake	Bass Fingerlings	725
River vicinity Kenora	Trout, Speckled, fry	2,000
		<hr/>
		3,745

STATEMENT of Revenue received from the Game and Fisheries during the year ended
31st December, 1908.

<i>Game.</i>	\$	c.	\$	c.
Deer Licenses, 1907	537	75		
“ 1908	14,585	75		
Non-resident Licenses, 1907	408	00		
“ “ 1908	7,476	00		
Moose Licenses, 1907	19	40		
“ 1908	2,614	97		
Game Dealers, 1908	626	00		
Hotel and Cold Storage, 1908	249	00		
Fines and Confiscations, 1908	1,524	33		
			28,040	20

Fisheries.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.	Blanchard, F.....	182 00	
	Sterling, C. N.....	1,019 00	
			1,201 00
River Nipigon	Leitch, P. A.....	895 00	
			895 00
Lake Superior	Calbeck, A.....	82 00	
	Gordon, Walter.....	3,204 67	
	Hand, T. A.....	2,074 92	
	Jackson, H. T.....	9 00	
	Johnston, T. H.....	21 00	
			5,391 59
Lake Huron (North Channel).....	Bradbury, J. R.....	5 00	
	Graham, W. J.....	115 00	
	Hembruff, Jos.....	15 00	
	Hunter, Wm.....	27 00	
	Irwin, David.....	193 75	
	Oliver, R. C.....	6,627 25	
	Vincer, Wm.....	9 00	
			6,992 00
Georgian Bay.....	Dusang, B. A.....	301 00	
	France, Jr., W.....	9 00	
	Hewitt, Jas.....	47 00	
	Jermyn, J. W.....	1,038 75	
	Kennedy, John.....	765 00	
	Knight, C. H.....	1,003 00	
	Laughington, Hy.....	1,243 00	
	Malcolmson, J.....	20 00	
	Robinson, T. W.....	750 00	
	Williams, J. T.....	247 00	
	Wood, P. V.....	8 00	
			5,431 75
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair.	Blunden, H. A.....	3,725 00	
	Karr, Richard	127 00	
	Kehoe, D.....	352 00	
	McMurray, R.....	858 00	
	Robertson, D.....	1,400 50	
			6,462 50
Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Detroit River.	Campbell, J. D.....	7 50	
	Chambers, Thos.....	50 00	
	Carried forward....	57 50	26,373 84

STATEMENT of Revenue received—*Continued.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	57 50	26,373 84
Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Detroit River.— <i>Con.</i>	Chauvin, V.....	1,410 50	
	Crotty, John.....	7 50	
	Holman, B.....	19 00	
	Hubbard, J. H.....	4 00	
	Laframboise, R.....	296 00	
	Little, Richard.....	1,142 00	
	Osborne, Hy.....	46 00	
	Peltier, T.....	614 00	
Lake Erie and Grand River.....			3,596 50
	Briggs, T. J.....	93 00	
	Burt, Wm.....	10 00	
	Henderson, H. A.....	1,909 00	
	Johnson, Hy.....	7 50	
	Kraft, S.....	156 50	
	Lee, Edward.....	1,000 00	
	McClennan, K.....	2,947 20	
	McEwen, A.....	3,275 00	
	McQueen, H.....	11 00	
	McVittie, Jas.....	6,650 00	
	Moriarty, J. J.....	38 00	
	Pierce, J. P.....	2,632 00	
	Scott, Wm.....	133 00	
	Vokes, Jas.....	2,680 00	
	Wigle, Lewis.....	4,060 00	
Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte.....			25,602 20
	Boulter, G. H.....	609 00	
	Cheer, T. H.....	5 00	
	Covell, John.....	168 20	
	Gault, Thos.....	490 00	
	Glass, Irvine.....	77 50	
	Hayes, H. W.....	162 00	
	Holliday, Hy.....	338 00	
	Huffman, E. M.....	801 40	
	Johnston, J.....	15 00	
	Kerr, C. J.....	368 00	
	McGlynn, P. J.....	213 00	
	May, J. C.....	523 00	
	Mansfield, Thos.....	40 00	
	Murdoch, John.....	321 00	
	Sargant, Wm.....	35 00	
	Walker, R. J.....	27 00	
	Wadsworth, C.....	45 00	
	Wartman, H. E.....	61 00	
	Wood, W. R.....	148 00	
	Worden, F.....	10 00	
			4,457 10
Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville,	Barr, George.....	11 00	
	Birch, W. J.....	184 25	
	Boyd, J. H.....	6 00	
	Bourgon, J. B.....	88 50	
	Burke, George.....	28 00	
	Christink, E.....	32 00	
	Covell, H. N.....	3 00	
	Davis, J. W.....	63 00	
	Deacon, E.....	30 00	
	Donaldson, W. J.....	1 00	
	Drew, Hy.....	39 00	
	Duffy, T. J.....	7 00	
	Esford, Hy.....	180 00	
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	672 75	60,029 94

STATEMENT of Revenue received—*Continued.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	672 75	60,029 64
Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, etc.— <i>Con.</i>	Fisher, Jas.....	183 00	
	Hunter, Cap. A.....	284 50	
	Loveday, E. T.....	154 00	
	McDonald, Allan.....	10 00	
	McGuire, John.....	575 00	
	Mallett, W. H.....	16 00	
	Ostrom, B. B.....	29 50	
	Phillips, J. H.....	310 32	
	Shillington, N.....	143 00	
	Spence, Wm.....	76 00	
	Taudvin, J. W.....	718 00	
	Thomson, J. E.....	8 00	
	Toner, G.....	37 00	
	Townsend, Jas.....	192 06	
	Wight, J. R.....	362 00	
	Whaley, J. R.....	20 00	
	Wornnoorth, F. L.....	45 00	
Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.			3,836 07
	Bennett, E. C.....	24 00	
	Best, S. G.....	23 00	
	Blea, Daniel.....	131 00	
	Bradshaw, A.....	18 00	
	Brownell, T.....	8 00	
	Buckley, G. E.....	1,680 00	
	Bunting, C. H.....	15 00	
	Burtcheall, C.....	58 00	
	Cassan, C. H.....	126 00	
	Clarkson, Wm.....	125 00	
	Crump, C. J. C.....	28 00	
	Cunningham, J. A.....	6 00	
	Farrow, C. N.....	4 00	
	Forrest, J. B.....	48 00	
	Gaudrie, E. W.....	10 00	
	Gouldie, E. J.....	2 00	
	Green, John.....	21 00	
	Grise Bros.....	47 00	
	Hess, J. H.....	5 00	
	Howard, T.....	13 00	
	Johnson, Thos.....	35 00	
	Jones, D.....	7 00	
	Jones, John.....	61 00	
	Kelly, Edward.....	25 00	
	Langford, Newton.....	43 00	
	Lean, Wellington.....	49 00	
	McAllister, J. R.....	103 00	
	McConkey, R.....	4 00	
	McElwain, S. C.....	82 00	
	McIntyre, A. W.....	6 00	
	Maughan, W.....	14 00	
	Merriam, E.....	102 00	
	Morgan, H. M.....	64 00	
	Moore, F. J.....	399 00	
	Morton, J. W.....	53 00	
	Nicholls, Garner.....	432 00	
	Nicholls, Peter.....	31 00	
	Parkin, C. W.....	5 00	
	Phemister, G.....	387 00	
	Purcell, H. R.....	32 00	
	Radcliffe, J. H.....	48 00	
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	4,374 00	63,865 71

STATEMENT of Revenue received—*Concluded.*

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	4,374 00	63,865 71
Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.— <i>Con.</i>	Reeve, H. J.	10 00	
	Rice, M. A.	36 00	
	Scott, G. W.	45 00	
	Simpson, Jos.	50 00	
	Sinclair, A. E.	4 00	
	Smith, Wm.	33 00	
	Sturdy, W. J.	6 00	
	Taylor, Fred.	33 00	
	Telfer, J. A.	43 00	
	Toole, Ira	10 00	
	Train, G. T. S.	10 00	
	Watson, John	51 00	
	Watt, John.	41 00	
	Wessels, E. M.	15 00	
	Widdup, J.	62 00	
	Willmott, J. H.	264 00	
	Woods, John	36 00	
	Wright, E. P.	19 00	
River St. Lawrence	Acton, Nassau	5 00	5,142 00
	Blondin, Isaac	16 00	
	Cox, Matthew	10 00	
	Fraser, J. A.	20 00	
	Senecal, John	4 00	
Lakes Simcoe, Couchiching and Sparrow..	Green, Geo. G.	25 00	55 00
	Greenwood, T. D.	64 00	
	Leadley, R.	8 00	
	McDonald, H.	15 00	
	McGinn, Wm.	68 00	
	McPhee, D.	16 00	
	Mayor, Harry	8 00	
	Robinson, Wm.	210 00	
	Tillett, R.	4 00	
Nipissing	Timlin, M.	10 00	428 00
	Macdonald, S. C.	851 00	
	McGaw, Capt.	41 00	
	McKelvie, D.	75 00	
	Parks, G. M.	309 00	
Unclassified.....	Rivet, Jos.	24 00	1,300 00
	Licenses issued from Office	679 20	
	Fines	12 45	
	Manitou Lake (payment on lease)	750 00	
	Sale of Yacht "Pill See"	675 00	
	Sale of "Eva Bell"	105 00	
	Overpaid into Treasury ..	1 00	2,221 65 1 00
	Total Fisheries....		70,013 36
	Total Game.....		28,040 20
	Total.....		101,053 56

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Jas. R. Baillie Jr.

June 3, 1931

Government
Publications

Third Annual Report

from Mrs. C. G. Harbour

OF THE

Game and Fisheries Department

1909

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-37 Richmond Street West,
TORONTO

*To His Honour JOHN MORISON GIBSON,
a Colonel in the Militia of Canada,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Third Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,

Minister of Public Works.

Toronto, 16th December, 1909.

Third Annual Report

OF THE

Game and Fisheries Department

*To the Honourable J. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information and approval the report of the Department of Game and Fisheries for the ten months ending October 30th, 1909.

In consequence of the change in the fiscal year from December 31st to October 30th, this report cannot be as complete as those of former years. Many of the statistics and other matters that can only be computed from the end of the calendar year will therefore appear in the report for 1909-1910, comprising the last two months of 1909. I desire to call your attention to the fact that a large portion of the revenue of the Department is received during the last two months of the year, the revenue from which will appear in next report. Notwithstanding this, the revenue is considerably in excess of that for the first ten months of 1908. This, I venture to hope, will be satisfactory to you and all concerned.

ENFORCING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

I regret having been compelled to prosecute during the present year for infractions of the fishery laws a number of fishermen, farmers and others, who, having obtained licenses for alleged domestic purposes, have grossly abused the privileges accorded them, by illegally catching, selling and exporting black bass. These parties foolishly killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Most of these infractions occurred in localities and vicinities of summer resorts visited by large numbers of foreign tourists, the attraction being the angling for bass and other game fish. It is surprising that men living in these favoured localities should be so shortsighted to their own permanent interests as these men have proven themselves to be for doubtful and temporary gain. These men, instead of being poachers and law-breakers, if alive to their own interests, would neither violate the law nor allow others to do so. Having a market for their produce and a demand for their services as guides, etc., and highly remunerative terms, should convince them of the folly of their past conduct and the wisdom of the Government in protecting and perpetuating the interests of those evidently unable to protect themselves. I fail to realize why the conditions of a license to take fish from the public waters should not be carried out and observed to the same extent as those relating to cutting and taking timber from the public domain. They are both valuable assets, and the same conditions should prevail. There is only one way to accomplish this, and that is to let all obtaining licenses realize in the most unmistakable manner that it is a business transaction, and must be carried out on business principles to the fullest extent, and in the event of their failure to do so no influence will be tolerated or allowed to shield them from the consequences of their wrong doing. Men who

knowingly take public property in excess of that they are legally entitled to by lease or license are not honest, and when caught have no right or cause to complain at being treated the same as other wrong doers.

The Government in the interests of the general public have been compelled to withdraw the privilege of hunting permits that have been grossly abused by residents in certain portions of organized territory to whom they were issued. It is time the settlers realized how unwise their conduct has been in the wanton destruction of game and fish. They fail to realize that with the disappearance of game and fish in the northern portions of the province, that the tourist would also disappear, and with them the large amounts they annually spend in the province, by which all portions of the community are benefited. The tourist business in the province is as yet comparatively undeveloped. The more I see and learn of our Northern Country the stronger is the impression on my mind of its special adaptation for a breathing place for the residents of the overcrowded Cities and Towns of this Continent. The increased facilities for reaching our Northern Country, with its thousands of miles of forests, lakes and rivers resulting from railroads recently constructed, and under construction, have been taken advantage of by many wealthy non-residents who have bought property on which to erect their summer houses in localities unexcelled. When we realize that one of the principal attractions to these pleasure seekers is the fish and game, it should be the duty of all classes of the community to assist the authorities in their efforts to protect and perpetuate this reproductive source of revenue so essential to transportation companies, hotel keepers, guides and settlers.

I regret that the absurd and unwise regulations that have prevailed in portions of Lake Erie for some years are still in effect, by which fishermen in these favoured localities are still allowed to violate the laws of Nature and common sense with impunity. Those responsible for these unjust and destructive regulations may have their own reasons, but a discerning public will have no difficulty in concluding that those reasons are not in the interest of the general public. I fail to realize how any matter of expediency of whatever magnitude would justify the issuing of regulations to fishermen allowing them to take whitefish from the spawning grounds during the entire close season. These absurd and unjust regulations make it impossible for this Department to enforce the laws in other localities where close seasons are supposed to be observed. No matter where whitefish are procured during the close season, dealers and others affirm they came from the exempted district. The other fishermen operating in Lake Erie waters adjoining the exempted waters, and who pay the same fees, complain, and not without ample cause, at being compelled to stop fishing during the month of November, while their favoured neighbours are allowed to continue fishing and reap a veritable and sinful harvest.

RE-STOCKING.

The first experience of this Department in raising Bass Fingerlings was tried by means of a pond at Brantford, with results exceeding our most sanguine expectations. At least 25,000 of these Fingerlings of the small mouth variety were raised and deposited in various waters of the Province. During the summer much anxiety was felt as to the success of the venture, and on more than one occasion it was thought that the result would be disastrous, and not until the work of transplanting was commenced, was it known to be a success. With the experience of the past year it is not unreasonable to look for at least one hundred thousand

in this same pond which has been secured for that purpose for another year, providing no unforeseen circumstances should arise. This will, I hope, lead to the establishing of a series of ponds, which will enable the work to be carried on on a much larger scale, and allow the re-stocking of those waters which have been depleted in years gone by, by settlers who had no regard for the welfare of future generations. It will also be the means of re-stocking inland lakes, that were never known to have fishing of any importance, but which are now becoming settled more and more each year by the summer Tourists. The State of Michigan with their bass ponds at Grand Rapids this year deposited over a million and a half of these bass fingerlings in the waters of that State, and there is no reason why the Province of Ontario should not do likewise.

ANGLING PERMITS.

The sale of these Permits was much in excess of last year, giving only another proof of the increased Tourist traffic, which the Province attracts with its numerous resorts for holiday making; not only is a pleasure derived from the summer outing, but the health-giving qualities are of such a nature that one experience leads to another. The abolishing of the much abused Family Permit has given general satisfaction, and I am glad to say that from the Officers' reports must less illegal fishing was done by the summer tourists this year than in former years.

PATROL SERVICE.

The last few years of patrol service has been a decided improvement, but this year was so infinitely better that a comparison with former years is out of the question. The purchase of the "Navarch" and placing her on the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence River and Rideau Waters has proven to be a wise decision. The illegal fishing which was openly carried on in some of these aforementioned waters in utter defiance of the local Officers met its reward this year, when thousands of yards of net, boats, guns and many illegal contrivances were confiscated by the officers of this boat, and in many instances the culprits were caught and dealt with in a manner that should at least make them think that the Department intends to carry out the laws and regulations a wise Legislature decide to enact. The Department has received many compliments upon the attractive appearance this boat presented wherever she went; and it certainly was a decided improvement upon the craft which formerly were known as the Ontario Government Patrol Boats. The work that this boat began this year will, I trust, be carried on next year with as great a success, and there is no reason why it should not be even greater for at least she will go into commission six weeks earlier, which, through unforeseen circumstances, she was prevented from doing last year.

The "Naiad" which for the first time last year patrolled the waters which the "Navarch" did this, was placed upon the Kawartha Lakes and Lake Simcoe, with the result that laws and regulations were never so well observed. The tourists who openly boasted of their large daily catch of fish much in excess of what the law allowed, were this year much more observant of the laws and regulations knowing full well that should the officer in charge of this boat apprehend them in their illegal work prompt action would be taken to prevent a re-occurrence. The work this boat did on Lake Simcoe in breaking up illegal net fishing was alone worth the cost of her maintenance. It is expected, and reasonably so, that next year even better results will be obtained, the officer will be more familiar with his work, and it is

to be hoped that he will have the co-operation of all those along his route, whose interests should be to preserve the Fisheries.

The "Vega" which was purchased late last summer had not much chance to show what she would be able to do in the patrol service. This year she was on continual patrol from the 15th May until the 31st October patrolling waters around Manitoulin Island and Georgian Bay as far as Penetanguishene. The waters of the inner Channel of Georgian Bay with the "Vega," the "Charlotte" and "Florence," the two last being gasoline launches, never before received such good protection from the illegal fishermen; these boats being so constantly on patrol very few infractions of the law were observed.

The "Edna Ivan" in charge of Captain E. Dunn was chartered in the same manner as last year and went into commission the 1st of May and continued until the 31st November. She patrolled the waters of all the Great Lakes, visited the various fishing stations, settled many disputes between fishermen, prevented much illegal fishing by her presence and in fact gave excellent satisfaction.

SPECIAL OFFICERS.

Another year's experience of having special officers at important shipping points to inspect all shipments of fish and to see that none were shipped excepting those legally caught has met with excellent results. I do not hesitate to say that this means has prevented, perhaps more than in any other manner, thousands of tons of fish which otherwise would be illegally caught, and a great improvement to the Fisheries will undoubtedly be observed in the course of the next few years.

POLLUTION OF PUBLIC WATERS.

The prevention of pollution of lakes, rivers and streams in the Province is most urgent. Three reasons why stream pollution must be curtailed are given in the Bulletin of the New York State Department of Health, as follows: "Among the many objections to the pollution of our natural watercourses there are three that stand out most prominently and which in fact embrace all the reasons advanced for the preventing the defilement of our lakes and rivers.

1. The Protection of Public Health. When the subject of Stream Pollution was first given serious attention the conditions attending the use of watercourses differed materially from those obtaining at present, and it was the necessity of preventing nuisances in streams and not that of preserving the public health which constituted the first reason advanced for requiring the purification of domestic sewage and manufacturing wastes. Under present day conditions, however, the principal justification for the campaign that is being universally waged against the discharge of crude sewage and wastes into streams is the need of protecting the public health. Not all Municipalities may secure public water supplies from springs and mountain streams flowing from uninhabited regions and so beyond doubt the danger to public health resulting from the unrestricted pollution of streams is the most important reason on both moral and economic grounds for demanding the purification of sewage.

2. The Prevention of Public Nuisances. Next in importance as a reason for requiring the treatment of sewage and wastes is the necessity of preventing public nuisances. Putrefactive conditions and other objectionable effects are set up in streams which have received organic matter and other wastes in excess of the capacity of the streams to properly digest or dilute the amount of sewage and wastes that has been discharged in its crude state into the stream. As stated above the conditions

of nuisance thus brought about called forth the first demands that were made for the treatment of sewage and wastes.

However, while the methods of treating domestic sewage are no longer in the experimental stage the same cannot be said of the methods of treating manufacturing refuse. This is true principally because of the fact that experimentation and research in evolving processes for treating industrial wastes has been carried on almost solely along utilization lines, rather than with the object of providing means for reducing and rendering unobjectionable such wastes before their discharge. From an economic standpoint this tendency is commendable, but in view that great damage is done to streams by the discharge of such wastes, greater attention should be given to providing means for their reduction even though no useful by-products will result from the process. Considerable interest is rightly centred of late on the conservation of the natural resources of the country, and the fact should not be lost sight of that pure water is the greatest source of health and that health is the first wealth." My object in making the above extract is to demonstrate that similar causes are producing the same effects in Ontario as those complained of by the authorities of the State of New York. Some two years ago a letter reached me from the Reeve of a village situated on the banks of the Grand River to the effect that in his official capacity in the interest of the inhabitants he had been compelled to have buried tons of putrid fish that had been killed by deleterious matter from a near-by factory. Many of the fish so wantonly destroyed had at the urgent request of the residents, been recently placed at considerable expense in these waters for restocking. For many miles below the factory referred to these contaminated waters run through a fine grazing country. Results from cattle drinking these waters, and even from eating fish caught in them can better be imagined than described. Although this Department is interested in this matter to the extent of being anxious to prevent the unnecessary and useless destruction of fish, it certainly appears to me that it is or should be the duty of the municipal authorities to do all possible in future not only to prevent such violations but also punish those committing them.

RUFFED GROUSE—PARTRIDGE.

Two close seasons have been favourable to the increase of these grand native birds, especially in the northern portions of the Province. Of course, in the older settled parts of the Province they will disappear with the woods. The open season should be reduced to one month, the same as quail, from the first day of November to the thirtieth, both inclusive. This would prevent them being killed when immature, when whole coveys are destroyed.

QUAIL.

These birds were found in average numbers, in some localities. In the low lands many small immature birds were found, in consequence of the first nests being destroyed by flooding. I am not very sanguine as to the future of quail in the Province. Food and shelter, so essential to them in winter, is becoming scarcer each succeeding year. Of course, the reduced open season should have a favourable effect, and tend to keep up the supply.

WOODCOCK.

These birds are not increasing to the extent desired, although some fair bags were made during the season just closed.

SNIPE AND PLOVER.

Snipe and plover were found as numerous as usual, and in some localities afforded good sport.

DUCKS.

Duck shooting early in the season was not satisfactory, owing to the unusually fine weather prevailing, but later on in the season, for some days, the shooting was all that could be desired by those entitled to be known as sportsmen.

All of which is respectfully submitted by,

Your obedient servant,

E. TINSLEY,
Superintendent.

GAME AND FISHERIES INSPECTORS.

E. TINSLEY,

Superintendent of Game and Fisheries.

SIR,—I am pleased to be able to report that notwithstanding the drawbacks caused by severe storms during October (when Commercial fishermen as a rule have their best catches) the past season has been fairly successful and would have been fully up to the average if these storms had not occurred.

The increased catch of Whitefish is the surprise of the season. This increase has not been local, but has been noticeable from one end of the Great Lakes to the other.

The catch of Trout was not as large during the Spring and Summer months as usual, but the fishermen all agree in saying that they were as numerous as ever during October and that the catch would have been as good as in former seasons if they could have lifted their nets regularly during that month.

These same storms caused heavy losses among the fishermen, some of the tugs losing half of the nets that they had in the water, but I have not heard of any loss of life by these storms.

The fisheries laws and regulations have been, on the whole, fairly well observed by licensed fishermen, only a few cases having come to my notice when it was necessary to impose a fine.

The patrol boats "Edna Ivan," "Navarch," "Naiad" and "Vega" that have been in commission the whole season as well as some others that were chartered for shorter terms have done splendid work, the Overseers in charge of them being very diligent in the discharge of their duties. I can say the same of all the Overseers and officers with very few exceptions.

I wish to congratulate you on the success of the experimental Bass Pond established near Brantford. For the first year I consider the hatch something to be

proud of and the small bass in shipping proves beyond a doubt that the fingerlings can be moved much more successfully than the older fish. You were also fortunate in securing the services of a competent man to place in charge of this important work, and I have no doubt that he can another season profiting by the known mistakes of this at least double the number of the hatch.

The service can be improved by adding several gasoline launches to your fleet, there being three or four places where these boats could be used to advantage. We need a good boat for service on the eastern end of Lake Superior. For this work I believe that a sailboat, with gasoline engine, would be the most serviceable, being better than a larger one, on account of the many harbours in these waters open only to the smaller craft.

The licensed guide has been a success, every one acknowledges that. The Anglers and hunters get competent men; the fish and game get protection they never had before, and these being the main reasons why the fee was imposed and the license made obligatory, we cannot call it anything but a success.

There is a widespread opinion among the hunters that the open season for deer is too early and if we are going to have as late seasons as this one was no doubt it is the case. I am told that a large number of deer were left in the woods, the hunters not being able to get them out before they were spoiled, and it appears to be the opinion of all the experts that I have met that if the open season was from the 15th to the 30th of November it would be an improvement.

Many reports have reached me of the great destruction of Deer by the wolves in the Northern part of the Province. Just what is the best remedy for this is hard to determine, our present bounty does not seem to meet the case. There is a great difference of opinion as to whether an increased bounty would be of benefit or not.

The prohibition of partridge shooting for the past two seasons has resulted in a large increase in the number of these birds in nearly all sections of the Province and I have no doubt that it will be possible to allow the usual open season next year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WM. W. HOLDEN,

Inspector.

GAME AND FISHERY WARDENS.

Warden Dr. Burt, of Simcoe, reports:

SPECKLED TROUT.

These game fish are becoming very scarce in his district. They have so many fishermen, and so few fish that, although there are some ideal trout streams in his district, the fish are becoming very scarce.

BASS.

The bass in Long Point Bay are becoming more plentiful. The anglers report having better luck this year than in 1908. These bass are larger than were formerly

caught. He is still of the opinion that the prohibition of the sale of bass and the enforcement of the law against illegal fishing has made a decided improvement in these waters. The experiment of Brantford of placing parent bass in a small pond and allowing them to breed was successful. The fish appeared to raise as many young as they would in natural conditions.

COMMERCIAL FISH.

This year has been one of the most successful for whitefish in many years. The herring are fully as plentiful as formerly, and the carp are increasing rapidly in number. The fishermen are now getting a fairly good price for the latter fish, except at certain times when the markets are glutted. There are several fishermen in his district who have built carp ponds, and are catching these fish when they are numerous, and cheap, keeping them alive and feeding them in the ponds. The experiment is in its earlier stages, and he cannot yet say how successful it will be.

QUAIL.

These birds are not as numerous in his district as last year.

RUFFED GROUSE AND PARTRIDGE.

These birds have increased slightly in number in the last year, owing to their protection. He would recommend that the shooting of quail and ruffed grouse be prohibited in his district during the year 1910.

WOODCOCK.

This bird for a great many years has been very scarce in his district, but it is reported to have been fairly numerous this year. Largely owing to the flight of the northern birds he has heard of few, if any, breeding in the district, but during the season, individual guns have occasionally been able to get some six to ten birds in a day's shooting.

BLACK SQUIRRELS.

There has been a slight increase in the number of black squirrels in the district, owing to the Deputy Wardens enforcing the law more strictly than has been done in the past.

WILD GEESE.

As he had reported in the past, they practically have no wild goose shooting in his district.

WILD DUCKS.

It is reported that along the Niagara River and the Grand River ducks have been scarcer than last year, but at Long Point Bay and the marshes surrounding it, they have been more numerous than even the oldest inhabitant ever remembers. No very large bags, however, have been made, as the ducks appear to have been shot at in the North country before they arrive here, so that they are very shy of decoys.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

The muskrat is the main fur-bearing animal in his district, and is reported to be fairly numerous this fall, but as the water in the different marshes is very low, the trappers anticipate that a great many of them may be killed during the winter through inability to burrow out of their houses and secure sufficient supply of food. While the law has not been as much broken as in the past, he found some cases where muskrats were illegally taken. He would suggest that the killing of muskrats in the month of December be prohibited. The fur at that season is not in good condition, and the owners of the land upon which the rats breed never attempt to trap them until the spring. The consequence is that the only rats taken in this district in December are taken by the poaching element. He would again recommend that the use of dogs, spears or guns in the taking of muskrats be prohibited for the reasons stated in his former reports. The game laws in a great part of his district have been well observed. Most of the Deputy Wardens and Overseers have discharged their duties very efficiently.

An interesting experiment has been attempted in his district by the Long Point Company, who have imported a number of elk and placed them upon Long Point Island. He regrets to say that one of these animals escaped, and was killed during the month of November. He has, however, secured evidence and is prosecuting the party who was supposed to have killed this animal.

Game and Fishery Warden V. Chauvin, of Windsor, reports that the fishermen are very fairly satisfied with their catch. The catch is smaller than last year, but especially in herring, the price is much better. There has been more whitefish caught in the Detroit River this fall than there has been for fifteen years past, some fishermen caught as high as twelve hundred a day with a seine. Lake St. Clair has also been good for whitefish, but not as good as any other year for any other kind of fish. Lake Erie has been generally about the same, except Port Stanley and up to Port Colborne, they have caught more perch than they used to. White bass has been more numerous in Lake Erie. Lake Huron has been about the same as any other year. Angling has been fairly satisfactory to the sportsman. The fishermen are improving in their shipping of fish and there has been very little seized this year. The only trouble there is now, is that they do not address their shipments properly.

In regard to game, quail is about the same as last year; there have been a few quail killed this fall. There is a lot of quail left for breeding purposes. He knows a bevy that has not been shot at. If there is a good winter and dry spring there should be a lot of quail next year. Partridges are scarce this year, also black squirrel, in this part of the Province. Muskrats have been as plentiful as ever. Wild geese are about the same as last year, there are very few of them shot around there. There were more black and grey ducks this fall in the Detroit River than there has been for years. The other kind of river ducks have been scarce. In Lake St Clair Flats there has been fairly good shooting, also along Lake Erie the game law has been fairly well observed in his division.

Warden Alf. Hunter, of Belleville, reports that fishing of all kinds has materially improved in his district. Commercial fishermen report that the past season has been the best in the last ten years, and that the laws have been observed better. He was glad to report that the Province is awakening to the fact that they possess a valuable asset in the Fish and Game, and that more attention should be

paid to it. Game fish are also on the increase and are attracting the tourists. He is glad to note that your Department is taking steps to take the ling out of the Rideau waters. He thinks it is a step in the right direction that you are starting bass ponds. He had the privilege of visiting the one at Brantford lately and found it doing good work. He would suggest that another hatchery be constructed either in the Bay of Quinte or the Rideau waters. He is also glad to report on the good work performed by the patrol boats, the "Navarch" and "Naiad." They certainly have a deterrent effect on poachers. He was also glad to report that the overseers under his charge, with but few exceptions, are doing good work. He thinks that if they were better paid they would accomplish more good. He reports that the system of licensing guides is working well, and from his personal knowledge of the angling situation he finds that the best rod fishing is in the parts where the Hoop Net fishing is licensed.

In all parts of the Province partridge have increased, ducks are reported fewer in number, deer also appear to be either fewer in number or harder to kill. He would recommend extending the close season from November 15th-December 1st, also to restrict the hunters to one deer each. He also thinks that muskrat trappers should be licensed. Mink, he thinks, should be protected by a close season, otherwise in a short time there will be none to protect. Beaver and otter are becoming numerous and he would suggest that they be killed under Government supervision of the park rangers or overseers, the skins to be sold for the benefit of the Province; also that only a limited number of the above be killed each year. A number of cases of violation of the Fish and Game Act came before him during the year, but on the whole he finds that the Act is fairly well observed.

Warden Geo. M. Parks, of North Bay, reports as follows:

Anglers during the past season have met with better success than for several seasons, more especially in Lake Nipissing and the French River districts.

Speckled trout have been very plentiful in the northern streams during the past season. He has not had any trouble in collecting angling fees from the non-residents this season, due to the prosecuting of a number of non-residents during the previous year. The licensing of fishing and hunting guides has met with great favour among the non-residents, as it helps them to secure a better class of guides and no doubt all the fishing and hunting parties would demand a licensed guide if their license called for such; this would also save a great deal of trouble with a certain number of guides who try to escape paying their two dollars for license.

Ducks were very plentiful all over the district, more especially in the northern sections.

Wild geese are very scarce in this vicinity, but are very plentiful in the northern sections.

As to partridge, the close seasons of 1908 and 1909 have had the expected beneficial effect and nearly every part of the district where he has been travelling he finds large numbers of these much valued birds, and he would like to see the open season reduced to one month.

Regarding deer, judging from the number taken out by the hunters during the late season, the natural conclusion would be that they were numerically holding their own. The reason for this is that the construction of new lines of railways has made the hitherto inaccessible hunting ground easy for the hunters to reach. It seems incredible that our northern districts should continue to supply these

immense numbers year by year, and he thinks that the time has arrived for the hunters to be satisfied with one deer as their limit for at least two years.

Moose seem to be holding their own. While patrolling many small lakes north of there he has seen several small herds of five and six together. A number of moose have been reported south and east of there.

Beaver and otter have increased to a large extent, and the protection of these animals is a very difficult matter to contend with.

Warden *J. T. Robinson, of Sault Ste. Marie*, reports that speckled trout are plentiful in that district. Angling parties camped around the inland lakes and rivers. They were well pleased with the catch. The law was well observed by the anglers. The fishermen report that the fishing this season has been fairly good, the law has been well observed by the fishermen. There should be a longer close season for white fish and salmon trout, say, from the 15th October to the 1st of December. He says that rainbow and grey trout should be protected, the close season for these fish should be the same as for speckled trout. He says that the Department should have all nets lifted out of the water in close season; pound nets in Georgian Bay and Lake Huron should not be allowed in November.

Partridges are plentiful in that district, and the close season has been fairly well observed. He would say that there should be an open season in 1910. Wild ducks are plentiful, but owing to the mild weather the hunters have not been able to bag many of these birds, as they kept out in the open water. Beaver are plentiful there, but it is most difficult to protect those animals owing to the high price the trappers get for their pelts, and the easy way they have of getting them out of the Province. There should be a trapper's license, say, of \$50 for a resident and \$100 for a non-resident. Mink and muskrats are plentiful; they should be looked after, as their skins are valuable. Wild geese are very scarce there, as he has not seen one in his division this season. Deer and moose never were known to be so plentiful in that north country as they were this season, but owing to the mild weather there were not as many shot as in the season of 1908. It is difficult to protect the deer and moose there owing to so many lumber camps in that district. The law should be changed so as to prevent men taking guns to the lumber camps. He would like to see the law changed so as to stop hunters running deer with dogs in the open season. Wolves are very plentiful there, and if something is not done to get rid of them they will in a few years destroy all the deer. There should be a larger bounty given, so as to encourage the people to hunt them. If the Department would offer \$20 for each wolf, there would soon be a lot of them destroyed.

Warden *C. N. Sterling, of Kenora*, reports that he has been over the greater portion of his district twice during the year, and is pleased to report that he has found a very great improvement in the general state of things. There is a desire on the part of those engaged in fishing, trapping and hunting, as well as settlers, to protect game and observe the laws relating to same. Fishing has been fully up to the standard of last year, and he has had very little trouble with those engaged in it, all doing their best to comply with the law. The transcontinental work being completed in this portion of his district he will be able to devote more attention to the eastern part of it.

Partridge have increased considerably, owing, no doubt, to the wise action of the Department in stopping the killing of same, and he is of opinion that next season there will be a very large increase. Grouse are fairly numerous.

Ducks and geese are also very numerous in the western part of his district. Mink and muskrats are fairly numerous and fully up to the standard of last year. Otter and beaver are increasing every year, but during the past year there is a perceptible increase, and, as far as he is aware, there has been no violation of the law.

Warden J. H. Willmott, of Beaumaris, reports that during the past season there has been a marked improvement in angling, both as to quantity and size. The presence of the patrol boat "Meenagha," on the Muskoka Lakes, has been the means of many more angling licenses being sold, and has also proved a deterrent to those who have hitherto disregarded the clause in the Act relative to size and number allowed to be taken per day. He may mention that throughout our northern districts there are many American fishing clubs, some of these owning land and having very fine club houses erected thereon. As a rule the members spend most of their time fishing, and needless to say, many thousands of our fish are annually caught by these men, who, after taking out their licenses are only acting inside their rights. As an example, he says we will suppose that a club has a membership of thirty men (which is a low estimate, as some have over a hundred). We will say that twenty out of those thirty go out fishing and catch their legal number, these amount to one hundred and sixty a day, or 4,160 in a month of 26 working days. Looking at this matter in the above light, it is apparent that many thousands of fish are annually taken by club men. During the season he has planted the bass "fingerlings" from the Brantford hatchery, in Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and Gull Lake, also the Lake of Bays. These fingerlings carry far better than the adult bass, the mortality in transit amounting to a minimum. It seems a pity that the Dominion Government does not make a change in the close season for lake trout, especially as this has been pointed out to them for the last twenty-one years to his knowledge. The close season at present being for the month of November, and the facts being thus, these fish come into the shoals to spawn about the eighth or tenth of October (and are then caught in numbers), and are through spawning when the close season sets in, thus permitting fishermen and others to take these fish indiscriminately just at the time they need protection. On account of the Provincial fiscal year ending on the 31st of October instead of the 31st of December as heretofore, his report will not be so comprehensive as otherwise, as any remarks relative to the results of the coming hunting season will necessarily be excluded. Deer are reported plentiful in those sections opened up by the C.P. and C.N.O. Railways, through the district of Parry Sound and part of Nipissing, but owing to the annual increase in the number of hunters, he thinks it is only a question of time before further restrictions are placed on hunters as regards the number allowed to each individual. Moose are reported very plentiful, forty or fifty miles north of the C. P. R. track, and it would appear impossible to exterminate them, as they will continue to move further back as occasion demands. This region being almost inaccessible to sportsmen, very few are killed by this class of men, but there is no doubt that some fall to the rifles of prospectors, surveyors, etc., for good purposes. Partridges have no doubt profited by the protection they have enjoyed during the past two seasons, there is every reason to believe that some have been killed by the "non-law-abiding class." Should we be favoured by good weather during the next breeding season the numbers will be con-

siderably increased. The Order-in-Council compelling settlers in organized townships to take out the regular deer hunting license has not met with the amount of opposition he feared it would. As a further protection to our small game and insectivorous birds, he feels sure that a general gun license would be the keynote as this would put a stop to the foreign element, who at present prove a nuisance to this class of bird and animal life. It would also put a stop to farmers' boys and others handling firearms and prevent many accidents which frequently occur through this cause.

SPECIAL GAME AND FISHERY OVERSEER.

Overseer Daniel Blea, of Uplands, reports that rod fishing has been good this season.

In regard to deer he would strongly recommend one deer to each man. He would also recommend that hunting with dogs be done away with for a few years and also to prohibit the sale of venison for a year or so. The protection of beaver and otter has been the most difficult to contend with, because they have so many ways of getting away with it.

Our partridge is getting quite plentiful again, and if we have a favourable winter and spring we will have lots of birds again. The game laws have been well observed.

GAME AND FISHERY OVERSEERS.

LAKE OF THE WOODS AND RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

Overseer Fred Blanchard, of Fort Frances, reports that this year has been the worst year for some time in regards to the fishing. They have been bothered quite a lot with American poachers and sporting parties killing the game, but being on the boundary convictions are hard to get. Timber wolves are greatly on the increase all through the district.

Fishermen complain of American fishermen stealing their nets and nothing but a daily patrol boat will help the fishermen and also stop the poaching.

RIVER NEPIGON.

Overseer P. A. Leitch, of Nepigon, reports that the number of tourists visiting the Nepigon waters this season was slightly in excess of the previous season, notwithstanding the fact that we get most of our tourists from the United States, and an exposition at Seattle this season attracted a number of our annual visitors. All those visiting the Nepigon waters this season invariably reported excellent sport and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Fishing was above the average, many brook trout from 4 to 8 pounds being taken during the season.

The larger game, such as moose, cariboo and red deer, in the country contributory to the Nepigon waters, viz., in the Nepigon forest reserves, have increased greatly in numbers during the past few years, due principally to the reserve regu-

lations, prohibiting firearms to be taken into the reserve during the close season for these animals, making this reserve a tourists' paradise, not only for fishing and shooting but also for boating and canoeing of all kinds, with scenery that cannot be surpassed in the Dominion. It is, however, surprising to know to how few people of the class who are annually hunting for such sport, the Nepigon attractions are known, and more especially to Americans, who form the majority of our visitors on the Nepigon waters each season. The fish and game regulations were well observed this season, no prosecutions being necessary. As the country tributary to the waters, particularly Lake Nepigon, is made more accessible, by the building of the Transcontinental and Canadian Northern Railways, and the attractions of the district becomes more generally known, the Nepigon Forest Reserve will be very largely patronized and the land around the shores of Lake Nepigon, also the island in the lake itself, will be in great demand for sites for summer cottagers, house boats, etc., by these tourists, who desire to have a permanent place where they can spend a few weeks each summer with their families and have good sport in the way of fishing and boating and good hunting in season.

A new and neat hotel, "The Nepigon Inn," was erected and opened this season at Nepigon Station, to cater to the tourists and other traffic and has proven a boon to the tourists visiting here, and should be the means of bringing a larger number of visitors to the Nepigon waters than heretofore, as such an hotel was always badly needed here. He feels certain if some judicious advertising was done by the Province to make known the attractions of the Nepigon Forest Reserve, such as scenery, boating of all kinds, fishing and shooting, they would greatly benefit and thereby increase receipts from angling permits, hunting licenses and rental of summer cottages and camp sites. There are some Americans already applying for such camp sites and permission to erect and maintain house boats, launches, etc., on Lake Nepigon for this purpose, but if these attractions were better known, they would have one hundred visitors to every one they have at present. There are a number of Sportsmen's Shows held at various points throughout the United States each winter and he thinks if specimens of our fish and game, in the way of fish skins mounted on birch bark, framed, also moose, cariboo and red deer heads mounted, together with a series of photographs of the scenery, were put on exhibition at these shows, in charge of some intelligent person who thoroughly understands the conditions here and who could explain the various means of sport and scenery to be enjoyed, excellent results would be obtained in increased revenue.

LAKE HURON (NORTH CHANNEL).

Overseer J. R. Bradbury, of Blind River, reports that there has been no serious infringement of the law in his locality so far as he was able to ascertain and he disposed of only eight angling permits, although he challenged quite a number of pleasure boats. He finds nothing to complain of and the people either produced their license or satisfied him that they were not fishing and anxious to know the law in connection with the Game and Fishery Department.

With reference to the deer hunting, there was a large number of hunters in the woods and many deer and moose shot. He noticed that nearly all the red deer shot were bucks this year, very few does. The moose were very plentiful, one party of eight, seven non-residents and one resident, brought in eight large moose and six deer. As the law is, if there is one or two good shots in the party they stay till he fills their license for the whole party. With reference to the clause on license

coupons marked "expires on November 21st," seem to cause some dispute as to when the hunting season is closed; as it is, the meaning is not understood by some.

With reference to winter fishing at Thessalon, he is informed that a considerable number of fishermen, those who follow the occupation also continue to make their living by fishing in the winter, and as some of the fishermen spoke to him with reference to a report that it is the intention of the Department not to allow fish taken in the winter to be shipped outside the Province, and as these men claim that by selling their fish is the only way they have of making a living for their families, and as it is claimed that the smallness of the prices to be obtained in the local market in the Province is much less than can be obtained in American cities.

Overseer A. Calbeck, of Sault Ste. Marie, reports that reports from fishermen are to the effect that the catch of white fish and lake trout is much larger this season than it was for the season of 1908; white fish especially have increased very largely this season, as the reports of the fishermen will go to show. The only reason he can give for this increase is that they are leaving the protected waters for better feeding grounds. The law is fairly well observed among our own fishermen, but a good deal of poaching is being done by Americans in our waters. They come over and set their nets in the evening, lift them in the morning, and go back to their own shore. He cannot too strongly recommend that a suitable patrol boat be put on the waters between the southeast end of St. Joe's Island, in Lake Huron, and Richardson's Harbour, Lake Superior. There was a very large increase in the number of tourists who visited our speckled trout fishing grounds on the north shore of Lake Superior this season over former seasons. He also noticed that there was a much larger increase in the revenue from the game and fisheries this season than there was for the season of 1907 and 1908. The reason of this is that the waters of Lake Superior were better patrolled than formerly.

During the early portion of the year 1909 he secured six convictions, all for the killing of deer during the close season, the costs and fines amounting to \$469.80. The convictions all resulted from infractions of the laws in jobbers' lumber camps on the A. C. R., and he says, in his opinion, that there are as many deer and moose killed in the close season in this district as there are in the open season, considering the ravages of wolves and man. Deer are becoming more plentiful every year, yet he would strongly recommend that the present bounty on wolves be increased to \$25. This would be an inducement for sportsmen to take means to destroy them. Beaver are becoming more plentiful, notwithstanding the fact that large numbers of them are trapped every season. He would recommend that the season for beaver be extended. Muskrats are becoming more plentiful every year. The close season for partridge has been most beneficial, as they are increasing very rapidly. In conclusion he would say that, on the whole he believes conditions are improving with respect to the observance of the law in regard to game and fish in that district.

Overseer Joseph Hembruff, of Manitowaning, reports that the angling for bass was not quite so good as last year, but there have been more tourists than for years past. Quite a number of tourist buildings have been built around the lake. He thinks when the tourists come that it would be a good plan to stay on the lake two or three days each week to keep proper watch and a good boat provided, as it gets very rough sometimes on Lake Manitou.

The Manitou Fish Co. had a very good catch in the first part of the season until about the 11th of June, but not much of a catch since. Their hatchery was a failure last winter. Regarding game, the partridge are increasing, ducks about the same as last year, and deer very scarce. He has had no complaints, and as far as known the law has not been broken.

Overseer William Hunter, of Tehkummah, reports that there have been no complaints of any illegal fishing or hunting this season so far. There seems to be a scarcity of trout in Manitou River, though there is a fishway wanted at Michael's Bay, and he is informed by some of the settlers around Providence Bay that the close season for fishing in Mindemoya Lake is a month too late, as the fish spawn in that lake in October instead of November. The Sandfield Mills' hatchery has not been in operation this summer, but he understands the company are going to start this fall and run this winter. The Fishery and Game laws have been well respected in this part of the Island this year.

Overseer Thomas Johnson, of Sault Ste. Marie, reports that the Fisheries Regulations have been well observed in that district, and he believes a good improvement over past years. All who came to the Island to fish had their permits this year and they report good fishing and seem highly pleased with the method adopted for protecting the speckled trout. He thinks it was a good thing to license the Canadian guides, and he is quite convinced that the trip of the "Edna Ivan" along the shore had a great effect in stopping illegal fishing. He has heard several say it is not safe to try that kind of thing any longer. Fishing this year around the Island was a little better than usual; fishermen say it was owing to the nice summer. October was very rough, and they lost a great number of nets. Fish of both kinds were larger than usual.

Overseer Richard Oliver, of Little Current, as captain of the patrol boat "Vega," reports that the "Vega" went into commission May 17th, and he has been able to give a fairly good service, though, in his opinion, he has not been able to do justice to the amount of territory that she had to cover, as the territory was too large. He has found the game plentiful, though he has received several reports of deer and moose being slaughtered, which he has not been able to properly investigate. The fishing, such as black bass and pickerel, has been extra good. The season for tourists has been a good one, and there has been a great number of them along the north shore of North Channel, between Penetang and Algoma Mills. He finds the guides, or at least the majority of them, have been a great assistance to him in the vicinity of Little Current. He finds that the guides farther east where the summer hotels are, are handicapped or ruled to a certain extent by the hotel keepers. If they do not please the tourists they are not employed as the hotel keepers nearly always give the tourist the names of the guides that they wish employed, and if they do not please the tourist and work to the interest of the hotel-keeper they are not employed, and a great number of the tourists do not take guides at all and there is no check on them as to keeping the law. He finds that commercial fisheries in the majority of places have not been nearly as good as they were last year, though the weather has been fairly good except about six weeks in the latter part of the season, when it was very rough.

The pound net fishing, he thinks, has been very nearly as good as last year, although he has not yet received the fishermen's returns so he cannot speak posi-

tively. The prices for whitefish he thinks will average six and a half cents per pound. He thinks about seventy-five per cent. of the catch has been shipped to the American markets, while about twenty-five per cent. has been consumed in Ontario.

Overseer George Thurlow, of Nairn Centre, reports that the game and fishery laws have been better observed during the past year than in the two years previous, as no one knew of an overseer in that district, and it was go as you please. Fishing on Sunday was common, as well as in closed seasons. He had only on one occasion to fine for Sunday fishing and three for hunting on Sunday, although he has visited the lakes several times on Sundays. Bass and pickerel are very plentiful in most of the lakes in his district.

As to game, deer and moose are very plentiful both to north and south of Nairn Centre on Soo Branch between sixty and seventy (60 and 70) being shipped during hunting season in 1908, and most of the settlers having a good supply.

Partridge are on the increase, but not so plentiful as two years ago, the bush fires of 1908 destroying great numbers of them. Ducks are scarce. He has only seen 15 of them all summer, although he has travelled for many miles on rivers and lake shore.

Overseer W. J. Wright, of Ice Lake, reports that the black bass in Kagawong Lake are, he thinks, on the decrease. There were this season about 75 or 80 people from outside here during July and August, and there was certainly a large number of fish caught and wasted. When two men go out for a few days' fishing and come in with 16 fish it is not so bad, for they have not exceeded the limit; but when 12 go out in one boat and bring in 96 fish, one, two or three of the party may have hooked most of the catch for all he knows. He says that when the waste comes in they take them to the hotel; as they can't eat them all, they spoil. He has seen them carried out by the hundredweight more than once, but no one had broken the law as he understands it, so nothing could be done to prevent it.

He recommends that the close season be extended until July for black bass, as for the last week in June they are still on the shoals and are easily caught. He would strongly recommend that every person fishing in that lake except the actual settler, pay a license. The law has not been broken as far as he knows. The deer around the lake are becoming quite plentiful. A few years ago there were very few on the Island. Fur-bearing animals are scarce, except mink and muskrat; there are lots of those. Partridge, thanks to the close season of the last two years, are becoming quite plentiful again, but he would recommend that the open season for the next few years be one month, say, from the 15th of October to the 15th of November. Earlier than the above date partridge are in flocks, so usually a man with a gun gets the whole flock. Later on they pair off and stand a better chance.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Overseer John Beatty, of Old Fort, Midland, reports that the trout fishing has not been as good for a number of years as this season. There has been abundance of pike and maskinonge caught in Mud Lake and Wye River and the fishermen were well pleased with their catch.

The partridge seem to be increasing very fast. The duck hunters claim they never saw as many ducks in twenty-five years as they saw this season. Snipe and

woodcock do not seem to be so plentiful. By the number of muskrats seen they must be increasing very fast. The last report from the deer hunters state deer very plentiful.

Overseer B. A. Dusang, of Fesserton, reports that Angling has been good the past season; the game fish as plentiful as the year 1908; and Americans very plentiful. He sold three hundred and eighteen dollars of permits, about double of any year previous. He was on the road all the time between there and Moon River, the majority of tourists get their permits before they come up there. He has eighteen licensed fishermen in his division; whitefish and trout were about the same catch as last year, they don't seem to decrease any. About half of the fish is consumed in Canada and the rest goes to the United States. The laws have been well observed. Partridge are getting pretty plentiful; if they put the winter in they will be very plentiful another year. He had forty-six guides in his division that took out license. He thinks that there should be some power given to an Overseer, so that when he is thirty or forty miles away from a magistrate he could dispose of small violations such as catching one or two small fish under size, when it is almost impossible to get them to justice. Deer have been scarce; very few killed in that district. He travelled about twenty-seven hundred miles with the little boat "Florence" on the north shore this season. Carp were not so plentiful as the year before.

Overseer J. W. Jermyn, of Wiarton, reports that he regrets to say this season has not been favourable for the fishermen. The spring and summer catches were very light—not enough to pay expenses. Then this fall the fish were unusually late coming on the shoals, and the weather was so rough they could not set or lift nets for over a week at a time, many of them lost the greater part of what nets they had so that when a fine day came they had nothing to work with, and many were forced to cease operations before the close season. He is quite certain the catch of fish is not more than one-half as large as other years in this district. He also states whitefish was more plentiful this season than on previous years, while the trout seems to be less. As the season is just opened for Game he cannot say very much on that line. During the season he has made several visits up the Bruce Peninsula, and finds there are quite a few deer left in certain localities. Partridge is also on the increase, no doubt owing to the provision in the law protecting them. Ducks are very plentiful this season. He is pleased to report that both the Fish and Game laws in this division have been fairly well observed, while in some of the adjoining divisions there have been several infractions of the Fishery Act; however, he got after some of the parties, seized a large quantity of hooks, lines and fish, and the offenders had to appear before a Justice of the Peace and were heavily fined. This action somewhat broke up a bad gang and he believes had a good effect.

Overseer John Kennedy, of Meaford, reports that summer fishing was fairly good as the spring was very backward, the fishermen were later in getting out, there being so much ice in the bay. Fall fishing has not been so good as 1908 on account of October being so rough; the last few days were fine, they had good hauls in taking in their nets, averaging from 3,000 pounds for tugs. He is pleased to report that all the nets were in on the first of November. The Carp for the first time were seen in Meaford Harbour, and following the Sturgeon. One or two were caught weighing 20 pounds. The fishermen are afraid they will be an injury to them—that they will take the spawn.

Overseer Charles H. Knight, of Byng Inlet, reports that the gasoline launch "Charlotte" was put in commission, and proved a great help in the season's operations. He has had no complaint from the licensed fishermen. They have been very law abiding, and to some extent have been a help to him in keeping down illegal fishing, as they find it in their interest to do so. The catch of Whitefish and Trout will not be as heavy this season as last. He was called to burn nine trap nets at Bad River, but so far he has not been able to learn who the owner is. He has had one conviction for fishing nets without license so far this year. Bass and Pickerel were plentiful, more Pickerel having been caught by angling in Magnetawan River this season than for the three years previous. This is owing to vigilant protection in spawning season. Deer are not as numerous in this locality as last year, owing to their having been run out with dogs in September. Partridge are on the increase, owing to the close season afforded them by the Department. He says that the law has been well observed in his division, better than any previous year. He thinks the licensing of guides a good move, and believes it has a good effect, and thinks a good move would be to license trappers, say, a fee of \$5.00.

LAKE HURON (PROPER) AND RIVER ST. CLAIR.

Overseer H. A. Blunden, of Sarnia, reports that the season opened fairly early with a continuous spell of south and southwest winds enabling the fishermen to set their nets without much trouble. Along the St. Clair River, the seine fishermen, and Lake Huron from the mouth of the river as far north as Blue Point, the pound net fishermen, reported a light catch during the early fishing season, which he thinks can be accounted for by the spell of south winds before mentioned driving the fish out into deep water and besides he heard the American fishermen were obtaining a large haul on their side of the Lake, therefore proving that the winds have an effect on the fish. Since the fishermen before mentioned have reset their pound nets for the fall trade he understands that they are getting very satisfactory hauls. The fishermen operating between Blue Point and Grand Bend reported a more satisfactory season so far than the ones to the south of that point, particularly in whitefish and trout. He is sorry to say there were more prosecutions for catching and offering for sale small or illegal fish this season than usual, probably owing to the small catches in the first part of the season, but since the beginning of fall operations and the returns have been greater there seems to be no cause for complaint. Taking the season as a whole he has found the fishermen taking a deeper interest in their own welfare by assisting the hatcheries to collect spawn and otherwise obeying the laws. In the immediate vicinity of Sarnia there seems to be no partridge, but he learned from his travels through the outlying districts when he was posting notices and otherwise looking after the interests of the Department that there were a few to be had, and he thinks it was a timely act of the Department in putting on a longer close season. Quail do not seem to be as numerous as he would like to see them as their covers are gradually being laid low. Geese are already to be seen flying south in large flocks. Ducks have been plentiful this season, Mink seem to be plentiful, and, owing to their destructive raids on poultry and the ready sale for their pelts they are much sought after. Muskrats are very numerous in Sarnia Bay if their odd huts are any indication of their numbers, but there does not seem to be as much destruction from them in the ditches and watercourses as usual, probably owing to the past two seasons being so uncommonly dry, not affording them as much water for protection as they usually seem to require.

Overseer D. Kehoe, of Millarton, reports that the fishing law has been well observed in his division. The fishermen think it better to keep the law than to break it. He had one complaint regarding the game law, but could not get evidence to secure a conviction. He had no conviction in his division this year. He is satisfied the law is as well observed as could be expected.

Overseer D. Robertson, of Southampton, reports that the season of 1909 has been a poor season for the fishermen of his division. In the first part of the season they did fairly well; midsummer fishing was very poor; first week in October the tugs did very well and fish seemed very plentiful, but after that date the weather was very stormy and some nets were out three weeks, the weather being so rough they could not be lifted. He has had three convictions this season, one at Allanford, viz., a party allowing sawdust and mill refuse to go into the Sauble River, fined twenty dollars and costs. Two parties in Carrick township were each fined ten dollars and costs for catching speckled trout with nets—nets seized and forwarded to the Department. As to game, Partridge is very plentiful and increasing. Hares plentiful. Close season has been fairly well observed.

LAKE ST. CLAIR, RIVER THAMES AND DETROIT RIVER.

Overseer Remi Laframboise, of Canard River, reports that the fishermen have very well obeyed the laws. He is told that the continual blasting at the Lime Kiln crossing in the Detroit River is destroying a large quantity of fish and he has decided to go personally and investigate, and will report later on. He has had but one case of illegal fishing by parties from the United States, and he has seized their minnow net as reported in his report for the month of October. In regard to the Game he is much annoyed by the Americans; they come around Fighting Island in great numbers, and it is impossible for one man to reach them with a row boat. He came upon five men from the United States shooting off of Fighting Island, and with assistance he managed to seize their boats and decoys, but could not get them as they took to the marsh. He thinks some means should be taken to put a stop to them, and capture them if they keep coming over here to shoot.

Overseer Richard Little, of Wallaceburg, reports that this has been the banner year for Angling, much better than last year, the fishing and shooting laws were well observed. He would also recommend doing away with spring fishing, and let them set their nets two weeks or a month earlier in the fall, when they would get better prices for their fish. All the fishermen in his district are in favour of it. Quail was about the same as last year. Woodcock reported plentiful on Walpole and around the Sny. Snipe the usual supply, the Marsh Duck, such as the Mallard, are more plentiful this fall. Blue Bill, Red Head and Canvas Back are here in abundance. He would recommend shooting only four days in the week, and charging a small fee, most of the sportsmen in his district are in favour of it.

Overseer Henry Osborne, of Dante, reports that the catch so far as the reports to hand are concerned show a falling off this year over 1908, owing to the ice in the river. It was late before there was any fishing done, which may in part account for the falling off. The fishing laws are fairly well observed; there is an Indian Reserve in his district and the Indians sometimes put in their nets before getting licenses, but are always willing to pay the licenses. There had been some alleged

cases of illegal fishing reported to him, but an investigation failed to find any truth in the reports. There are no dams or anything to obstruct the free run of the fish.

Overseer Theodore Peltier, of Dover South, reports the following for the year ending October 31st. He finds that the catch of fish has been exceptionally good, indicating that the fish have been more plentiful this season than for some years past. The close season has been well observed, with no violations, so far as he knows. There were a few violations of the shipping regulations during the season, which were prosecuted. Game in this district is very scarce, with the exception of wild ducks, which seem to be quite plentiful. Close watch has been kept, and no violations of the close season have been observed.

LAKE ERIE AND GRAND RIVER.

Overseer T. J. Briggs, of Bridgeburg, reports that the angling has been very poor in the river at this end of the lake, he cannot tell why or give any reason for the poor fishing. He thinks the frogs should be protected in this county and the Americans be made to pay a license to hunt them in the County of Welland, for the Americans make a good living hunting frogs here.

One fish trap was set on a farm for the purpose of catching fish in the spring of the year; going up the Government ditch the trap was seized and the dam torn away. In Millar's Creek, near the Niagara River, he seized one purse seine. These seines are used at night by pot hunters and river pirates. They catch at each haul from 50 to 300 pounds of fish called Blue Pike in the spring in Niagara River. Three men fishing with seine in Deep Hole ran out into the water and rowed for Buffalo. Their seine got caught in some spokes, and it was captured in daylight and destroyed when dry enough to burn, it was burned two days after on the market square, in public. On 21st day of May, at 2 p.m., he and two deputies ran on some men fishing with seine near Fort Erie, captured the seine and the men escaped to Buffalo. On May the 21st at 1 a.m. seized two spears from three men who were fishing with jack lights in Mill Race near Fort Erie and fined them each \$2.00 for violating the law. On June 5th, a party fishing with seine got out in a boat and let the seine go, and he brought it ashore and put it on board the "Edna Ivan," for Mr. Holden to destroy.

On Sunday, July 25th, while patrolling with motor boat on Lake Erie near Old Fort, he seized a rowboat with two men in it fishing without angling permits; five days later the boat was sold. On September 25th he patrolled with motor boat "Game Bird," and fined three fellows for fishing without angling permits near Black Creek out of an old boat in Canadian Waters.

On Sunday, October 3rd, he seized one single barrel shotgun from three Italians hunting near Shipyard or Niagara Junction.

Overseer H. A. Henderson, of Pelee Island, reports that during the past ten months the catch of fish has been very light; the same conditions exist as of late years, that is, the fishing industry is not so vigorously prosecuted. No pound nets are now being fished in this district, and the fall run of fish does not commence until November. The season of angling was fairly good. Many availed themselves of this exciting sport. The condition of the weather was unfavourable to some extent. No abuses exist in his district and no illegal fishing has come to his notice. The game is very scarce in that district; for some reason the quail are not doing well; black

and grey squirrels are not increasing as would be expected. The pheasants are, however, increasing and local sports are of the opinion that the pheasants are running the quail out, and this may be so, for since the advent of pheasants there the quail seem to have been gradually decreasing. Bevvies of from 20 to 35 were common; now 5 to 1 dozen are the most seen. The game laws are strictly observed, in this he is assisted by the sportsmen themselves, and no pot-hunting or illegal devices are tolerated.

Overseer Henry Johnson, of Brantford, reports that the fishing in his division is about the same as last year, all but coarse fish which is not as good as last year. Bass and pickerel and trout about the same. There seems to be lots of small bass in the river. He has had some complaints which he investigated and there have been five fines for illegal fishing and eight for Sunday fishing. With the assistance of the new Deputy Game and Fishery Wardens and the telephone in the county it will be hard work to do much illegal fishing and hunting. He would be pleased to see proper slides in the dams in his division as it is impossible for fish to come up in the condition they are in. Black and grey squirrels are more plentiful than last year and also quails and plenty of rabbits. He wants to congratulate the Department on the success of the hatchery here; the amount of young bass taken from the pond more than exceeded his expectations.

What the Department lacks in quantity they have gained in experience and he is fully convinced that with the experience and under the able superintendency of Mr. Edwards the output next year will be increased by many thousands.

Overseer Edward Lee, of Low Banks, reports as follows:—The catch of Whitefish by tug fishermen out of Port Maitland shows a marked decrease as compared with 1908; Herring a large increase over the last five or six years; Blue Pickerel are as plentiful as ever; Pickerel (dore) about same as last season, also a slight increase in the catch of perch. The Whitefish taken by pound nets about same as last year; an increase in Pickerel (dore), Herring and Perch. Pickerel (Blue), better than last year, a decrease in Sturgeon and Caviare. Coarse fish about same as last report, with exception of Carp on the increase, and very few taken; nets damaged much by storms. Quail and Partridge are reported more numerous. Squirrels owing to the clearing up of land are becoming scarce. Cotton Tail Rabbits plentiful. Not so many Hares or White Rabbits, which are only found in some of the marshy districts. Wild Ducks reported numerous; while the usual numbers of Wild Geese are seen each spring and fall, very few are shot. Woodcock not numerous, but still found in some localities, and less Golden Plover seen of late years. Muskrats quite plentiful, and an occasional Mink. About 95 per cent. of the fish caught in his division are shipped to the United States, the balance used for local and home consumption. No abuses exist. The close seasons have been well observed by licensed fishermen, and nothing irregular except some minor matters already reported. The game laws have been well observed by local sportsmen, non-residents having very little regard for same.

Overseer Kenneth McClelland, of Grovesend, reports that he has observed that during this season the fish have been quite plentiful in comparison with the catch of last season, and the time when the fishermen look for the largest hauls is yet to come. The frequent storms on the lake such as have not been seen for years, have interfered with the fishing considerably during this, their busiest season. The fisher-

men of Pt. Bruce were unable to get out when there was a better season on account of the water in the harbour being so shallow. The quality of fish caught has been exceptionally good this year. The close season as well as all Fishery Laws were well observed, only one case of illegal fishing coming to my notice. That was a hoop net being fished in the Otter Creek, the net was confiscated and shipped to the Department, the party operating it was not discovered, he heard of a great many complaints from farmers for not being allowed to catch coarse fish such as suckers and mullet, for their own use in streams which flow through or near their own property.

The Game Laws were also well observed. Black squirrel, about the only game in his district, were very numerous this season.

LAKE ONTARIO AND BAY OF QUINTE.

Overseer David Conger, of West Lake, reports that the catch of whitefish and salmon trout has been good this year; they have increased about 20 per cent. over last year. Angling has not been as good as last year on account of so many coarse fish in the Lakes. He seized about fifteen hundred yards of gill nets in the waters of East and West Lake which he sent to Capt. A. Hunter, of Belleville, but could not find the owner of the nets. He has been over his territory on different occasions and is satisfied that the licensed fishermen observed the laws. Re game, there was any amount of ducks in East and West Lake in the spring of the year and in the fall of the year. Muskrats are very plentiful, trappers got as high as forty-three cents for their skins. Partridge are very scarce. Black squirrels are increasing. The game laws have been well observed.

Overseer P. W. Dafoe, of Napanee, reports that having been appointed Overseer in March last he cannot speak of the catch in former years, but from all he can learn from the fishermen and as he inspected in that town thirty or forty barrels per day in the good runs, he thinks fishing was better than former years. Over three-quarters were exported, the price was so high in the American market little was consumed at home.

No violations of the Act have come to his knowledge, though he has made several midnight searches. The law has been well looked after. His trying time is in the spring when the pickerel come up the falls in the town and can go no farther, and boys kill them with sticks and stones. In former years there was bad work there. He has a plan that he thinks will stop all abuse in the future.

Salmon River has a greater flow of water than the Napanee River and is much more productive of fish; its source is at the foot of Missoga Lake, its mouth near Point Ann, Bay of Quinte, having a run of about one hundred miles through numerous lakes all well stocked with pike, pickerel, bass and nearly all the coarse fish. On his first trip up the river he found at Kingsford, western boundary of the township of Richmond, dams gone, mills burned, the people grumbling that no fish were below. The cheese factory had dumped a quantity of whey in the river which hurt the fish below. At Forest Mills there are two dams; at the lower dam the fall is eighteen feet. No salmon ever get above the falls. At Roblin there is one dam and he does not think there is a proper fishway on this river, but the sawdust is well looked after. He thinks at Roblin some illegal fishing has been done. He could not get the names but he has set traps.

Line Lake is some three miles long and half mile wide, and is part of the northern boundary of the township of Richmond and has bass, pickerel, pike and

coarse fish. Many applications come to him for net licenses for the lake and the river, but these are the best angling and trolling waters in that part of Ontario.

Game.—No deer in that part, but they have issued about the usual number of hunters' licenses, but partridges are quite plentiful. On his trip, within gunshot of Forest Mill he saw about forty and near Roblin there are a great many; if such droves of the birds can live so near to a large village the laws must be in force. Trapping is good along the Salmon and he thinks there should be a license for trapping.

Overseer E. R. Fox, of Northport, reports that in the beginning of November 1909, he found parties fishing without a license, and they claimed they had permission for catching some fish for their own use which he stopped at once, and stopped all net fishing as well for close season was over. He proceeded until the spring fishing of hoop nets when he found several fishing across channel and creeks, which they had to remove during the winter. He found one man trapping in muskrat house and laid information to Mr. Hunter and recommended easy settlement if possible, which was done. He commenced to patrol with the "Shark" on the 25th of May up the bay as far as Belleville for supplies for the "Shark."

May 31st he patrolled down the bay, and found one man fishing night-lines, for which he did not know he had to have a license which he procured for him for the month of June. He made some six trips up and down the bay for the Game and Fishery Department. In July he made the same number of trips, but found no fishing, and for the month of August he made eight trips up and down the bay looking for non-resident fishing parties, but found very few anglers without permits and for the month of September patrolled up and down the bay. He dragged several times, but found nothing. The month of October was the hardest month for work as he patrolled over his division some eleven times, measured nets and found them all right. For the opening the season was well observed and also the closing for whitefish, which were very plentiful, but the season was quite short for there was no extension this year for the month of November. He made a seizure of hoop nets.

He says he might first say that the fish seem to all to be very plentiful and on the increase. But for the fishermen, he would suggest that there be no gill net fishing in the spring as the most they catch would be pike and the price is low, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cents per pound, and in the fall they are worth 5 cents per pound.

In regard to duck—the black ducks were very plentiful, but not as many fall duck as usual, but he thinks the season opens a little too early. He would say that the open season be not until the 5th of September instead of the first as the duck are very poor and full of pin feathers and not fit to eat. There are plenty of ducks, but partridge scarce but on the increase. He would suggest that there be a heavy fine placed on any one burning the marshes, as the muskrats, when frozen out of houses, have no place to go, and freeze to death, also the duck in the spring have no place to lay and hatch.

Overseer I. Glass, of Trenton, reports that he has only three men in his district holding license to fish hoop nets, no gill nets allowed in his district, except for domestic purposes. The licensed fishermen are apparently obeying the law without any trouble. There was a large number of domestic licenses granted last year, and some of the parties holding them took advantage of the fact of having domestic and caught large numbers of whitefish for commercial purposes. The angling in his district was excellent. Bass, pickerel and maskinonge were very plentiful.

Pickeral go up Trent River in large quantities in the spring to spawn. He has considerable trouble from poachers who catch them with dip nets in the night. Caught several parties and had them fined.

Overseer Henry Holliday, of Wolfe Island, reports that from what he can learn from the fishermen the angling in his district never was better, from about the first of August and September and part of October, but the first part of the season bass not so large, but plentiful and pike very numerous all season. The fishermen observe the law very well in his district. Quite a lot of maskinonge were taken by anglers this year, some very large, and the net fishermen also report a good season, and some good catches. Bullheads plentiful and good size, but the dog fish very numerous. He has seen as many as 17 taken from one net. He thinks they are increasing. He does not hear much about carp. He finds the fishermen willing to observe the law, there only being one small fine in his district, a man fishing with a net for domestic use.

Overseer H. W. Hayes, of Murray, reports that during the year 1909 the fishermen have observed the law with the exception of three men living on the lake shore who fished, but claimed they were informed that it was all right to do so. He notified Capt. Hunter who came up and fined them. Since then he has had no trouble as this was a warning to others. The catch of bullheads was not as large as formerly on account of the heavy west winds which drove them down the bay.

Very few carp were caught. The law was observed in regard to duck shooting in sunken punts being used in his district.

Overseer E. M. Huffman, of Hay Bay, reports that the spring fishing was exceptionally good, but the fishermen report the fish to be scarce this fall so far. Bass were plentiful and a good size, but maskinonge have been scarce, and very few were caught by the tourists this season.

The close season has been well observed for fish. Ducks were very plentiful this spring and were a great temptation to the local sportsman. He had four parties fined for shooting ducks in close season and more would have been if he could have caught them, but they were sly. Muskrats were in abundance and hundreds were caught. No complaints are made and everything seems all right.

Overseer John Johnson, of Port Hope, reports that the laws were well observed by the fishermen in his district. There have been no complaints made to him that the law has been broken, nor has he found any infringement of the law himself. A great many people come to him to know when the open seasons are for fishing and shooting game.

Overseer J. H. Murdock, of Bath, reports that the past season has not been as good as 1908. The weather was unfavourable, there being such high winds the men were unable to lift their nets for two or three days at a time. They are not as well pleased with their catch as last year. The law was fairly well observed in his district. There was very little angling done there. Bass was plentiful. Tourists were fewer there than usual. Game and fur-bearing animals are scarce in his district.

Overseer R. J. Walker, of Port Credit, reports that the game laws have been well observed. To the best of his knowledge, there were no complaints made, either, of

any violations of the game laws. Game is very scarce in that section of the country.

The fishery laws were well observed, both regarding angling and the lake fishing with nets, with the exception of sucker fishing. There were a number of complaints about people fishing with nets, which he investigated, and found that all of the nets used to fish for suckers were a short net fastened to sticks, and the parties had to wade into the water up as far as their waists sometimes. On one occasion he seized a short seining net which was being used to catch suckers, and destroyed the same. He cannot give a report as to the quantity of fish caught, but from the best information he could obtain, it will be on an average with last year. The black bass seemed to be on the increase in the River Credit.

Overseer Frank Worden, of Courtice, reports that fish have been very scarce this season, and it is thought that it is carp that is killing them.

Early in the season the marshes were full of pike, ciscoes, and other small fish, and in June, when the carp came in, the others went out. As for game, ducks are about the only game that is hunted, and they have been most awfully scarce. He has seen them pass over in very large flocks and not stop at the lake front.

COUNTIES FRONTENAC, LEEDS, PRESCOTT, RUSSELL, CARLETON, RENFREW,
LANARK, GRENVILLE.

Overseer Samuel Andrews, of Micksburg, reports that he has kept a close watch in his division and found less infringements of the Game and Fishery Act than in previous year.

Ten licenses were issued for fishing for coarse fish. A very small quantity of fish were taken by those to whom licenses were issued, as they were fishing merely for their own use. He destroyed two gill nets, which were illegally set, but was unable to find the owners.

Fish are not increasing as they should. He cannot account for this, unless it is the large quantity of suckers that frequent the waters and destroy the spawn of other fish. Partridge are still scarce, but increasing under the wise protection now afforded them, which should be continued for a few years yet. Deer are increasing in this county, and are coming down into the settled parts of the country. There have been no infractions of the game laws brought to his notice this year, and he feels satisfied that the game law is strictly observed, as most of the sportsmen think it their duty to help to protect the game, but there is a tract of country lying between the County of Renfrew and the Algonquin Park, where pot-hunters gather in the fall and forepart of the winter and slaughter a great number of deer. This should be looked after and stopped, as it has been going on for a number of years. It is outside of his territory, therefore he cannot bring them to justice.

Beavers are increasing, and are working their way down the rivers and small streams, further into this county. Muskrat and other small fur-bearing animals are still scarce, but a little better than previous years.

Overseer George Barr, of Harrowsmith, reports that on March 1st he visited dam on Fourteen Island Lake, examined it carefully, and found no fishway; visited again on April 17th, found it still closed and no fishways, and from information he can get there never has been a fishway there, which he considered an injury to the propagation of fish.

He visited Petworth Dam, March 9th, examined the dam as well as possible, found it closed, with no fishways, and says there never was any there. He visited Burned Mill Dam, at the head of First Depot Lake, near the boundary of Portland and Hinchinbrook. He could not tell much about it, as they are repairing it, but he understands there never was a fishway there.

The following are the lakes in his division, with the kinds of fish inhabiting them:

Napanee Lake—Pike, some bass, a few perch, and abundance of catfish.

Pond Lily—The same as Napanee.

First Depot—The same as the Napanee Lake.

Long and Rock—Pickerel, bass, pike, suckers, and catfish.

Silver—Same as Long and Rock Lakes.

Fourteen Island Lake—Bass, pike, pickerel, suckers, and catfish.

Mud Lake, near Murvale—Pike, catfish, and suckers.

Thirteen Island Lake—Pike, suckers, and catfish.

Desert—Salmon, herring, bass, and catfish.

Knowlton—Salmon, a few perch and herring.

He does not think these lakes contain any more than sufficient to supply home consumption; in his opinion, there is none for export. He finds that it is difficult to protect muskrat, as they are much sought after, and slaughtered in and during the months of January and February. He found their houses cut open, and could not find who did it. He thinks that if the shooting of muskrat was prohibited and none allowed to be trapped until the first of March, they would be more numerous, and the pelts more valuable, and the officers would be better able to protect them. There are a few otter around Napanee and Pond Lily Lakes, which he finds very difficult to protect, as he picked up four otter traps which had been set for them, but found no claimant. There are no deer in his locality. Partridge are becoming more plentiful since they have been protected. He has done his best to protect all fish and game during the last ten months.

Overseer W. J. Birch, of Delta, reports that the angling in his division of Upper and Lower Bewdley Lakes the past season was excellent, especially through the months of August and September. There were more large small-mouth black bass taken this season than there has been for years, some weighing as high as four and one-quarter pounds, and many large mouth weighing over five pounds. They never have many tourists, and had less this year than others. Their cottages were all filled, most of the people coming early and staying quite late. He only seized one gill net, about ten rods long, and was unable to find the owner. However, he was successful in having four parties fined in June for spearing, with torch, bass and pike. The fishermen of Upper Bewdley report as good a catch this year as previous years. He must say that the black ducks have been more plentiful here than they have been for years. They are increasing rapidly, while the wood-duck seems to be getting scarcer. Black squirrels have been plentiful this fall, also.

Overseer J. H. Boyd, of Merrickville, reports that the fish have greatly increased in his division in the last year, especially black bass. The people in his district are highly delighted to think the fish are becoming so numerous, and he expects a great many tourists in his district next year. There have been fourteen licenses for dip nets applied for for coarse fish. He has taken a number of trips in his district, and has confiscated seventeen nets. He has fined five men—two for illegal fishing, three for Sunday shooting of duck.

Deer is getting very plentiful, but a number of them have been frightened away by dogs. Ducks quite numerous, partridges getting numerous also. On the whole, the game and fish have greatly increased these last few years.

Overseer George Burke, of Perth, reports that the law has been much better observed in that section this year than formerly. Nevertheless, he obtained six convictions, but went to the borders of his district to do so. The borders need trimming yet.

The increased number of partridges proves the wisdom of the restrictions thereon, and the added restriction this year will do good, and was needed.

Reports indicate that deer in this section are holding their own. The wood-duck will soon be of the past.

The other ducks which breed about there are being carefully protected in their breeding-places and the good result of such protection is already noticeable.

The people are becoming educated to the necessity of observing the game laws, partly owing to their strict enforcement and partly owing to the efforts of the Perth branch of the Ontario Forest, Fish and Game Protective Association. Outsiders frequently give assistance of great value, and otherwise show their sympathy.

Overseer D. E. Burns, of Pembroke, reports that he has issued six licenses for fishing and one for hunting deer. He did not issue any angling permits, as there was none called for this season. The catch of fish in his district was fairly good this season. There have been no violations of the law, so far as he is informed.

Overseer H. N. Covell, of Lombardy, reports that there has been no fishing in his district, except by farmers living near the lakes, with hook and line. There has been only one license issued in his district, and this was for domestic use only. The angling in Otter Lake has been much better than for a number of years, he thinks, on account of the number of ling the Department has taken from the water of Otter Lake, and he thinks if they could take as many more from those waters there would be a much better class of fish.

The game law has been very well observed in his division. Partridges and black squirrels are increasing. Ducks are scarce this fall.

Overseer J. W. Davis, of Sydenham, reports that fishing with rod and line is increasing in his district. A greater number of foreigners visited Sydenham this summer than any year previous. There are a number of lakes in the Township of Loughborough that could be stocked with game fish, which would pay the Department well for the expense. If pickerel and salmon were put in Sydenham Lake, he is of opinion they would in a few years greatly add to the number of foreign sportsmen, and thereby increase the number of angling permits. Pickerel would do well in Knowlton Lake and Gold Lake. Both of these lakes have salmon trout.

The partridge have greatly increased in his district, thanks to the law preventing the killing of them. He is sorry that the killing of deer was not prohibited for five years in the Townships of Loughborough, Belford, Storrington, and North Crosby.

Overseer W. J. Donaldson, of Donaldson, reports that there has been no license issued in his district during the past year. There has been a greater number of tourists than in past years, and all report satisfactory results by angling. The

law in this respect appears to have been fairly well observed. There were a few instances where the law was violated by setting nets, the parties being fined in each case. He is pleased to say that the game laws are much better observed than they were in past years. Settlers, as a rule, are becoming educated, and realize the importance of preserving the game.

Re game birds and animals, partridge appear to be getting plentiful, and he believes that prohibiting the killing of them last year has had a very satisfactory result. Ducks of different kinds are also plentiful.

Deer are more plentiful than they have been for a number of years. The discontinuance of settlers' permits to kill deer for their own use is by no means popular with the people residing in localities where permits were issued. He is of the opinion that it would be an improvement to have hunting licenses sold by none excepting overseers, deputy game wardens, and other game and fishery officers. He has good reason to believe that where irresponsible parties are trusted with the selling of those licenses, they sometimes abuse their privileges by carrying a license in their pocket while hunting, without being filled up, and, if not challenged, they are returned to the Department as unsold. He has been advised that in one instance last year a party who was entrusted in this way did not only use a blank license himself, but also provided his friends with them. By entrusting the sale of licenses to officers only, it would enable such officers to know who had obtained licenses and who had not.

Overseer Henry Drew, of Long Lake, reports that it has been a very fine season in his district, as reported by sports. He sold sixty-seven angling permits at Sharbot and Eagle Lakes, and believes the law was well observed. He also thinks it was a good thing to have our overseer appointed residing at Sharbot Lake, as he thinks he will make a good officer. Game is scarce in that vicinity, but he thinks it is on the increase the last two years. He would call the attention of the Department to the matter of herring nets in Eagle Lake. There is abundance of small herring or ciscoes, weighing about three to the pound, and they do not grow any larger. They have been getting licenses of three-inch mesh extension measure, and that is too large for herring; would recommend that it be changed to one and one-half inch mesh, as he has never seen any other kind of fish taken in herring nets.

Game and Fishery Overseer H. Esford, of Barriefield, reports that as to fishing in his waters there has been a good catch, and the fishermen have done fairly well. Bullheads are plenty and bass are increasing in the drowned lands very fast; there are plenty of black bass there now, which never was before. Carp are beginning to be caught there, but are small as yet. Dogfish are increasing. They catch them as heavy as twenty pounds. There have been four fishermen fined for violations of the fishery law. Outside of that, the law has been fairly well kept. Fur has been scarcer this season than last season. Muskrats were not so plentiful as last season. Mink are scarce. Ducks have been very scarce in his waters this fall, compared to other years.

Overseer James Fisher, of Sunbury, reports that the fishing in his district has not been better in years. The green and black bass being very plentiful, the tourists catching their limit almost every day, also some good catches of salmon

being reported. The fishermen report catfish and other coarse fish as plentiful as in former years.

Wild ducks are plentiful around there. Partridge and snipe are very scarce, very seldom one being seen.

Muskrats are not nearly so numerous as they used to be. Mink are very scarce. The mill owners observe the law and there is no sawdust or refuse allowed to go in the water.

The close seasons have been well observed. He caught a few fishing without permits, but they were quite willing to buy them. He sold 134 permits besides as many more having them when they came.

Overseer Adam Greene, of Diamond, reports that fish are plentiful this season. Bass and pickerel were plentiful. Pike is hard to catch, they are too well fed, the water abounds with small fish. He would recommend that some means be taken to destroy the suckers. It is a great breeding ground for bass, but the suckers come in millions from the 24th of May up to the 1st of June, and destroy the spawn. He thinks that if there were two weeks open for spearing the latter part of May it would check them.

Overseer William Major, of Woodlawn, reports that the law is well observed in his district. There is very little angling done. He seized two old nets and destroyed them. Pike, pickerel and bullheads are most plentiful. Bass are scarce. Game is scarce. Partridge are very scarce; some duck; not much shooting done here. He had no trouble this year, the law is well observed; no Sunday shooting done.

Overseer J. H. Phillips, of Smith's Falls, as Captain of "Navarch," reports that he took charge of "Navarch" on May 24th, 1909, and has kept constant patrol on the Bay of Quinte waters during the season. He found bass fishing excellent, even better than last year. Tourists all report fishing on the Rideau to be excellent. Illegal fishing was carried on to some extent. He seized about 1500 yards of gill net on the Bay of Quinte, also two row boats, and one row boat was seized near Gananoque. On the 6th of September he seized six sets of hoop nets on the Ottawa River. During the past summer he had nine convictions. He has found the "Navarch" to do excellent work during the season, and has no doubt that its use will have the desired effect of putting a stop to illegal netting. On the 9th of October he seized a gasoline launch at Rideau Ferry, which was being used by a party in hunting ducks. He left the "Navarch" on the 1st of October, and commenced taking out ling from the Rideau and protecting the salmon. Early in the season about 300,000 salmon fry were deposited in Rideau Lakes. The Rideau Lakes are constantly growing in popularity as a holiday resort and fishing ground, and the number of tourists who visit them is increasing every season. About a dozen summer cottages were erected on their shores during the past summer between Portland and Smith's Falls, and the prospects are the next season will see many more built.

Overseer J. C. Raphael, of Mallorytown, reports that the fishing this season has been very good. Pike and maskinonge have been very plentiful. The black bass fishing is not as good as in former years. He thinks if the close season for bass was extended to the first of July it would be better. As late as the first of

July you will find some of them full of spawn. The ducks were very plentiful last spring and there was very little shooting. There are more ducks in the St. Lawrence River this fall than there have been for years and the sportsmen are getting good shooting and if the put puts don't close them out we will have good shooting all fall. He has found no illegal fishing.

Overseer William Spence, of Athens, reports that there is an increase in all fish over previous years. Salmon are more plentiful and black bass are still better and larger. Fishing laws have been well observed, just two cases of illegal fishing with nets. He got seven gill nets this season. The laws in regard to game were well observed. Partridge are more plentiful and there are a great many more ducks than other years. There were few tourists this summer, therefore there were not as many permits sold as in previous years. About three years ago fish were very scarce and he thinks that is one reason for their not coming to the Lake this year, as they don't know they are so plentiful.

Overseer Fred Stanzel, of Carleton Place, reports that he has taken every precaution in regard to the game and fishery laws and has found no person violating, therefore has collected no fines. He cannot say whether there has been an increase or decrease in the different kinds of fish during the past year, as this is his first year. Black bass were scarce in the fore part of the season, but abundantly good during August and September.

Ducks are plentiful in his district this year, and partridge are increasing in number.

Overseer R. B. Storey, of Escott, reports that the fishery laws in his division to date have been well observed as the only fish are suckers, bull-pouts and pickerel, and these are only taken by residents for their own private use. He thinks it would be a very good thing to have a close season, in his division, for frogs, as they are a very good price at the River St. Lawrence, which is only three miles away, and therefore they are becoming quite scarce. The game laws have been well observed; he approves of the extended close season for partridge, as he believes that they are quite scarce throughout the province.

He thinks that it would be a very good thing to have a shorter season for muskrats in his division, say, 15th April to 1st May, owing to the scarcity.

He believes the mere existence of a Fish and Game Overseer in a division is a great protection.

Overseer J. W. Taudvin, of Kingston, reports that he finds that the angling in the St. Lawrence River during the fore part of the season was not very good and during the latter part much better than usual, bass and maskinonge being far more plentiful. In the lower portion of Lake Ontario the bass fishing as a whole was not so good. The season for spawning was very late and very few bass had spawned before the fifteenth of July.

There was a lot of windy weather, which interfered with the anglers and had a lot to do with a smaller catch. All kinds of fish this year were very fat and would not bite as well as usual, showing that they were getting an abundance of food. Bass were very plentiful and never in the history of angling in these waters were there so many small bass seen and caught as there were this year. There is no doubt but the bass are increasing rapidly here.

The anglers were more particular this year as to their catches, and the credit chiefly belongs to the licensed guides. There were not so many non-resident anglers as in former years, and he thinks the Seattle Exposition and automobiling had a good deal to do with that, also some of the Americans who formerly fished in these waters went to our inland waters, where the windy weather would not interfere with them so much, and the angling is equally as good, if not better.

The prospects are bright for a good season next year, and large catches.

The game at the opening of the season was more plentiful than usual, but has not been so good lately owing to the mild weather, but will be good again when the inland waters begin to freeze over.

Overseer H. E. Wartman, of Portsmouth, reports that during the first part of the season bass were not very plentiful, but later there were some good catches of bass, and some very large ones, larger than usual.

The law was well observed in the section, with the exceptions of two or three nets, which were reported but could not be located. Duck shooting is not very good so far, but it is rather early, November and December being our best months for ducks.

Partridge in the north part of his territory are on the increase and quite plentiful; so much for the close season.

Muskrats were quite numerous this year, and he thinks the law was well observed. Would recommend close season until the 1st of March, when the fur is the best.

He would not recommend a close season for mink, as they destroy muskrats and all kinds of game. Last year he caught a mink in a pond killing wild ducks that were too small to fly. Their fur is fine, but they are one of the most destructive animals on game we have.

Overseer J. R. Wight, of Newboro, reports that, with the assistance of guides and hotelmen and the generally sportsmanlike behaviour of tourists, there has been very little illegal fishing in his district during the season of 1909. There was one conviction for catching minnows with a dip-net from a houseboat. The fishing has been very good, both as to bass in the lake near Newboro and as to salmon in Devil and Buck Lakes. The only falling off has been in the case of small-mouthed bass, with which the lakes should at once be restocked, else these may soon be fished out. The netting that has been licensed has been of good service in thinning out to some extent the coarser fish that prey upon those whose preservation is our object.

Two dollars, in his opinion, is a sufficiently high fee for a rod license. While some fish quite a while on it, there are others who remain only a day or so. In this way a reasonable average of time is kept, which \$2 well pays for. The licensing of guides he considers to have been a good move for all parties to whom the matter could be of any interest. The number of tourists at Newboro this summer was considerably in excess of other years, a fact to be attributed to better organization, better accommodation, and better advertising on the part of the hotels, together with the reputation of the place in past years. With every convenience and with means of accessibility possessed by few such places, with such fine fishing, and with the tourists of so many past years advertising it, Newboro should have a pretty big share of the summer trade.

Overseer Hugh Wilson, of Elphin, reports that he had two complaints this year, which were laid before Mr. Taylor, of Perth—one for catching whitefish in November, the other for cutting rat houses. In each case a fine was imposed.

He finds the partridge very plentiful this year. All are satisfied with the game laws in that section.

Overseer F. L. Wornnoorth, of Arden, reports that he has had a great deal of trouble with mill owners again this year with sawdust and rubbish going into the water. They have had a good number of non-residents again this summer, and he does not know of one instance of any one of them breaking the law. He found a couple of gill nets in the water, which he lifted, but could not find any owner for them; also found one hoop net, but no one would claim it. He only sold one license for guides. In reference to partridge hunting, the law was very well kept. There have been no complaints. The birds are getting quite plentiful again. One of the hotelmen in town has built a large addition to his hotel to accommodate the number of tourists which come to that place. In reference to the issuing of deer hunting license to settlers, as well as people coming in to hunt, he thinks it better than the settlers' permits, as different ones who bought licenses told him it was a good thing, as it kept a great number of young lads out of the woods, and there would not be as many accidents as in former years.

Overseer D. Younghusband, of South March, reports that the ten months just past have been very quiet in that district. The fishing was not very good. The fish caught were pike, suckers, bullheads, perch, sunfish, and a few pickerel (dore), and black bass. The ducks have been very plentiful, and he found no illegal shooting. It has been a good year for muskrats. He had occasion to seize some traps which were set out of season. There are no partridge of any account in that district. The fish and game laws seem to be better respected now than a few years ago.

PETERBOROUGH, NORTHUMBERLAND, VICTORIA, AND OTHER INLAND COUNTIES.

Overseer J. R. Boate, of Fowler's Corners, reports that there has been no violation of the game laws that he has heard of.

Ducks have been very plentiful this season.

Bass and maskinonge were plentiful in July and August and part of September.

Muskrat and mink—these fur-bearing animals have been very scarce, owing to high waters in the spring.

Hunting on Sunday is entirely stopped there now. The law has been very well observed in his district.

Overseer William Boler, of Byron, reports that the fishing law was well observed, as well as the game law. No violations came to his notice. He would ask the Department to impose a license fee of \$2 per year for carrying a gun. Quail are almost extinct around there; also partridge and black squirrels are becoming scarcer. Fishing was the same as last year.

Overseer A. O. Boynton, of Kirkfield, reports that in this division the fishing and duck shooting gives ample sport to the local citizens, but none make a business of either, and all seem anxious to see the law to protect both game and fish

enforced. No fishing licenses were sold, as tourists all pass through this section to either of the lakes—Simcoe to the west, or Balsam to the east. The ducks seem to be more plentiful here this year than for a number of years previous. Muskrats are decreasing rapidly, there being not half the number taken by trappers during the month of April of 1909 as there were in the same month of 1908.

Partridge—Since protection has been given to these splendid game birds they are becoming quite numerous, which all are pleased to note.

An occasional deer is seen wandering through this division during the summer or early fall, but they do not seem to make this a stopping place.

Mink are to be had along the waters of this district, but are quickly called upon to surrender their lives for the valuable fur at all times. He thinks it would be wise to give these little animals some protection. He thinks the law has been well observed, although a great many take all the good they can get out of both fish and game as far as the law allows.

Overseer A. Bradshaw, of Lindsay, reports that the catch of maskinonge was not as large this season as it was last year. This was owing to the high water in Sturgeon Lake and Scugog River, below Lindsay, the water during the angling season being so high that the fish were able to keep in the marshes and weedy places, where trolling could not be done; but some very large 'lunge were caught. Fish of twenty pounds were caught during the summer. Bass were caught in large numbers, and anglers had no reason to complain. The spawning season was windy, and the fish did not suffer while on their spawning grounds. In Scugog Lake bass were very plentiful, and a larger class of maskinonge were caught there than had been for many years, and the water has kept high there all summer, and this is what is required to make Scugog Lake what it used to be—first-class fishing grounds. Frogs, in his opinion, should be protected for three years in all the waters of the Trent Canal, and in their banding season at all times, as is done in the County of Victoria. If frogs were so protected in this way they would be of great value to the people who catch them, and also be a valuable asset to the Province. Partridge—It is pleasing to know, from authentic sources, that the timely protection given these noble game birds is having the desired effect. Ducks were to be had in large numbers, and good shooting was in order. Sportsmen seemed well satisfied. Shore birds and waders are also on the increase. Owing to low water during last winter, muskrats were not as plentiful last April as they were in the same month last year. When the muskrats built their winter quarters in the fall the water was up to its normal height, but during the winter it became so low that the muskrats' houses were left high and dry. This prevented the muskrats from getting their food supply from the water, which is lily roots and other water plants, and the animals had to leave their houses in order to find food elsewhere. Under such conditions, the catch of muskrats was not as large as usual, but prices were higher, and trappers had no reason to complain of their season's catch. Mink are getting scarcer every year, and trappers are desirous of having them protected. The law was fairly well observed in that section. Only two breaches came to his knowledge upon which he could take action—a case of killing a maskinonge and a breach of the Bird Act of 1897—and these he had before County Police Magistrate F. D. Moore, K.C. A fine was imposed in both cases, and the matter reported to the Department at the time. Mill owners and others gave no trouble during the year. The new locks and dam at Lindsay are under construction, but will not be completed this year. The

old fishway in the dam has been removed, as no provision was made for a new one in the plan of construction, as it is believed that the fish will be enabled to ascend to the upper waters through the locks when locking boats through, which will likely be very often, as there are a large number of launches and other small boats, which will be going up and down very often during the time that the fish are running in the spring. The protective steamer "Naiad" visited Lindsay. Capt. Carson and his crew take a great interest in enforcing the law. That duty is faithfully done, and no doubt but the presence of "Naiad" will have a deterrent effect, and prevent evil-disposed persons attempting illegal acts, which their nature might suggest. He would respectfully suggest that the following amendments be added to the Game and Fisheries Act, which he believes are required for the better protection of the game and fish:

(a) That only one-half of the numbers of bass and maskinonge which are now allowed to be taken by one person in a day be permitted.

(b) Winter fishing through the ice or otherwise be not allowed.

(c) That the present open trolling season be the only time that bass and maskinonge can be lawfully caught.

(d) That frogs be protected in all the waters of the Trent Canal, and in their banding season at all times, and a close season of say, three years at least.

(e) That mink be protected from the 1st of May to the 1st of November in each year.

(f) That muskrats be only allowed to be taken in the month of April in each year.

(g) That no artificial light be allowed to be used in hunting or catching any game animal or bird protected by the Game and Fisheries Act.

Overseer Chris. Burtcheall, of Coboconk, reports that the fishing in the first part of the open season was not very good, but it was better later on, and it was good to the last. In the beginning some of the tourists were not satisfied, but were greatly pleased at the end over the great 'lunge they were catching. There do not seem to be very many ducks this fall in his division, and there are not very many partridge around there, and what few there are it seems hard to keep protected. He finds it quite difficult to watch that they are not killed, and he thinks if the close season were extended for a year or two longer they would soon increase.

In regard to deer, they seem to be very scarce around there, and he does not think they are so plentiful anywhere, as there are a great many killed every fall. A number of the settlers are annoyed at the idea of having to pay for a license, but it is a fine thing, as it puts them all on an even footing. They were not satisfied before when some had to pay \$2 for a license and some would hunt for 25 cents. Now, when all are used alike, they are not satisfied. There does not seem to be very many small fur-bearing animals around there at present. He thinks the mink ought to be protected, as they are scarce. He also thinks it would be a good plan to have the city tourists pay for an angling permit, the same as non-residents.

Overseer J. D. Campbell, of Sylvan, reports that the fishing has been on an average with former years, excepting whitefish, as the fishermen all report decrease in their catch. The law has been well observed, excepting in one or two cases. There were no fines imposed. As for the game, there is a scarcity of most

all kinds excepting duck, which are quite plentiful in the District of Lake Smith, Grand Bend, and Port Franks, bordering on Lake Huron.

There is one dam on the Aux Sauble River at Rock Glen, near Arkona, and there are a great many complaints from the people living above the said dam of there not being a proper fishway, as very few fish frequent the water above the said dam.

Overseer T. C. Caskey, of Blairton, reports that a number of tourists visited Belmont Lake. Clear Lake has an abundance of bass, but small. Twin Lake and Deer Lake, bass. Belmont Lake and Crow Lake, bass, maskinonge, and catfish.

During the past season he has received no money for permits, as tourists secure these at Toronto, Cobourg, and different points before arriving there. He has not found any person guilty of breaking the law during the past season.

Overseer C. H. Cassan, of Campbellford, reports that the first of the season fishing was very good—that is, the 'lunge fishing—and the 'lunge this year are larger than last year; and he thinks there should be something done in the way of stocking the waters, as the Americans were disappointed in the black bass fishing. There seems to be more of the yellow bass, as they are just beginning to come again, as the hoop-nets pretty nearly cleaned the river of the yellow bass. Between Hastings and Healey Falls this spring the water was pretty high, and the 'lunge and bass had spawned, and there had been a contract let, and the waters were lowered for about three or four weeks, and you could go along the shores and see the spawn lying on logs, dying. He thinks this will hurt the fishing quite a lot in a year or so if the river is not stocked. It also was a bad thing for the ducks, as they had made their nests while the water was low, and after the water rose again it drove them off their nests, and the ducks were very scarce there this year. He thinks that the guide's license has been a good thing, and he would recommend it again, but the fee is high enough. He thinks if the fee was \$1 it would do just as much good, and there would be more sold, as some of those fellows do not care to pay \$2 when they only get work for about a week or so. He would recommend hatcheries for bass, as they must do something to stock the waters; and if they could keep lots of bass in the water, the revenue would be a great deal better. If there is good fishing, there will be increased revenue. He would also recommend a close season for frogs.

Overseer William Clarkson, of Lakehurst, reports that the bass and maskinonge have been very plentiful, anglers having no difficulty in securing the limit allowed. The fishermen report the catch of salmon trout up to the average. Ducks are as plentiful as usual; also partridge are getting very numerous. The tourist trade has increased fully 30 per cent. The fishery regulations and close seasons were well observed. No abuses exist in his district. The mill owners observe the law well.

Overseer Alexander Clunis, of Claude, reports that the fish, especially the brook trout, want a close season, like our partridge are now getting. He feels sure it would allow them to become more plentiful. Our streams must be restocked, or otherwise a few years will make our speckled beauties extinct about here.

For the last two years there was quite a lot of hard feeling about the close season for black squirrel and partridge by our local sports, but this year they see the benefit, as black squirrel are running about all over, in the village gardens, and

partridge are quite numerous in the woods; but he is glad they are still protected, for this year they will get a start on the hunters now.

In regard to the close season he says they are well kept. He has no reason to complain at all.

Overseer William Collins, of Strathroy, reports that there is one sawmill on that stream, but the owners do not let their sawdust into it. The catch of fish was good this season. The anglers have had a good season. One man and his son caught one hundred and seventy pike and pickerel. This season there is not many bass got here, but the carp are in abundance. The quail have had a good season. The weather was fine for them. There are a good many partridge in the swamps if they are let alone, and there are a good many woodcocks, and squirrels are abundant.

Overseer Arthur Corsant, of Masonville, reports that in his district there are no licenses issued. The fish caught in his division were mostly suckers and rock bass. There were not so many black bass caught this season. He notices a decided decrease in speckled trout in his district. He would recommend that the catching of trout be prohibited for a period of two years, as the streams have been overfished from what he can learn, and from his own knowledge the total catch in his division would not exceed 2,000 pounds. There is an improvement in the fishways in his division since his last report. He would recommend that the Government compel mill owners to construct proper fishways. The only game in his division are rabbits, muskrats, black squirrels and a very few partridges. The closing of this year against shooting of partridge was a good act, and he thinks if it was for two or three years it would be better. The close seasons have been very well observed. Only one violation of the Fisheries law came to his knowledge, that was catching bass under size.

Overseer J. A. Cunningham, of Maynooth, reports that the catch for the season of speckled trout was about 1000 lbs., owing to Lake St. Peter being prohibited there was a slight decrease. The catch of grey trout was about 500 lbs. No abuses exist that he knows of. No fishways in his district. Partridge are doing well under the two years' protection. Deer were not so plentiful as in 1908. Owing to the large destruction by wolves last winter he made two trips to the Big Opeongo Lake in Algonquin Park; there he saw wolf tracks in every quarter, and as people are not allowed to carry rifles or use poison he soon discovered the cause of the trouble with the wolves in the upper section of this district. Wolves in the park, as well as other animals, increase rapidly, and he understands there are 22 Townships. He asks if it is any wonder that those brutes are coming down here in packs every winter destroying the deer and the settlers' sheep and calves. He would offer the suggestion that the Park Rangers be authorized to destroy those animals in whatever way they can without bounty, and until that is done those ravages here will continue.

Overseer Edward Fleming, of Hastings, reports that the fish were in the marshes last spring as early as usual, and he is certain there were not any fish speared below Hastings, on the Trent River to the Narrows, about nine miles down.

In Hastings the law was well observed; there are no nets allowed in the river and he thinks it is a good Act, for the 'lunge and bass are more plentiful and much

larger than before. There has been some very fine catches this summer, and in general the law was well observed.

Overseer James Gillespie, of Berkeley, reports that, as stated last year, his duties are more particularly confined to the prevention of netting speckled trout in the small lakes and streams in the district, and seeing that the close season is observed. He has every reason to believe that the law is being fairly well observed, no cases of a violation having come to his notice, the people are aware that they will be looked after if they break the law.

Some of the anglers claim that the close season should be changed, so as to begin September the 1st and end April 14th, claiming that more spawn is destroyed in September than would be in April. No angling permits were sold by him and none were called for. He believes the close season for game has been fairly well observed. The notices from the Department were as usual distributed through the district and were posted up so that most people knew the law. Partridge are getting more plentiful and he has not heard of any break of the law with regard to them, the people seem to approve of the law protecting them for another year. A few deer are reported as being seen in this district this year, and many sportsmen think that the killing of them should be prohibited in that county for a couple of years at least. Beaver are getting more plentiful and in some cases have become a nuisance by backing the water up and flooding the land. He is yet of the opinion that a great deal of harm is done to hares in the spring of the year, by running them sometimes for the whole day. He is not aware of any fishway in his district, nor has he heard of the pollution of any stream by sawdust or mill rubbish.

Overseer F. H. Heneiley, of Warkworth, reports that the fishing during the past season in his division from what he can learn from different sources there has been a decided improvement. As all fishing in his district is done by angling, he would ascribe the cause of such improvement to be, first, the abolishing of the use of nets; secondly, the better observance of the law in regard to jack light fishing.

All fish are used by the parties who catch them. No abuses exist in his district. The close seasons have been well observed. He has impressed upon the people the object and need of obeying the law and by so doing has been able to obtain a good observance of the law. No violations of the law came to his knowledge. Mill owners have obeyed the law and he would advise that no mill refuse of any kind be dumped into the river. The fish have a free passage, no fishways in his district.

Overseer J. H. Hess, of Hastings, reports that the law has been well observed in his division from Rice Lake to Trent Bridge, and the fishing has been very good, and a fine quality of fish, particularly maskinonge, and visitors who come to fish report very good fishing. As to game the law, as far as he can learn, has been well observed, and partridge are getting quite numerous now, and he would strongly advise the killing of partridge to be prohibited for a longer period.

Overseer George Hood, Sr., of Scugog, reports that there were a number of maskinonge caught on the west side of Scugog Island this season, some of them weighing as much as 17 pounds, some 10 pounds, while others were smaller.

They are coming back into the lake slowly. If the lake can be kept up to high water mark, and the fish carefully watched there will be plenty of them in another year. The bass are more numerous. The laws in regard to fishing have been well observed.

Ducks are very plentiful this fall. There are lots of hunters around, and they seem very well pleased that the law is being properly carried out.

He has examined the hides and seen to it that they are not placed too far out in the lake.

There has been no illegal work going on.

Partridge are very scarce in this section. They should be protected for a few years longer.

Muskrats are very plentiful and busy building their houses for the winter.

He will see to it that the law is carried out.

He has not sold any licenses this season. There are no American tourists around there.

Overseer Jas. Howell, of Bancroft, reports that there are no fishing licenses issued in his district, and no fishing done except by settlers for their own use. There are no fish exported. The close season has been well observed. He has visited the different lakes several times during close season. No violations of the Act came to his notice, with the exception of one case. The Act respecting mill refuse was well observed. There are no fishways in his district. He would recommend that Baptiste and L'Amable Lakes be closed the first of October instead of the first of November, as he finds that the fish in those lakes do their spawning in October.

As regards game, he finds that partridge are greatly on the increase in his division. Muskrats are also reported to be on the increase in Baptiste Lake, but there is little or no trapping being done for them.

Overseer Charles Jickling, St. Paul's Station, reports that speckled trout are very scarce in some of our streams. He heard a report of 10,000 trout fry having been sent to Embro to be placed in Harrington Mill Pond, and here is how it was done. They stayed there all night and were brought up by the mail carrier and were given to some boys to empty into the pond. He was told by parties who saw these that they all lay dead in the bottom of the pond. He hopes if ever there are more to be sent, that a more reliable person will be sent to look after them.

Black bass were very scarce last fall and this summer. The water being low they were very nearly fished out, as not many have been caught this summer in the River Thames. In William Skinner's pond on Trout Creek, they are quite plentiful. He went up twice in spawning season and once after spawn was hatched. It would make a sportsman smile to see all the little spawn that were hatched, and the farmers for five or six miles along the stream have notices up prohibiting the fishing altogether. He thinks the laws are being fairly well observed.

Partridge appear to be very scarce; he has two or three reports from reliable parties of finding them under trees dead in the month of March. He himself came across one. It appears that there must be some disease amongst them. The one he found he examined closely and came to the conclusion it was like cholera among fowl. Black squirrels, also grey squirrels, seem to be rather on the increase. Hare seem to be very scarce, but the cotton tail rabbits are numerous in

some sections. Muskrats are also numerous in places. He has been approached by a number of the local trappers to recommend no shooting of muskrats.

Overseer Thomas H. Johnston, of Royston, reports that fishing on the Magnetawan and lakes around there has been good. Some tourists told him they could catch all they wanted; others there are who kick, and say the fee they pay should go to restock the waters. Well, there are always kickers, but certainly he thinks trout spawn should go into Horn Lake. It is situated on the north boundary of Ryerson; it is a clear spring lake, you could see bottom in deep water; it is so clear it is the natural home of the trout; some fine ones have been caught in it, but fishing for thirty years has cleaned it out. During the past season the law has been well observed there. Partridge, before the close season, were nearly extinct. Quite a few families of beaver are noticeable. The cold and late spring was very hard on the deer, as they sometimes drop their young on the snow, and many perish in this way. He thinks the permits should be issued to the settler in order to locate him, to know that he is one. Dogs should be prohibited from running deer.

Overseer David Jones, of Welland, reports that the fishing in the early part of the spring and summer was up to the average and bass were fairly good, pickerel fair. Angling fairly good; up to the latter part of October the closed season was well observed. He looked frequently after the net fishermen and found that they lived up to the law. Seized one net, and got one conviction. Partridges are more plentiful than for some years and the law is fairly observed and nothing irregular except minor matters has occurred.

Overseer A. J. Kent, of Bewdley, reports that, as his appointment took place last April, he can only give a report of the past six months, or a little better; however, he is pleased to state that the close season for fish was very well observed in his division; in fact, it was considered very risky to attempt killing any fish as the territory was pretty well worked. The fishing was not very good this past season. They had considerable high winds which was partly the reason, and it is his opinion that maskinonge and bass are getting scarce in Rice Lake. The fish in the Otonabee River should have better protection. Muskrats were very plentiful last spring at that end of the lake, and he would suggest that trappers pay a license of two dollars. There are a number of trappers in and around Bewdley, also a few who carry traps in their canoes for an excuse, but he is of the opinion that they are not set very often, and if a license were put on, it would do away with those make-believe trappers, and make it easier for the overseer.

Duck shooting has been very good this season, better than it has been for some time.

Black squirrels are plentiful, but partridge are scarce. There is only one saw-mill in his division; no mill refuse has been dumped into the water.

In conclusion he adds that Mr. John McAllister, overseer at Gore's Landing, and himself worked together harmoniously, each going on the other's territory, and they will be pleased to do the very same next season.

Overseer Jacob F. Kern, of Burford, reports that the fishing in the creek north of that village has not been as good as usual. Bass seem scarce and pike is about the only large-sized fish found. Around Scotland the fishing has been good and

the Cooley pond seems to be practically exhausted. As far as game is concerned, there are a few grouse and partridge, but they are scarce; rabbits are very plentiful. Muskrats are doing much damage to mill dams, being exceedingly numerous. Squirrels seem to be plentiful. As far as violations are concerned, he has none to report. He has investigated every point periodically, and when around could find no cause for complaint.

Overseer Newton Langford, of Dorset, reports that last season the number of fishing parties were more than usual, but the fishing was fairly good. They are getting things in very good shape there now. In many small lakes the fish are becoming more plentiful and in a few years they will have better fishing all over this part. They have a few outlaws there that are hard to catch.

Overseer Wellington Lean, of Apsley, reports that he has visited lakes and portions of country where game may be found in his district at different times during the year, and found no illegal fishing or hunting. Fishing was not as good in his district as in former years. Bass were very scarce, especially in Loon Lake. He would like to again call attention to the stocking of Crab and Wolfe Lakes with bass and trout. These lakes would make admirable summer resorts, and thus open up new fields for tourists and sportsmen.

Partridge are very plentiful this fall, and very few are being killed, so in a short time they will be as numerous as in former years. Deer are getting very scarce here. He has been through the woods a number of times this summer and has seen only a few tracks or other signs of them being around.

Beaver are getting quite numerous around some of the lakes. He found two traps which he thought were set for beaver; these he took and reported to the Department, and he has the traps yet.

Overseer J. R. McAllister, of Gore's Landing, reports that the fishing has been very poor for some reason; in fact, there were not half the number of maskinonge taken this year that was taken last year, and none of the old fishermen can account for it, as the fish are quite plentiful.

The law has been well observed in Rice Lake, but he understands that there has been some bad poachers at work up the Otonabee River and the harm is done mostly by people from Peterboro with gill nets. He got one gill net in Otonabee River, but he did not know who set it.

Ducks are quite plentiful and he has not seen or heard of any person killing any game or fur-bearing animals out of season. But he is sorry to say that those who call themselves duck hunters and sports, are building blinds and shooting over decoys out of same, not on his division, but on the north side of Rice Lake east of Hiawatha, in all the rice beds. He was down the lake yesterday and he destroyed two blinds, one was half a mile, and the other a quarter of a mile from the shore. None of the overseers there try to stop this, so he is told, and those who keep within the law come to him and want him to go on this other overseer's division and try and have some of the offenders fined; it makes it very disagreeable for him. He wishes that catching frogs in the rice beds by those large lamps was stopped. He saw two of these going up and down the rice bed on Monday night the 1st of November, and they are every night at this time of the year. It drives the ducks all away, so that they cannot feed at night in the rice beds, where they always want to feed at night.

Overseer A. W. McIntyre, of Keene, reports that there was a good catch of fish this season in his division, but he can give no account of what was caught as the fishing was done by local men chiefly. He thinks there was an increase over last year. They were nearly all consumed in the neighborhood. He had no infractions of the law to report. There are no dams in his district with fishways in and he thinks there is no need for them as there are as many fish above as below the dams in the Indian River. There is no mill refuse dumped in the water in his division.

Overseer Enoch Merriam, of Harwood, reports that the fishing was not as good in Rice Lake this past summer as it was other years. The water was about twenty inches higher than he ever knew it to be, and many of the old weed beds that served as a guide to fish along never came to the top of the water, and he is of the opinion that the fish were more scattered than when the water was much lower in the lake. The weather was very rough and a good many days the fishermen had to stop on shore, and as Rice Lake is very shallow, only about 12 feet on an average, and of mud bottom, it becomes so muddy after a storm that it takes some time to settle down again so that the fish can see a bait. The minnows were very plentiful out everywhere on the deepest water, and he thinks this supply of food for the large fish helps to spoil the sport of anglers. The water was of a good height last spring, so that there was no spawn wasted and the fish were as plentiful in the marshes as ever they were. The muskrats were very thick and are becoming more plentiful every year. Partridges are very scarce around there, owing to the fact that there is not much wood for them to hatch in. Ducks were in great quantity last spring and stopped with them till the middle of May, but there is not as many fall duck in yet as last year; it is a little early for them at this present date, October 30th. The shooting is not good, as you cannot get at them, since you cannot shoot from the rice beds over decoys. He has not seen any traps set for the muskrat and they are putting up their camps for the winter. The close seasons have been well observed, with the exception of one Indian. He was caught trolling; he had no fish. He took his line and bait and got out a summons for him to appear in court, but instead he left and went to some part unknown to him as yet.

Overseer F. J. Moore, of Lakefield, reports that as regards the Fisheries, the law has been well observed in his district this season. He had a few cases in the spring with the settlers, but let them off with a warning, which had a good effect. He had one party fined for killing maskinonge in the spring.

Tourists have had fairly good luck with rod and spoon this year, particularly bass fishing; maskinonge has not been so plentiful. He would again strongly recommend that Stony Lake be restocked with parent bass, if they could be got, as it is of great importance that the fish supply be kept up. Stony Lake is becoming a great summer resort for tourists who come from all parts of the United States to spend their holidays. He does not think they would mind paying more for their permits if the fishing was good.

He has issued over two hundred fishing permits this year, and there are also a number of Americans come here who get their permits on the way over, so that these people, with the people of our own Province, use quite a supply of fish. He thinks it would be a good idea, if possible, to have arrangements made with

the Dominion Government, in regard to the rising and falling of the water in Stony Lake, in the spring, as a great part of the spawn is lost through the water falling. He has issued about thirty-four guides' licenses and thinks this is a great protection to the fish. He has also issued two minnow licenses. He would recommend that the close season for bass and maskinonge be from the 1st of April instead of the 15th of April, as these fish run immediately after the ice disappears.

The law in regard to deer hunting this season has been well observed. Hunters and trappers have had a fairly good year. Ducks are not very plentiful in his district. Partridge are more plentiful since the shooting and sale of these birds has been prohibited. Trappers seem to have had good luck this year catching muskrats. Mink is becoming very scarce in this locality and if they are not protected in some way, before long they will be a thing of the past. He would suggest that a close season be put on them as their fur is very valuable, and also when trappers are trapping mink they are apt to kill rats before the season opens for these animals.

Overseer J. W. Morton, of St. Ola, reports that the fishing in his district has been some better than previous years, as near as he can ascertain.

He sold more angling permits this year to Americans than last. No net licenses were taken out. The principal fish in these waters are salmon trout, black bass and mud cats.

The close season for fish and game was well observed as far as he had any knowledge, and no violations, and consequently, no fines imposed. There are no fishways in his division. Ducks are scarce, but partridge are more plentiful than for a number of years; no wild geese stay in these waters, at least he has not heard of any this year.

There are lots of red squirrels, deer and numerous bears; foxes are not very plentiful.

Overseer James Myers, of Orchard, reports that there has been no change that he can learn of; the catch was about the same as last year, fairly good. No fish sold, all used at home, as the chief fish are trout and bass in his district. No abuses that he knows of. The close seasons are well observed; he has kept a close watch as to this, regarding both the game and fish. No violations of the Act came to his notice except one man was fined for fishing on a reserve of the Mount Forest Club. No sawdust or other refuse is put into the water where fish are. Two fishways in fair repair in his district. He thinks that fish are more plentiful and larger above the dam than below in some places where there is no fishway.

Game is getting more plentiful in his district; the red deer are coming back as several have been seen in Proton Station and some in Egremont lately.

Overseer Henry B. Parker, of Bobcaygeon, reports that fishing during the past season was good. In the first part of the season it was an easy matter for the guides to bring in their number every day, but the latter part of the season was not so good, the only reason he can give being the very high water. The catch in both maskinonge and bass as to size was good. Tourists who visited there expressed themselves as being much pleased with the fishing. His opinion is that the close season for maskinonge should begin earlier as he has known them to be on their spawning beds on the 1st of April.

Partridge are on the increase, as small flocks are to be seen wherever there is cover for them. Ducks are about the same as in previous years, and some very good bags were taken the first part of the hunt.

Deer are getting scarce, and if the hunting of deer were stopped for three years, there would be once more a number of them. Muskrat are plentiful and great numbers have been taken in the spring trapping. Mink should be given protection, as they are one of the most valuable fur bearers and are becoming very scarce owing to the destruction at all times of the year. Beavers are on the increase as there are a few colonies on the creeks and marshes and if kept protected would multiply very rapidly.

Overseer Chas. W. Parkin, of Valentia, reports that bass are becoming more plentiful. Large numbers of green bass were captured around there this season, but to his knowledge there was not as many maskinonge taken as there was last season. He would suggest that the close season be from December 15th, as that would stop fishing through the ice. There is a party consisting of from eight to twelve men living near this lake that do considerable fishing through the ice, and he was told by two of the party that they took out over six hundred fish last winter. He paid them several visits but found no undersized ones. It is to be regretted that there was not a fishway provided in the new locks at Lindsay and he considers it a great detriment and injustice to this lake. He thinks it would be a good thing if every person wishing to angle was required to carry a permit.

Muskrats were very plentiful last spring and large numbers were taken. He had considerable trouble last winter trying to protect their houses. The water is very high this fall and they seem to be living in the banks and logs as yet; if they remain there they will be more easily protected and will be less liable to lose their lives during the winter. He is very sorry that the valuable little mink have been neglected so long that they are nearly extinct around this lake, and he thinks the taking of them should be prohibited for a number of years and then have a close season for them.

Partridge are very scarce. Ducks are very plentiful, and some good bags have been taken. He knows of a number of Red Heads and Blue Bills which hatched near there this summer. And he never knew them to hatch there before, which goes to show if they receive proper protection during the spring and summer they will not need to go away to nest.

He only sold three fishing licenses this season. Very few Americans come to this lake now, as they prefer to go where they can get more sport for their money. He travelled over his division as often as he thought it was at all necessary, and he is pleased to state that the law has been well observed. The only trouble he had was with the muskrat houses, and they are very hard to protect; however, there were only eight or ten opened in his division. He could not get sufficient proof to make a conviction. He is doing all in his power to protect the fish, song birds and game of every description that make their home around here.

Overseer H. R. Purcell, of Colebrook, reports good bass fishing in the several lakes in his district with the exception of one violation for spearing with a jack light, in which he fined the parties five dollars. Another man he fined twenty dollars for killing deer without a license. Another man skipped the country who was hunting deer without a license. He seized three illegal nets, which he

destroyed, as there is no net fishing allowed in his district, unless for domestic use. He thinks they are very much in need of a hatchery or ponds for the propagation of bass or pickerel as there are several good places along the Bay of Quinte Railway. The number of muskrats caught was not many, on account, he thinks, of low water in drowned lands. His district is composed of Townships of Camden, Sheffield and Kaladar, in County of Addington, and Township of Barrie, in the Electoral District of Addington, County of Frontenac.

Overseer Colin Robertson, of Hillsburg, reports that fishing for the past season has been good. The fish in his division are mostly all brook trout and suckers. The Caledon Mountain Trout Co. own or control a portion of the waters here; members of the company from different parts of Ontario, Quebec and the States are here during the fishing season, and a great number of beautiful brook trout are caught and taken away. The same company also have a hatching house and number of small ponds. The manager tells me that they had over 500,000 fry this season; quite a number of the above were sold and went to other parts of Ontario, the remainder were put into streams leading to their ponds. Another pond here is under the control of the Guelph Fishing Club, and they also catch a large quantity of brook trout during the season. There are a few saw-mills in his division, and the law regarding the disposition of sawdust, etc., in the waters is well observed. With regard to game, rabbits and foxes are plentiful, but other game is scarce. No deer in that section. He has been over his territory several times during the season, and finds the Game and Fishery Laws have been well observed, not having one complaint during the season.

Overseer C. St. Charles, of Madoc, reports that during the past months of the present year the fishery laws in this district have been very well kept. There have been no convictions and very few complaints.

The fishing in Moira Lake has been fairly good during the past summer. The fishing in this lake is done almost wholly by residents of our village of Madoc and is carried on more for sport of fishing than for gain.

Overseer Neil Sinclair, of Glenarm, reports that there was very little fishing done in his district this season, very few bass or maskinonge being taken. The laws were well observed, no violations of the law were brought to his notice during the year.

Wild ducks were not as plentiful as they have been other years; there are no wild geese on the lake this fall. There are no deer in his district. Muskrat and mink are very scarce.

Overseer John Small, of Grand Valley, reports that the fishing and game laws have been well observed, he having had no complaints this year. Deer are getting more numerous on account of shooting having been prohibited in Dufferin and Wellington, but his opinion is that deer should be protected in Grey County too.

Overseer William Smith, of Gravenhurst, reports that there has been a good observance of the Game and Fishery Laws in his section, as little or no complaint has been made, and he has been unable to detect any violation of the law. For two months he was on the lakes in the Government patrol boat continuously, and

was in a better position than ever to detect any infringements. The fishing seems to be becoming better. On some of the smaller lakes, splendid catches of bass have been reported, and in his opinion the stringent enforcement of the laws has had a capital effect. The restocking of the lakes a few years ago has also tended to increase the supply. This year two carloads of fingerlings bass were deposited in these waters. These will doubtless, if protected, make a good start for future anglers.

This year for the first time a Government patrol launch has been put upon the waters, the effect of this new departure was marked not so much in detecting as in suppressing any tendency to infringement of the law. Most particularly, he states, has this been noticed in regard to foreigners fishing without license. There were six, beside himself, selling permits this year, and they are unanimous in attributing the increased sales to the advent of the launch.

Overseer W. H. Switzer, of Gooderham, reports that the game and fish laws were very well observed in his district. He had some parties up for illegal fishing with a net for suckers without a license, for which, you will find in his June report, they were tried before William Fielding, Police Magistrate of Minden, and were fined \$5 each and costs. There were eight in the party. The majority of settlers will tell you that the Government should not interfere with a settler in catching what fish he needs for his own use, any time he sees fit to fish and catch them any way he can, and there are so many that know the fish laws here better than the overseer does, that they will not take any warning, but he finds since those parties were fined there is less illegal fishing going on. He found one night line set in Pine Lake, in June, which he sank. It contained, he thinks, seventy hooks. He is proud to say they have more lakes than one on his district, with bass in. They have three from which there were some fine bass caught this season. The salmon trout fishing was better than last season, both for size and number; they were all used for home consumption. The Dominion Government sent out to some lake in his district a few thousand salmon trout, which were placed with care in five lakes. With careful observance of the fishery laws by the settlers, in a few years they will have the waters well stocked with salmon trout and bass. He finds the fur-bearing animals are getting more plentiful in his district. He knows of several beaver houses within one and a half miles of his residence. He has seen quite a lot of mink and rats in his travels; the game laws have been well observed as far as he knows. There are no fishways in his district. He finds at some of the sawmills the sawdust and refuse were allowed to go in the river. He warned the owner not to do so and save trouble. He has kept a watch when passing. He finds partridge are more plentiful in the last year. He thinks the close season for another year will make the partridge hunting number one. He cannot say much about deer in his report, as hunting season is not past yet, nor has he seen a deer this summer or fall. He thinks it would be a good thing for the settlers if the Government would allow hoop nets used for sucker fishing. He tried rod and line for sucker fishing last spring, but failed in catching one. Some of the settlers have requested him to ask the Government if they would kindly prohibit fishing in Horseshoe Lake for two years, until June, 1912, as the bass over ten inches is seldom caught any more in the lake, the lake in Glamorgan Township.

Overseer F. Taylor, of Huntsville, reports that bass fishing has been poor this season in the waters adjoining Huntsville and vicinity, especially the first part of the season. Lake trout was fairly good. No fish are sold or exported at Huntsville. The only abuse he complained of was the taking of undersized bass. Close seasons have, he believes, been fairly well observed. He had some complaints of violations, but they fell through on investigation and no fines were imposed. He believes the waters are well protected, and the mill owners have been careful this year in respect to sawdust. Some people claim sawdust kills the fish, but no proof has been brought yet to show that such is the case.

Overseer Ira Toole, of Omamee, reports that the fishing for maskinonge was the best this season that he has seen for some years, and a good size also. Bass fishing was very good, but there are not many who fish for them there, the fishing is mostly done with the trolling line for maskinonge. The catch of muskrat was not so large last spring as the year before owing to the low water when the ice came, which froze them out and they wandered away from the water and died. Mink are about the same as last year, pretty scarce. He thinks it would be a good move to give them the same protection as the muskrat, as it is a common thing here to see mink traps set in September, which is two months before they are prime. Frogs seem to be holding their own pretty well since they were protected two years ago, but he thinks they should get protection for at least two years all over as there are some places where they are cleaned out entirely and it would be the same there only there are a few places where it is impossible to get at them on account of the marsh and fallen timber. Partridge are about the same as they have been for some years here, disappearing as the woods are cut down. The duck shooting has been very good there this season; in numbers they seem to be about the same as last year. He has had about the usual trouble with poachers and law-breakers; a few of them have quit the business, but there are plenty left yet to keep an overseer busy.

Overseer C. Twamley, of Cavan, reports that the speckled trout are becoming very scarce in his locality, and he would strongly recommend the close season to commence on the 1st day of September. The bass were more plentiful in the spawning season than usual. He never saw as many in the creek during the months of May and June. In one place he suspected spearing was going on. He searched and found a spear, broke the handle and brought the spear home. As for ducks, the black species were more numerous all summer than he has ever seen before. The partridge are increasing. The people are observing the law very well.

Overseer John Watson, of Casarea, reports that he is much pleased to say fish are on the increase and the cold rough weather in the spawning season with his close watch has given them good protection during the past season. There have been a fine lot of large maskinonge taken out this season, but he would say to reduce the catch to two maskinonge and four bass. He would also advise that the close season come in on the first of April, as in years past, when all took fish in spawning season. He has some seasons found the killing all over by the fifteenth. He also thinks that fishing for bass in winter should be prohibited, as more bass can be killed in one day through the ice than in

a month in the summer time, and this near spawning time. Brook trout are getting very scarce; he would also advise to stop the taking of them for one year to give them a chance to get a start. Frog lights should also be prohibited, as they are used in the fall and spring more for fishing in the spring and trapping muskrats in the fall than they are for catching frogs, and the frogs can be caught in the day time, and they may just as well use a jack light as a frog light. He might say that the Game and Fisheries Laws have been well observed in his division as he has not had much reason to complain. Still a close watch prevents a lot of poaching and trouble. As to Americans, he knows of but two this season, they were friends of his and he sold them fishing permits, but all residents should have permits at a small fee, so as to locate the Americans. He also thinks that all trappers should pay a license of five dollars a year, and he finds that most of the trappers would be pleased with this. With regard to violations, he knows of but two and these by outsiders. One lives in Uxbridge and the other in Toronto, and they were fined five dollars each and costs.

Re Muskrats—The past winter was a very hard one on them, as the water was so low they got frozen out to a great extent, so that the spring catch was not near so good as it was in 1908, and he has found no violations in his division in respect to muskrats for the above stated time. Ducks and other game are increasing wonderfully, since they have been protected in the spring, but he still maintains that the sale of ducks should be cut out in order to give the general public fair play or otherwise limit the shoot to fifty ducks per man for the season, and this is lots for any man to kill in one season for his own use or otherwise. Partridges are also on the increase since the killing of them has been prohibited, and he would advise that this be extended to 1911 at least. Mink in his opinion should be protected for the reason given in his report last year. He finds that two hundred yards' limit for the duck hides is a good thing. Deer, which have been around his division for the past two years, he has not seen just lately, but he thinks they are still around, six of them, this summer.

Overseer Charles West, of Holland Landing, reports that there has been very little change in his division from last year. There has not been the amount of fishing done this year as formerly. The Fishery laws have been well observed during close season, except in two cases. These parties were fishing on the east shore of Cook's Bay with jack lights and spear. He pursued them, but did not catch them. He also found two small gill nets which he destroyed.

In regard to game he has reason to believe that the partridge are on the increase, thanks to the protection. Not many ducks stop there, as there is no rice for them to eat. The carp destroyed it all.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Overseer Nassau Acton, of Gananoque, reports that as for fishing on the St. Lawrence, there is no license for netting or angling. The angling was up to the average. Large quantities were shipped through the Customs Department to Clayton, N.Y. He thinks perhaps the value of say one thousand dollars. Also a like amount taken over in punts and small boats. Of course this means legal angling. He is satisfied as far as he knows that there is no illegal fishing to speak of in that division, as most all of the fishermen have licenses from the Department to fish on Rideau waters, so there are no fishermen there to do illegal fishing. In that vicini-

ity they are very law-abiding, as hundreds of working men there have cottages on the island, consequently they are interested in better conditions of fisheries, and would report any violation of the law, as the river here in the busy season is alive with small boats and punts. He has not received one complaint this season. He has a store on Main street, has a sign painted outside his place, so they could report quite easily. This sign has on it, "N. Acton, Game and Fishery Overseer." He also lives on the premises, so reports could be made at any time. Very little fish were used for home consumption.

There was no shooting of any importance for the first three winter months. About April 1st there was a little open water there and quite a few ducks came in. Some illegal shooting was done by Americans who came over on the heavy ice, but that only lasted but a few days. About April 13th the inland waters of Gananoque Lake opened up and ducks were there at once, as they always do. This fall there was no shooting on the St. Lawrence; all hunters go to lakes north. There is very little of any other game in that vicinity.

Overscer Jas. A. Fraser, of Prescott, reports that the season of 1909 has been the best year for fish in the last five years, at least on that part of the St. Lawrence. Pike were plentiful, but of a rather small size. Pickerel (or Dore) which were rarely caught above the rapids, were caught in small numbers of a fair size, whereas east of the rapids, in the vicinity of Cornwall, they are the principal fish, but of a smaller size. Perch, rock bass and mud pouts were especially plentiful, the latter more especially. Bass, he is sorry to say, are very scarce, although there were some fair sized ones caught and he would strongly recommend that this part of the St. Lawrence should be replenished with bass or bass fingerlings. He has heard a great many complaints about the suckers, which are quite plentiful, eating up their spawn. As for game, the only thing in that line on the St. Lawrence is ducks. During the spring of this season ducks were very numerous and stayed in the St. Lawrence remarkably late, he presumes due to not being shot at, and so far this fall are more numerous than they were last year.

On March 16th he visited Cranberry Lake to inspect some hoop nets. On June 17th, by order of the Department, he went to Cornwall by train, thence by boat to Stanley Island and back to Cornwall, and the next morning took train to Lancaster, thence to Williamstown by horse and rig, and played detective, till he got a few names of parties who had been illegally fishing, and seized two nets which he brought away with him. Tried to get a summons from a local magistrate, but finding that it would be useless, he returned home. By orders from Department, he laid complaint before Warden Hunter. By appointment with him on July 13th they returned to Lancaster, and had four of the same parties tried before him, three of whom pleaded guilty; the fourth pleaded not guilty, and, being sworn himself, acknowledged to having caught hard fish, as also the others had, and all four were fined \$5 and costs. A fifth man for whom he had a summons, being a young man without encumbrance, had skipped. This place in the spring is fished by hundreds, principally for suckers, but there is no doubt of their catching hard fish also.

July 7th, on his way up river, near Jones' Creek, he seized and confiscated a very large gill net. This net he knew existed and was being used two years ago, but he could never get it. He says that there are two others he will capture sooner or later, which he knows exist the same way. Nothing more of note happened until Aug. 10th, when he got a minnow net from an American poacher. This happened

about 10 o'clock at night; there being two men he thought the jig was up, but he put on a bold front and they simply gave up. August 16th he broke his wheel, and had to paddle round the river until the 29th, with a couple of old bent buckets which he had. About this time his new hull was launched, when they transferred the engine and once more got in shape and can make from 2 to 3 miles an hour better. Nothing more of note happened until October 9th. He was called up from Sifton's place by a well known gentleman to decide a question for him. In the conversation he told me there had been some shooting duck from a gasoline launch up there. Next morning he went up, but it was too fine a day. Boats were out in hundreds and there was no chance for any shooting; nevertheless he inspected several boats, and saw two as nice maskinonge as any man could wish to catch. He finds that there is more inclination to break the law in shooting than in fishing, and he would recommend there be a license for every man who wishes to carry a gun to hunt, same as in New York State. The fee there is \$2.

Overseer James McNairn, of Iroquois, reports an increase in pike and pickerel this year compared with last year, the cause of which being the absence of parties who did dynamiting. There are no fish exported and about three tons sold for home consumption. The close season has been well kept. He has been on the lookout to see that they are kept; also all the local fishermen. No violations came to his notice. There are no mills dumping refuse, and no fishways in his district.

Overseer George Slate, of Rockport, reports that this season has been a very satisfactory one in a good many respects. The amount of illegal fishing in his jurisdiction has practically been nil, the extent of his confiscations being a couple of nets. There has been a fairly good catch of black bass and pickerel has been most plentiful, with a liberal catch of maskinonge. The discontinuance of netting indiscriminately is doubtless responsible for this. In his opinion it would be advantageous if it were possible for the Department to re-issue licenses for the use of set lines for catching sturgeon. This is being done by the American Government (which is considered by some to the detriment of our own citizens) which enables those interested to secure a fairly good competency and does good, depleting the river of a species of fish that is proving destructive to what game fish we have and at the same time increasing the revenue of the Department. With regard to duck hunting the season has been somewhat backward, but indications point to a very liberal supply.

Overseer George Toner, of Gananoque, reports that fishing in the St. Lawrence during the past season has been much better than for many seasons past. As high as 126 pounds of pike have been caught by one man trolling, in one day. This goes to show that the fish are very plentiful in the river. All the guides also report that the fishing has greatly improved during the past two seasons. They have had no trouble in taking all the bass that the law would allow, besides many very fine perch and pike.

Muskallonge have been more plentiful than for many years, many having been caught in this vicinity this fall. In the spring of this year ducks were plentiful. In the swift water the river opens up very early in the spring, and many ducks were slaughtered by poachers. He has been informed that many of these poachers used four guns. This was before he was appointed to the position of overseer for this year. At the present time the ducks seem to be plentiful.

LAKES SIMCOE, COUCHICHING AND SPARROW.

Overseer Samuel Coulter, of Gifford, reports that he did not have occasion to sell any of the angling permits, as the residents in his district are all Canadian citizens.

The carp nuisance is still on the increase, as a number of meadow lands were literally flooded with them in the spring, but few good fish were caught during the season, the supply being so small fishermen would not bother trying to catch them; in fact, the catch was much less than in former years.

He sold but one carp license during the winter, and owing to the early breaking of the ice, the party was barely able to meet his expenditure.

Game this year has also been on the decrease, ducks and geese being very scarce. The probable theory among the local sportsmen being the destruction of the rice grounds on the river. During the close of the season he had a call from Capt. Carson, who has been doing good work on the lake. He has been the means of keeping a number of nets out of the lake that would have been in, had he and his men not been patrolling the lake; this seems to be the only way to prevent netting in these waters. The notices received from the Department from time to time were placed in conspicuous places, and to the best of his knowledge the laws regarding game and fisheries have been carefully observed.

Overseer Geo. Green, of Bradford, reports as to conditions existing in the Holland River and marsh, both in game and fish.

Fish.—The run was very light, and also late. There was practically no illegal fishing done, only half a dozen light acts the whole season and never had to go twice; no one was caught. Several good lake bass have been caught in the river, which is almost unprecedented.

Game.—Ducks.—Not more than 10 or 12 pair, Blacks, nested there, and wood and summer duck, only two flocks were seen this fall. This comprises about all the duck there are here. So far this season they have killed only one dozen. Snipe, a few local birds, which have afforded very poor sport; not more than 100 birds all told have been killed.

Partridge.—The law is being kept, very few birds having been seen; the rest of the list practically none. Squirrels are reported fairly plentiful.

The direct cause of our tremendous feeding grounds for fowl being destroyed is in his opinion the "Carp." He has taken the matter up with the Department before, and had a call from Mr. Holden on this question, and he earnestly recommends that some steps be taken to remove the pest, and allow what is naturally one of the finest game lands in the Province recover. Why not supply wild rice? He believes if some help were supplied he could get a local man to go at these things.

Overseer Robert Leadley, of Barrie, reports that bass are plentiful, but very small bait is scarce, so that there have been very few white fish and herring caught this season.

Partridge are showing the result of the protection given them during the two seasons past.

Ducks seem more plentiful than two years ago. There are a number of deer left in Simcoe yet, and if protected for a few years he thinks they will get quite plentiful. Dogs running deer is the only trouble he has had this season. He managed to shoot one and that put a stop to the rest.

Overseer H. McDonald, of Beauverton, reports that the law has been fairly well observed in the different close seasons, as he has had but one conviction, and that was for illegal catching of bass. Bass seemed to be very numerous in the harbour this last spring during the month of February. He sold eleven spearing licenses, and had some trouble keeping the fishermen in the one-mile limit. He would advise a spearing license for salmon and whitefish during the month of August. He sold two angling permits to Americans. The tourists seemed to be pretty well satisfied with their catches this summer. The law in regard to the length of bass should, he thinks, be cut out, as there are so many small ones caught and let go that are injured, and there is a lot of damage done. He thinks the bass will increase in the lake, as the netting has been stopped more than in former years. The "Naiad" has been quite a help, only it did not stop quite long enough. He thinks it has been a very successful year for the fish and fishermen.

Overseer William McGinn, of Orillia, reports that bass fishing in Lake Simcoe has been very poor this season, and what black bass were caught were of a small type. Salmon trout this season have been plentiful and of a large size. He has seen several caught with a trolling line, weighing from 14 to 22 pounds. Those fish were caught by the Rama Indians, at Four-Mile Point, on his portion of the lake. This part of the lake is noted for salmon trout. Angling in Lake Couchiching has been exceptionally good, especially the latter part of the season. He has witnessed some splendid catches of black bass caught in the lower part of Couchiching in October. Bass are becoming more plentiful every year. We also have abundance of herring, carp, perch and catfish; also a small number of pickerel. Maskinonge fishing has been extraordinarily good in Couchiching this season. One of Orillia's citizens caught 28 maskinonge during the season, his largest fish weighing 30 pounds.

There has been very little illegal fishing going on—at least, none has come to his notice. If there was any netting done in his ground, it was in the middle of the night, and it is next to impossible to catch that class of thief or poacher. He has spent several nights in search of that class of poachers, and has never seen one on his ground. He has also dragged the shoal and got nothing.

The close season for salmon trout should start about the 10th of October, instead of the 1st of November, as they are all spawned out and ready to leave the spawning beds by the 1st of November.

Game in North Orillia is very scarce. There is an occasional deer in the township. Partridge are reported much more plentiful this season. That is due to the protection over them. If the Department will protect them for at least another year, we will have partridges once more. Woodcock are entirely extinct in this district. Hares are plentiful. Ducks scarce, as there is no rice on those waters.

Overseer D. McPhee, of Uptergrove, reports that bass were plentiful, but they were smaller this year than last year. During the close season for trout the weather was so windy that no fish could be got, with the exceptions of one or two days. Trout were plentiful in the spring. Whitefish are increasing. Herring are very plentiful. Angling was good in Mud Lake this year. 'Lunge, bass and pickerel are the chief fish caught there. Carp are very plentiful in Lake Simcoe. He wishes the Government would take some steps to try and destroy these fish, as they are very destructive, and are very hard on other fishes' spawn and the young fry.

Ducks are plentiful in his district. Muskrats are plentiful, mink are scarce, and partridge are scarce. There are no sawmills in his district.

Overseer Harry Mayor, of Painswick, reports that during the ten months of the present year there were no violations of fishery or game laws to his knowledge in the division he is appointed to oversee. In regard to the fishing, the conditions are much the same as last year, the trout and bass being reported as scarce, and he believes it necessary that Lake Simcoe be restocked with the above-mentioned varieties. The coarse fish seem to be increasing. Carp have made their appearance in large numbers in the lower end of his division and around Weedy Bay. In regard to the game, he has not seen a partridge this season, and, upon enquiry, finds that only a very few have been seen. Hares and black squirrels are quite numerous, especially the black squirrels, which may be seen almost any day. Ducks and other small varieties are about as usual.

Overseer William Robinson, of Kilworthy, reports that the fishing has been good this season in both Sparrow Lake and Kasheshebogamog, and the tourists were all satisfied. There is a pickerel hatchery on Sparrow Lake, and two and a half million of young fish were put in from this hatchery this spring, and the Department put in two thousand and five hundred bass fingerlings this fall. The laws were well observed, with the exception of one case in the spring, when he caught parties spearing, and had them fined; also one party with a net. The partridge is increasing fast, and ducks are not as good this season as last. Beaver, otter and muskrats are increasing fast. Deer seems about the same as last season.

Overseer H. S. Thompson, of Brechin, reports that bass fishing in that vicinity has been middling fair. A considerable number were caught during the season, but not as many were to be found as last year.

Ducks were plentiful in this district, and a considerable number were shot during the season.

Partridge were scarce, owing to the wet weather of last year.

Trout were rather scarce along the east shore of Lake Simcoe, and very few were caught. These fish were less numerous than last year.

Overseer Robert Tillett, of Roach's Point, reports that there was very little illegal fishing done in the spring; was only one case that he heard of. The maskinonge appear to be getting fewer every year. There were very few caught by the tourists trolling in the summer. The black bass were very late in spawning last spring. He saw bass that were caught on the 1st of July that had not spawned. In his opinion, it was owing to the cold, backward spring. There were some good catches of bass during the summer. There was quite a number of non-residents, and they appeared to be quite willing to buy permits. They appeared to be on the lookout for the steamer "Naiad." He thinks that boat has been a great help to Lake Simcoe, especially in October. October was a very windy month, and he did not hear of any illegal fishing, and he did not find any nets. If there was a license to spear trout through the ice he thinks every man would help to protect the fish in close season. The fish laws have been very well observed this year.

Game is very scarce in and around there. There are very few ducks, and they are getting scarcer every year. There is no wild rice for them to feed on, as there

was years ago. The carp have destroyed the rice. Cook's Bay was a good feeding ground before the carp got in and destroyed the rice. There were hundreds of acres of rice at one time, and now there is not any.

Partridge are very scarce here; there is no harbour for them. There are no snipe or woodcock.

Overseer M. Timlin, of Atherley, reports that the game and fishery laws in his division have been well observed during the year, and no violations of the laws came to his notice.

He posted up notices in various parts of his district. The law regarding mill refuse in the waters was also well observed. Bass, pickerel and 'lunge were plentiful in the lakes. As to game, muskrats and ducks were plentiful and partridge scarce.

NIPISSING.

Overseer G. L. Bailey, of Callander, reports that the past season for fishing has been one of the best for some time. The bass fishing has been especially good, one angler having caught five and six bass in one day within two hours' time, at different times of the season. There were also more trolling and still fishing for pike and pickerel. The number of Canadian and American tourists has increased, and they all complied with the laws. There are no violations by sawmills with refuse, as all sawdust and waste are burnt. The trout fishing in streams in surrounding districts have been equally as good as other seasons. In regard to hunting, the laws have been observed, no partridge having been killed. They are becoming quite numerous, and by the time the open season arrives will be plentiful. There having been no bush fires, there should be as many deer as usual, there having been no violations of the law, either in season or otherwise. The marshes and bays on Lake Nipissing abounded with more duck than any season for some time.

Overseer James Dunlop, of Mackey's Station, reports that he has worked his territory faithfully, and is pleased to report the law is being observed to the letter as regards fishing. There is no doubt the close season law has accomplished much, as the streams and smaller lakes are now well stocked. As regards the deer season he has a complaint in the granting of licenses in other places to men coming from adjoining districts to hunt there, and it leaves him in an awkward position, not knowing how many licenses are granted and by whom. This leaves the overseer without the necessary grasp on the doings in his own district. This can be overcome by compelling the "would-be sport" to have his license in the district where he hunts, otherwise everything is satisfactory in his district. He finds much difficulty with the close season law on partridge, as people who cannot read the notices are inclined to think the close season law was over. This necessitates considerable extra travelling. Duck are plentiful.

Overseer Phillippe Pilon, of Sudbury, reports that there were no applications for licenses for fishing. He has had no occasion to prosecute for infractions of the laws relating to game and fisheries. He has made several visits in townships surrounding Sudbury, and has not found anything contrary to the Act.

He has received a couple of reports, but, on investigation, he could not find any witnesses to make out a case in respect of game-hunting, so did not prosecute.

FINES AND CONFISCATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1909, ON ACCOUNT OF FISHERIES.

5 spears, 2 jack lights; 15 hoop nets, 75 gill nets, 6,145 yards of same; 11 seines; 8 trap nets; 4 dip nets; 15 night lines; 8 boats; 2 shad nets; 1 drag net; 2 sets sweep hooks; 1 snare; 1 sweep net; 7 boxes of fish.

Fisheries, amount of fines and sale of confiscated goods was over \$1,600.00.

Game, amount of fines and confiscations, \$3,038.67.

BIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,

December 13th, 1909.

E. TINSLEY, Esq.,

Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to report concerning operations carried on during the summer of 1909, at the Biological Station, Georgian Bay, as follows:

In accordance with a plan previously decided upon, it was arranged that the time available at the laboratory should be given chiefly to the completion for publication of certain studies begun in previous years. Mr. A. D. Robertson, student, of the University, working on the natural history of the fishes, made detailed studies of the characters, including measurements and variations, of numerous examples of each species with a view to checking over for this region the description given for the species in general. He also assisted in completing a series of photographs of typical specimens. Mr. A. R. Cooper, also of the University, undertook the tracing of the life-histories of the parasites appearing in the young black bass from the time of hatching to the third month of growth, and contributed much to what had previously been done along this line. Mr. J. B. Williams, of the Biological Museum, assisted in the collection of specimens and also contributed by preparing specimens for exhibition. Mr. L. H. Graham, Science Master of the East Toronto High School, spent some time at the laboratory and made a study of the effects of exposure on the character of the shore and its vegetation.

Having, the previous year, equipped the dwelling house of the station so that we were able to offer adequate accommodation to workers, more serious efforts were made to bring the laboratory to the notice of those interested in biological studies. The first results were not as satisfactory as one would like, and it is hoped that prospective workers in various parts of the Province will investigate for themselves the opportunities which are being offered for doing field-work under the best conditions.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) B. A. BENSLEY.

REPORT OF THE WORK DONE AT THE BRANTFORD BASS POND
DURING THE SEASON OF 1909.

*To the Superintendent, Game and Fisheries Department, Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.*

SIR,—Herewith I beg to submit my report of the operations in connection with the fish hatchery here this season.

The number of fingerlings transported by myself to the various inland waters numbered about twenty thousand (20,000).

On 4th May last, ninety parent bass were deposited in the pond, supposed to be seventy females and twenty males. It was thought that owing to the small percentage of males good results could not be obtained, so on 25th May a second consignment of eighteen males (supposed) was received here and placed in the pond, with the result that the second arrivals caused trouble, as fighting began almost immediately, and on 31st May one parent died.

On 1st June another parent appeared on the surface of the pond. I immediately caught him, and treated him with a bath of salt and water, but it was of no avail, as he soon died. Two others died on the same date. In all thirteen parents died, twelve females and one male. This was due to overcrowding.

On 22nd May, previous to the arrival of the second consignment, several male fish were building nests, but when the trouble began it had the effect of breaking up the work already done.

From 22nd May to 7th June I did not observe any evidence of spawning, but on the latter date I observed one pair spawn. On 11th June I observed a number of fry around the shore of the pond.

On 12th June I observed one bass making a nest, and on 13th June I noticed seven nests in the outer sections of the pond. At the instance of the Department I installed six shielded nests (and here let me say that I highly recommend these), with the result that on 15th June three pairs of bass had taken to them.

I might also add that the members of the Department are to be congratulated for the untiring activity they have displayed in connection with the propagation of black bass during the past season of 1909.

Yours truly,

J. T. EDWARDS.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE PATROL BOAT "EDNA
IVAN," ON THE GREAT LAKES, DURING THE YEAR 1909.

OWEN SOUND, Dec. 13th, 1909.

E. TINSLEY, Esq.,

Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, Toronto.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward you my first annual report, for the season of 1909, of the work performed by the chartered patrol boat, "Edna Ivan."

Owing to ice conditions, an earlier departure could not be made than the 4th of May. On that date, with W. W. Holden and D. Irwin on board, left for Meldrum Bay. On the 5th, landed D. Irwin on the Duck Island, and returned to Gore Bay.

6th, with J. Fisher on board, left to patrol the Georgian Bay, called at Little Current, where Mr. Fisher left. Took on board a gasoline launch, and proceeded, calling at most of the ports on the north shore of the bay. On the 8th, at Midland, delivered the gasoline launch. On the 10th, in company with Mr. Holden, interviewed the Indian Agent at Penetang, with reference to reserves of fishing grounds for the Indians. 11th, took on board at Collingwood a gasoline launch. Mr. Holden left. 12th, arrived at Owen Sound, where a delay of eighteen days occurred by repairs to the boiler, and installing a new steam capstan. June 1st, left Owen Sound, and at Wiarton, J. W. Jermyn and D. Robertson came on board, called at Lion's Head, and on to Tobermory, where Mr. Jermyn left the ship. 2nd, called at Stokes Bay, and on to Southampton, where D. Robertson left, and Mr. W. W. Holden came on board. 3rd, departed down the lake, calling at Kincardine and Goderich, where Mr. V. Chauvin joined the ship. 4th, proceeded to Walkerville, calling at Point Edward. At Walkerville a few days were consumed installing gasoline engine in launch. On the 8th, with Mr. Holden and Mr. Chauvin on board, made a short run to Big Creek, Lake Erie, where Mr. Chauvin had information that some illegal work was being carried on—did not find any. Returned to Walkerville. 11th, Mr. Holden left the ship. At 5.10 a.m. departed, to cruise on Lake Erie. Called at Pelee Island, and on to Rondeau. 12th, ran to Port Stanley. Officer McVittie, who came on board at Rondeau, left. 14th, went up the river with Mr. Holden, and seized two nets and two strings of hooks. Continued down the lake, calling at Port Burwell, Port Dover, Port Colborne, and Fort Erie. Dr. Burt had joined the ship and left here. Returning up the lake, called at all the ports, Mr. Holden leaving at Port Dover. On the 22nd, placed buoy five miles south of Port Stanley for guide to fishermen. 25th, cruised on Lake St. Clair. 29th, landed Mr. Holden and Mr. Chauvin at Point Edward, and on to Goderich and Kincardine, where Mr. Holden and Mr. Chauvin left the ship. July 1st, at Southampton, Mr. Holden re-joined, proceeded up the lake, calling at Tobermory, Rattlesnake, South Baymouth, the Duck Island, Gore Bay, Blind River, Thessalon, Bruce Mines, Hilton, Richard's Landing, and arrived at Sault Ste. Marie on the 8th. Proceeded up Lake Superior and visited Batchawana, Gargantau, Groscap, Peninsula Harbor, Port Caldwell, Rossport, Jackfish, Nepigon, Crow's Nest, Port Arthur. Returning, called at the above ports, and Michipicoten Island, where Officer Calbeck joined the ship. 22nd, arrived at Sault Ste. Marie, A. Calbeck left. 23rd, at Milford Haven, examined creek with launch, found that an American, who had been camping there had left the day before.

Continued cruise, calling at Cockburn Island, Meldrum and Gore Bays. 27th, I drove out to Tobacco Lake, one American there, but didn't want permit. July 28th, arrived at Manitowaning, accompanied Mr. Holden to Lake Manitou. 29th, at Bedford Island, found an American yacht, at anchor, had guide and permits. August 5th, landed on Limestone Island, found that seining had been carried on early in the spring. On the 11th, at Wiarton, D. Robertson came on board, and J. W. Jermyn, next morning, cruised up the peninsula, to Tobermory. 13th, at Southampton, where they both left the ship. 26th, left Harbor Springs, with A. Kelly Evans on board, and cruised up the St. Mary's River to Sault Ste. Marie, where Mr. Kelly Evans examined a number of persons with reference to the game and fisheries. His secretary joined him here. 29th, at Campement D'Oure, Mr. Evans and his secretary left the ship. Sept. 13th, at Sarnia. On arrival of Mr. Holden went out on Lake Huron with a party, to locate the place where an American had set his nets, and were seized by one of our officers. 14th, at Walkerville, made

arrangements in Detroit to dock the ship. 20th, with Mr. Holden and Mr. Chauvin left for Amherstburg. After the failure to sell the tug "Charles F," took her in tow to Sandwich. 22nd, left to cruise on Lake Erie; at Rondeau examined creeks with Mr. Chauvin. Continued cruise, calling at all fishing stations, and on the 28th, arrived at Port Colborne. 30th, returned up the lake. Oct. 4th, arrived at McCormick's dock. In company with Mr. Chauvin, visited the Pelee Island Club, where we found twenty-two members, who gave us a very warm and courteous reception; were all pleased with their catch of fish and outing. It gives one great pleasure to meet such gentlemen. 5th, cruised up the lake and River Detroit, to Walkerville. 7th, cruised up Lake St. Clair and river, to Sarnia. 8th, continued cruise up Lake Huron, calling at all ports. Sunday, 12th, arrived at Tobermory, were detained for one week by continuous gale. 29th, arrived at Parry Sound. Interviewed Officer Laughington, continued cruise, and on November 1st arrived at Gore Bay. 4th, met Mr. W. W. Holden at Cutler, and returned to Gore Bay. 5th, at Marksville, (Hilton) where Mr. Holden met and gave instructions to a Mr. Eddy. 8th, conveyed D. Irwin from the Duck Island to Providence Bay. 10th, at the Bustard Islands, Mr. Holden seized a quantity of fish and I a seine net. 11th, took fish to Byng Inlet, where fish were shipped. 12th, at Parry Sound, where Mr. Holden left the ship. 18th, left Wiarton, with Mr. J. W. Jermyn on board. Landed at a fishing shanty on Cape Commodore, found a quantity of herring, saw some fresh trout spawn, but could not find any fish; landed at another shanty, found two bundles of hooks, with short lines attached to them, a large quantity of twine used in hook fishing, a box of small mesh nets, and Mr. Jermyn got two kegs of trout hid in an old unused house, and I, five kegs hid in the bush, an eighth of a mile from the shanty. 19th, at another fishing shanty on Cape Commodore, where seized three more kegs of fish. Afterwards Mr. Jermyn seized at Griffith Island one salt barrel of fish, and another half full, and a quantity of twine. 23rd, left Owen Sound, calling at all ports between it and Gore Bay. 28th, made a trip to John Island and Cutler, and returned. 30th, delivered the boat to the owners.

REMARKS.—At nearly all fishing stations, from Fort Erie to Port Arthur, fishing was reported very light during the summer, and October was so very stormy that the fishermen, as a rule, have had a poor season, but considering the way the fisheries have been handled by the Dominion Government, for political purposes, it is surprising that they have held out as well as they have. Herring fishing, by a certain class of fishermen, is used as a blind for trout fishing. I have in former years taken up a net buoy and found a herring net, but the rest of the gang would be trout nets. I find that the law by the regular fishermen is better observed than formerly, and I think trap net fishing is nearly stamped out. During the past season the ship has been docked or anchored at seventy-six ports or harbours, and has logged 8,275 miles.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DUNN.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE PATROL BOAT "NAVARCH," ON THE RIDEAU WATERS AND BAY OF QUINTE,
DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Left Belleville on 24th of May, after taking on coal. We went to Picton and returned at 6 p.m., cleaned our boat and got ready to go to Kingston, where we took on a fresh supply of coal, and proceeded to Gananoque, returning the next evening to Kingston, and patrolled to Deseronto and rowed up the bay in search of nets. Spent Sunday in Belleville.

On Monday, May 31, we left Belleville for Brighton and went to Weller's Bay, called at Murray to see Overseer Hayes. We held court and fined three men for illegal fishing. The next day we patrolled the Bay of Quinte and visited all the fishermen between Belleville and Green Point, had them take their nets out, and seized one night line west of Belleville Bridge. Left here and patrolled to Deseronto, stopped to see Overseer Gault and ran on to Picton, took Overseer Brisbin and ran on to Bath for the night. Leaving here next day at 5 a.m. for Duck Islands, stopped at the Island for four hours, found nets measuring 4 1-2 inch mesh. We patrolled the small bays with row boats. Spent Sunday in Belleville.

On Monday, June 7th, we repaired boiler, and this engaged our attention until Friday, when we left for Kingston at 5 p.m. Here we seized four night lines and patrolled around Simcoe Island and Cataraqui; took Overseer Taudvin's launch and patrolled Cataraqui as far west as Brothers' Island. From here we steamed up to Deseronto, stopped for a while and ran on to Belleville, arriving at 5 p.m. Patrolled the bay as far as Massassaga, returning to Belleville and cleaned our boat the rest of the day. Left Belleville at 8 a.m., calling at Deseronto and Picton and on to Bath; arriving at Kingston we stopped for the night. The next day we left for Jones Falls, stopped for dinner and ran on to Chaffey's, stopping there for the night. The following day we patrolled down to Westport and ran on to Portland and on to Smith's Falls, and on to Oliver's Ferry, to try the Millars for fishing with gill nets in Otter Lake. Sunday we spent at Smith's Falls. On Monday, 21st June we steamed up at 7 a.m., and patrolled the waters of the Rideau to Portland and on to Newboro, stopped for a while and on to Jones Falls for the night. The following day we patrolled to Kingston, where we had to repair cylinder. Patrolled around Bell Island with Overseer Taudvin; took Overseer McGuire and patrolled around Simcoe Island and south side of Wolfe Island; found nothing wrong. With Overseer Taudvin we patrolled Massassaga Bay, grappling for nets, but did not get any. The next day we patrolled the Bateau Channel and Sand Bay and on out to Pigeon Island and returning on the north shore of Simcoe Lake.

On Monday, June 28th, we were repairing cylinder and the next day we left Kingston at 3 p.m., and patrolled to Weller's Bay and Brothers' Island and on to Bath. Seized about one thousand yards of gill nets, which we dried and cleaned up. We patrolled up the bay as far as Brighton, seized one gill net and destroyed it. Then we sailed up the south shore into port at Belleville, where we stayed for Sunday.

On Monday, July 5th, we steamed up at 5 a.m., patrolled on down to Kingston, found nets are all out of the water. Captain Hunter was on board. We ran on to Brothers' Island with steamer, went with Overseer Taudvin in launch and patrolled Amherst Island, Read's Bay and Sand Bay, and over to Pigeon Island and on to Simcoe Island, had to get out and tow Overseer Taudvin's launch into Kingston at 3 p.m. We left and went down to Jones Falls, patrolled on down to West-

port and Portland, calling at Garrett's Rest, arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.30. Here we remained until Tuesday, putting in new syphon pipes.

On Tuesday we patrolled as far as Jones Falls and went with Overseer McGuire and patrolled Benson, Indian and Mosquito Lakes, and on to Devil Lake and found everything all right; no complaints of illegal fishing. Left Newboro at 7 a.m., patrolled on down to the Big Rideau and to Smith's Falls, arriving at 7 p.m. The next day we were putting in dead lights, and at 6 p.m. ran up the Rideau to Gem Island, stopped there for the night. Spent Sunday at Gem Island.

On Monday, July 19th, we left Gem Island at 5 a.m., patrolled the Rideau waters to Kingston, stopped at Jones Falls, arrived at Kingston at 6.30 p.m. Repaired pumps at Kingston, met Overseer Brisbin at Bath and patrolled around Amherst Island with launch and found no nets set there, steamed on to Picton, leaving there the next day at 8 a.m. We patrolled on to Deseronto. Overseer Gault reports no netting in the Bay of Quinte. Arrived at Belleville at 6 p.m. We left here shortly for Picton, Capt. Hunter on board; no complaint of illegal fishing. Sunday spent at Picton.

On Monday, July 26th, at 7 a.m., we patrolled down to Kingston and on to Gananoque, stopped there for the night; no reports of illegal fishing. Left Gananoque at 7.30, patrolled on back to Kingston, arriving at 11.30 a.m. Cleaned up boat the rest of the day. The next day we patrolled to Amherst Island, left the steamer at Stella and took launch and patrolled Amherst Island for the rest of the day, found no nets. Steamed up at 7 a.m., patrolled on to Hay Bay, took launch and patrolled for three hours. It commenced to rain and had to return to the steamer, ran on to Picton, took on coal and ran on to McDonald's Cove. Stopped there for the night. Left here the next day at 6 a.m., patrolled on to Kingston, arrived at 12 noon, left for Jones Falls at 2 p.m.

On Monday, August 2nd, steamed up at 7 a.m., patrolled on down to the Big Rideau, on to Portland, collecting money for permits sold at Garrett's Rest, on to Oliver's Ferry and to Smith's Falls for coal, then back to the Rideau and stopped at Murphy Cove for the night. The following day we patrolled back to Westport, went with Overseer McGuire and drove out to Wolfe Lake, hired a row boat and patrolled the lake thoroughly, collecting \$7. Found no complaints, back to Westport for the night. The next day we steamed up at 7 a.m., ran to Newboro, took launch and patrolled Devil Lake, found everything all right, arrived back at Newboro at 8 p.m. The next day we took launch and patrolled Mud Lake, Loon and Benson Lakes and then back to Newboro. On Saturday started men to paint deck. Paint for the smokestack did not arrive until 4 p.m. On Monday we were still at the painting and repairing boat.

Tuesday we steamed up at 7 a.m., patrolled the Rideau to Portland and over to Oak Island, took launch and patrolled German Bar and stopped at Oak Island for the night. Patrolled on down to Mabel's Bay, calling at Garrett's Rest and on to Oliver's Ferry for the night. The following day we steamed up at 8 a.m., patrolled on down to Smith's Falls, took on coal and painted smokestack and repaired furnace door and stopped there for the night. The next day we went to Gananoque and seized two row boats and arrested three men for spearing with torch light. Stopped there for the night with Captain Hunter on board. Left the next morning for Brockville, patrolling the St. Lawrence up to Milton Island. The weather being rough, we stopped here for the night.

On Monday, 16th of August, we patrolled on to Kingston, took on coal, stopped at Newboro for the night; all the anglers report bass fishing good. At 7 a.m.,

we steamed on to Portland, stayed for a while and called at Garrett's Rest and on to Smith's Falls for the night. Steamed up at 6 a. m., and made for Kingston, patrolling Bay of Quinte to Bath, stopped to see Overseer Murdock; we went on to Picton to see Overseer Brisbin, then on to Belleville for the night. Spent Sunday at Belleville.

Monday we spent in repairing boiler, tubes and valves. The next day we steamed out at 4 a. m., and patrolled the Bay of Quinte down to Stella and ran on to Kingston and took on coal, then we patrolled the Rideau waters down to the Big Rideau and stopped at Murphy's for the night. The following day we went to Smith's Falls and took on coal, and ran back to Oliver's Ferry, found very few fish. Putting on new fenders. Sunday spent at Perth.

On Monday, August 30th, left Perth and went to Oliver's Ferry, stopped there for the night, with Captain Hunter and Mr. Holden on board. The next day we patrolled the Rideau to Portland and on to Washburn for the night. Leaving here the next day we patrolled to Kingston, took on coal and left Captain Hunter and Mr. Holden there and we came back to Newboro. The following days we were painting and cleaning steamer.

On Monday, Sept. 6th, we steamed up at 7 a. m., patrolled the Rideau to Smith's Falls, where we met Captain Hunter, went on to Kilmarnock, took on Overseer Boyd and patrolled on to Ottawa, arriving there at 5.30. Here we held court on board the boat and the next day we spent there. Leaving the following day we patrolled with row boat on the Ottawa River, seized two night lines and patrolled back to Ottawa.

On Monday, Sept. 13, we patrolled the waters of the Ottawa River to Kilmarnock. Stopped there for the night. The next day we went to Smith's Falls with Mr. Kelly Evans on board and Captain Hunter. We patrolled up the Rideau, calling at Garrett's Rest and the Angling Inn and Portland, and on to Newboro for the night. Tuesday we were busy cleaning the boat. The next day we left Newboro, patrolled to Chaffey's Locks and stopped there for the night. The following day we left Chaffey's at 8 a. m., patrolled on to Jones Falls, stopped to hold session, patrolled on to Kingston and arrived at 5 p. m. Cruised around the Island and Read's Bay and back to Kingston for the night. The next day with two launches in tow we patrolled to Belleville.

On Monday, September 20th, we cleaned up boat and Mr. Kelly Evans held a court of enquiry, then we steamed out, with Captain Hunter and Mr. Kelly Evans on board; we patrolled down to Bath, stopped for the night. The weather being rough we stayed at the Island all day and the next day we patrolled to Picton, took on coal and ran back to Belleville, arriving at 7 p. m. Left Belleville at 8 a. m., patrolled the bay down to Kingston, stopped for the night, but found no fishing. Steamed up at 7 a. m. on Saturday, patrolled the north side of Wolfe Island, Simcoe Island and Sand Bay with row boat, but found no sign of any netting going on. Spent Sunday in Kingston.

On Monday, September 27th, we patrolled to Brothers' Island and around Amherst Island, and on to McDonald's Cove, from here we patrolled to Picton and back to the Island for the night. The next day we went to Deseronto and on to Belleville. Here we collected accounts and cleaned the boat.

REPORT OF THE "NAVARCH" CONTINUED, BY CAPTAIN FLEMING.

On Monday, October 1st, patrolled from Belleville to Glen Island and Adolphustown and on to Picton for the night. The next day we patrolled from Picton to Belleville and Hay Bay and some other bays. Spent Sunday in Belleville.

On Monday, October 4th, we left Belleville to go to Trenton and Weller's Bay. Distance travelled fifty-five miles. Here we seized several thousand yards of gill nets, which we turned over to Captain Hunter. We patrolled a distance of fifteen miles. The following day we left Weller's Bay, and went to Brighton and on to Belleville, a distance of fifty miles. Here we painted the boat. When the boat was dry we patrolled to Murray Canal and back to Belleville, a distance of forty miles. Spent Sunday in Belleville.

On Monday, October 11th, went from Belleville to Deseronto patrolling around Baker's Island and back to Belleville, a violent windstorm blowing. The following day we left Belleville, with Mr. Holden and Captain Hunter. The wind was blowing a gale and we remained at Deseronto for the night. We patrolled to Napanee and back to Picton, where we remained on account of wind. The next day we patrolled from Picton to Collin's Bay. Distance travelled forty-five miles. From Collin's Bay we went to Kingston and Wolfe Island, where we remained until the wind went down. Spent Sunday in Kingston.

On Monday, the 18th, we left Kingston for Hay Bay and on to Deseronto, seized a large quantity of gill nets, which I have stored. The next day we patrolled from Deseronto down around Mosquito Bay and patrolled on to Belleville, then back to Deseronto again, where we spent Sunday.

On Monday, October 25th, we started for Kingston as directed by Captain Hunter, and patrolled as far as Stella, a distance of sixty-five miles. We had Mr. Thompson inspect boiler, then we went on to Kingston and Milton Island and Glenora, and on to Picton, going a distance of sixty miles. Friday we patrolled from Picton to Belleville, a distance of forty-five miles, and around some other bays. Distance travelled thirty miles. Sunday we spent at Belleville.

On Monday, November 1st, we left Belleville for Murray Canal and back to McDonald's Cove. Saw some seine fishing. The following day we patrolled from Belleville to Trenton and around Nigger Island and Balser's Island, a distance of forty miles. We went on to Weller's Bay and seized about three thousand yards of gill nets, four sets of hoop nets and found some fishing without a license. The next day we were engaged in stretching and drying nets and storing them. We also cleaned the boat. We called at Deseronto to oversee seine fishermen, and back to Belleville for Sunday.

On Monday, November 10th, we patrolled Hay Bay with Mr. Huffman, seized 2 1-2 set of hoop nets and one night line, then we ran on to Belleville; from here we patrolled to Weller's Bay, seized about ten thousand yards of gill nets, one net with fourteen ducks in it, one sunken punt, one skiff and decoys, two guns and shells. Overseer Cheer and his man was with us making the seizure. Saturday we patrolled to Belleville, hanging up nets and drying them and cleaning the boat seemed to occupy the day. The next day we patrolled up west of Belleville bridge, seized two hundred yards of herring net.

On Monday, November 15th, we patrolled to Brighton and back to Belleville, and on to Northport and Deseronto, and back to Belleville, going a distance of fifty miles. On account of gale we laid over for a day or so. Here we laid off the engineer and mate, and we occupied our time making reels and reeling up nets.

On Tuesday, November 23rd, we patrolled from Belleville to Trenton and back to Belleville, a distance of thirty miles. Here we started to lay up boat, lifting it up into the boathouse, and placed sledge stocks under it, made shutters for the windows and put them on. Left Belleville for home in Newboro on December 3rd. Everything left in good order.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE PATROL BOAT "NAIAD,"
ON LAKE SIMCOE AND KAWARTHA LAKES DURING THE
YEAR 1909.

On Saturday, the 5th day of June, steamer "Naiad" came from Lakefield to Peterboro, spent Sunday at Peterboro, and Monday we were repairing steam joint. On Wednesday we started from Peterboro at 6 p.m., and patrolled the waters of the Otonabee River and Rice Lake, in company with Overseer Johnson. Miles travelled, 73. The following day we started from Peterboro at 7 a.m., and sailed from there to Burleigh Falls; patrolling the waters of the canal, Clear and Strong Lakes, laid over night at Burleigh Falls. Miles covered, 46. The next day we started from Burleigh and patrolled the waters of Buckhorn and Lovesick Lakes and Deer Bay and Chemong Lake, returning to Lakefield Friday night. Miles covered, 70 miles. From Lakefield we started for Peterboro, after washing steamer; stuck at a boom, got steel cable around wheel and had to work in the water for one hour and a half; then came to Peterboro, was detained at the different booms on account of logs, arriving at Peterboro at 4 p.m. Spent Sunday in Peterboro.

On Monday, June 14th, we left Peterboro and went to Lakefield and on the way the condenser gave out causing a delay of one hour, after leaving Lakefield we proceeded to Young's Point, Burleigh, Lovesick, thence to Buckhorn. The fogs very bad and heavy winds. Leaving Buckhorn the next day we proceeded to Chemong, from there to Harrong Island and to Gannon Narrows, then to Bobcaygeon, thence to Fenelon Falls. We laid up here for the night and took on one-half ton of coal. At 6.30 the next morning we set out for Rosedale, and from there to Cobocook, thence to Kirkfield Lift Lock, thence back to Fenelon Falls, took on seventeen hundred pounds of coal, and laid there over night. The following day we left at 6 a.m. and went to Lindsay; stuck in weeds at the mouth of the river. From Lindsay we went to Sturgeon Point, thence to Bobcaygeon, and from there to Buckhorn, stayed there over night, leaving there Friday morning at 7 a.m., and went to Lovesick, then to Burleigh, stuck in logs at Lovesick. From Burleigh we visited several summer resorts and cottages, and came to Lakefield, then to Peterboro, and broke the flag pole at Lock 3. In the act of coming out of the lock, the wind blew the bow around and the pole went against the arm of the gate.

On Monday, June 21st, we patrolled the waters of Otonabee River and Rice Lake. Number of miles travelled, 62. The next day we patrolled the waters of Clear, Stoney, Buckhorn Lakes, and laid over night at Buckhorn, leaving the next morning we patrolled the waters of Chemong and Sturgeon Lakes and laid over night at Lindsay, took on Mr. Clarkson at Buckhorn and took him to Lindsay and next day back to Buckhorn. On Friday we patrolled the waters of Stoney, Clear and Buckhorn Lakes, calling at Lovesick, Burleigh, Mount Julian, Breezes, Crow's Land-

ing, Island Stone, South Beach, and laid over night at Young's Point. The following day we patrolled the waters from Young's Point to Peterboro, and broke wheel between Young's Point and Lakefield, came on to Peterboro and pulled boat partly out at McDonald's Mill, and broke off another flange so as to balance wheel. Spent Sunday at Peterboro.

On Monday, June 28th, we patrolled the waters from Peterboro to Burleigh Falls and laid over night at Burleigh. Distance travelled, 30 miles. The following day we patrolled the waters from Burleigh Falls to Chemong Park and laid over night at Chemong. Total miles, 25. From Chemong we patrolled the waters to Burleigh Falls and remained there over night. The next day we patrolled the waters to Stoney Lake down to Ellis' Creek, Mount Julian and to all the points on the lake down to Peterboro. Had the steamer pulled out at Peterboro and old wheel taken off and new one put on. Remained here for Sunday.

On Monday, July 5th, we repaired rudder post, had old set screw taken out and new ones put in and left Peterboro at 2 p.m., and ran to Lakefield, patrolling the waters to Bobcaygeon, and laid over night at Bobcaygeon. The next day we patrolled the waters from Bobcaygeon to lock on Kirkfield Canal, had Captain Hunter on board as far as Fenelon Falls. Distance run, 45 miles. The following day we left Lock 1 at 7 a.m., and proceeded to Lake Simcoe and called at Beaverton, sold two angling permits, left Beaverton at 2 a.m.; from Roach's Point and on the way between Georgina and Fox Island, took two night lines with about forty whitefish and one salmon trout. Arrived at Roach's Point about 7 a.m. Ran from here to Jackson's Point and took cars to Sutton West and had trial and fined a man for netting fish. Left Captain Hunter there and came to Barrie, leaving Jackson's Point at 5 p.m., arriving at Barrie at 7.30. We remained here and had steam joint repaired and boiler cleaned out. Spent Sunday in Barrie.

Monday, July 12th, we finished repairing on steam pipe and set out the next day to patrol the waters from Barrie to Roach's Point and from there to Bradford and back to Roach's Point. Laid there over night. Lake Simcoe very rough, and heavy sea all the way from Barrie to Roach's Point, a distance of 45 miles. We patrolled the waters of Simcoe from Roach's Point to Orillia, calling at Georgina Island for pilot, then ran from Orillia to Rama and saw Indian chief who thinks they should sell fish and also thinks the guides' license very unfair. Laid at Orillia over night. Miles covered, 43.

The following day we patrolled the waters of Lake Couchiching, calling at Rama, Longford Mills, and Washago, also examined the Chemical Mills at Longford, but could find nothing wrong with the water from these works. Laid in Orillia over night. Distance travelled, 30 miles. We patrolled the waters of Lake Simcoe from Orillia to Hodge's Wharf, and from there to Georgina Island and left off pilot, and the wind became fierce and had to run to Beaverton for shelter. We remained here over Sunday on account of storm, but patrolled the waters of Lake Simcoe from Jackson's Point to Beaverton.

On Monday, July 19th, we laid at Jackson's Point until 4 p.m., then started for Beaverton, ran about four miles in lake and had to run back on account of storm, a very heavy sea running, but was anxious to make Beaverton to meet Mr. Cox. The next day we patrolled the waters from Jackson's Point to Beaverton, met Mr. Cox and Captain Hunter. Left Beaverton at 8.30 a.m., and ran to Fenelon Falls, a distance of 59 miles. From Fenelon Falls we patrolled the waters to Peterboro and on to Hastings, calling at Hall's Bridge and Wedlock, travelling about forty

five miles. The next day we patrolled the waters from Hastings to Peterboro, calling at Idyl Wild, Harwood, Gore's Landing, Jubilee Point and Wedlock. Saturday we remained to clean up boat, but could not paint on account of rain. Sunday spent at Peterboro.

On Monday, July 26th, hoisted out stern at Peterboro to repair stern bearing, and did some painting; this engaged our attention on Tuesday and the next few days. On Friday we patrolled the waters of Stoney Lake with Overseer Moore, and returned to Lakefield and laid over Sunday there.

On Monday, August 2nd, we patrolled the waters from Lakefield to Bobcaygeon, and laid over night at the latter place, travelling a distance of 53 miles. The next day we left for Lindsay and from there to Fenelon Falls, patrolling the waters to Beaverton and walked from Lock 1 to Gamebridge, then to Brechin, and from there to Lake Simcoe, then back to G.T.R. station, took the train to Gamebridge and walked from the station to the boat. Here I met Mr. Thompson. Left the lock at 6.30 and ran to Beaverton, a distance of forty miles. The next day we patrolled Lake Simcoe from Beaverton to Roach's Point, then back to Jackson's Point, and patrolled the waters to Orillia, to Strawberry Island and back to Orillia, then on to Barrie, calling at Hawkstone, Big Bay Point and Shanty Bay. Spent Sunday in Barrie.

On Monday, August 9th, we patrolled the waters from Barrie to Beaverton and laid there the rest of the day on account of wind. We also walked eight miles to see Overseer H. McDonald. Tuesday we remained ashore on account of the wind. The following day we patrolled the waters from Beaverton to Roach's Point, from there to Holland River, then to De Grasse Point, thence to Roach's Point and from there to Jackson. We also rowed two miles to see Overseer Coulter, and walked two miles to see Overseer Tillett. From Jackson's Point we patrolled the waters to Orillia and could not get any farther on account of no coal, and could not get away until Friday morning. Walked from G.T.R. swing bridge to see Overseer Timlin. The next day we patrolled the waters from Orillia to Hawkstone, thence to Georgina and Fox Island Shoal, but found neither nets nor night line. From Barrie to Big Bay Point, then to Jackson's Point and back to Barrie again, travelling a distance of fifty miles. Sunday spent at Barrie.

On Monday, August 16th, we patrolled the waters from Barrie to Orillia, and from Orillia to Jackson's Point, with Mr. Holden, Toronto, in charge. We patrolled waters from Jackson's Point to Roach's Point and from there to Beaverton, and on to Coboconk, and from there to Fenelon Falls. Distance, forty-five miles. Patrolled the waters from Fenelon Falls to Bobcaygeon and from Bobcaygeon to Lindsay. W. W. Holden left us at Lindsay by C.P.R. for Toronto. The next day we patrolled the waters from Lindsay to Chemong, had to wait in Lindsay until noon. Telephoned Toronto for orders and had verbal orders to patrol to Chemong and from there to Peterboro. Sunday spent at Chemong.

On Monday we patrolled the waters from Chemong to Heron's Island, and rowed to Heron's Cottage, on the side of Government boom, examined his sheds and out-houses, but found nothing illegal. Patrolled from there to Chemong village and laid up for the night about 9 p.m. Capt. Pearson, of the "Manilla," came on board and informed me that the steamer was disabled at Herrington Island, and asked me to take passengers to Bobcaygeon as they had nothing for them to eat and no place for them to sleep. We got up steam and took them to Bobcaygeon. The next day we patrolled waters from Bobcaygeon to Buckhorn, calling at Nicholl's Island and rowed to Herrington Island, and walked for three hours around the island looking

for duck poachers, as I was informed by the bridge tender at Gannon's Narrows that he had heard gunshots in that direction, but could see no one, but saw quite a number of wild duck and got within thirty yards of them before they flew away. Also overhauled two canoes with licensed guides in them, but found everything O.K. Americans with license, also bait catchers with license. Then we patrolled the waters from Buckhorn to Nicholl's Island, then to Indian Village and back to Buckhorn and from there to Deep Bay Creek, laid over night there and in the afternoon rowed from there home, water too shallow for steamer. The following day we patrolled the waters from Deer Bay Creek to Buckhorn, then to Lovesick, and from there to Burleigh Falls; also rowed from 7.30 until 12 p.m. around Big Deer Bay, examined one boat house, but found only two canoes and three trawling lines, nothing to indicate illegal fishing. We washed and cleaned brass work on steamer, also woodwork. On Friday we patrolled the waters from Burleigh Falls to Idyl Wild, Rice Lake, where we saw quite a number of wild duck and found the fishing to Peterboro, calling at Harwood, Gore's Landing and Jubilee Point. Distance travelled, fifty-three miles. Spent Sunday at Peterboro.

On Monday, August 30th, patrolled the waters from Peterboro to Young's Point, delayed at Peterboro getting supplies and having oil-feeders repaired. From here we went to Fenelon Falls, saw a number of duck which were quite tame, also had conversation with Mr. Smith, bridge tender at Gannon's Narrows, and he said there was less shooting out of season this year than ever before in his recollection. Left for Beaverton, where we saw a number of duck; we were also delayed on account of logs at Gull and Burnt Rivers. The next day we were laid up for repairs to air pump. Received valve from Polson at 7 p.m. The next few days were busy repairing steamer.

On Tuesday, September 7th, we patrolled the waters from Beaverton to Orillia, from there to Hawkstone and from there to Barrie. Distance fifty-six miles. The following day we left for Roach's Point and then to Trent Canal, patrolling waters from Trent Canal to Bobcaygeon, thence to Buckhorn, calling at McCrackin's, and ran to Lakefield and on to Peterboro, where we spent Sunday.

On Monday, the 13th September, we patrolled the waters from Peterboro to Gore's Landing, calling at Thompson, also walked out to Plainville to see Capt. McCullough, and back to Gore's Landing. Distance travelled twenty-six miles. The next day we patrolled the waters from Gore's Landing to Hastings, from Hastings to Healey's Falls, and back to Hastings, had on board Overseer Hess, of Hastings. From here we went to Sugar Island and thence to Harwood. The following day we patrolled these waters to Kent's Creek and on to Peterboro, where we were delayed to clean out boiler. Spent Sunday at Peterboro.

On Monday, September 20th, patrolled waters from Peterboro to Lakefield and Young's Point, and from there we visited the overseer at Moore's Cottage. We left for Stoney Lake that day and went on to Ellis Creek and Jack's Creek, travelling a distance of forty miles.

We spent the night at Overseer Moore's cottage, and left for Burleigh Falls, to Lovesick and Buckhorn, and from there to Nicholl's Island, and then to Bobcaygeon and on to Fenelon Falls.

On Monday, September 27th, we laid over at Lindsay. Leaving there Tuesday, we patrolled the waters from Lindsay to Kirkfield Lift Lock, and walked to Kirkfield and interviewed A. O. Boynton, and he told me there were deer within half a mile of Kirkfield, one of them being caught by Mr. William Fence. We patrolled

the waters from Kirkfield to Beaverton and ran to Beaverton on account of heavy wind. Here we were detained for the next few days.

On Monday, October 4th, patrolled the waters of Lake Simcoe from Beaverton to and around Thora Island and Georgina. Distance fifty miles. The following day we went to Roach's Point, from there to Jackson's Point to meet Mr. W. W. Holden, and we went on to Orillia and Barrie, patrolling the waters from Roach's Point to Georgina Island, then to Port Boulster, and from there on to Beaverton. Mr. Holden left us at Belle Ewart at 7.30. The next day we went from Beaverton to Overseer Thompson's and from there to Thora Island, and at Jackson's Point we left off Overseer Thompson, and came to Georgina Island and grappled on shoal, and then ran on to Beaverton. In the afternoon we walked about a mile and a half towards Kirkfield Canal and on the way came across a seine about two hundred feet long, in fairly good condition and carried it to the steamer "Naiad," lying in Beaverton harbour.

On Monday, October 11th, we patrolled the waters around Thora Island, but had to run back to Beaverton on account of a heavy east gale. This laid us up the rest of the day, and in fact for the rest of the week, as the wind continued.

On Monday, 18th October, we patrolled the waters of Lake Simcoe from Beaverton to Thompson's Point, and took on Overseer Thompson, but had to run to Beaverton on account of high wind, and we were windbound here all Tuesday. The next day we left for the lift lock, arriving there at 6 p.m. We patrolled the waters from the lift lock to Nicholl's Island and laid up there for the night. The following day we patrolled the waters from Nicholl's Island to Peterboro and to Rice Lake, where we spent Sunday.

On Monday, October 25th, we patrolled the waters from Jubilee Point to the Trent River, from there to Idyl Wild, thence to Harwood and to Gore's Landing, and to Sugar Island, back to Jubilee Point and on to Peterboro. Distance of seventy-two miles.

Tuesday, October 26th, we started laying up steamer and for the next four days we were thus engaged; on Saturday the engineer left for home.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE YACHT "VEGA," ON THE NORTH CHANNEL OF LAKE HURON, DURING THE YEAR 1909.

On Monday, the 17th of May, we left Little Current at 8 a.m., and arrived at Killarney at 1 p.m., and left there at 1.30 for Bustard's, where we arrived at 9 p.m. Here we met Overseer McKenny, travelling a distance of 32 miles. Leaving Bustard Island at 7 a.m., we arrived at Byng Inlet at 1.30 p.m., a distance of twenty miles, and waited there for orders. On Thursday we left Byng Inlet with Overseer Knight, at 5.30, and called at Duck Island clubhouse at 9, then at Point au Baril at 12, and at Shawanaga Bay at 3, and seized a boat steel and seine. Distance of 35 miles. Leaving Stoker's Dock at 6 a.m., we cruised around between there and Dillian's Port, a distance of twenty-five miles. The next day we left Dillian's Port at 7 a.m., arriving at Parry Sound at 3 p.m., and met Overseer Mr. Laughington, and travelling a distance of twenty-five miles. We remained in Parry Sound all day Sunday.

On Monday, the 24th of May, we left Parry Sound for Point au Baril, reaching there at 4 a.m., Tuesday. Called at Byng Inlet with Overseer Knight and arrived at Killarney at 7 p.m., a distance of sixty-five miles. The following day we left Killarney at 7.30 and arrived at Little Current at 1 p.m., a distance of twenty-five miles. Here we remained all day, awaiting orders. The next day we left Little Current at 9 a.m., and called at Kagawong, then to Gore Bay at 5 p.m., a distance of forty miles, where we had engine repaired, and left for Spanish at 11 a.m., and reached the above place at 5 p.m., a distance of twenty-five miles. Here we remained all day.

On Monday, the 31st May, at 6 a.m., we left for Meldrum Bay and arrived at 5 p.m., going a distance of forty miles. The next day we left here at 7 a.m., arriving at Cockburn Island at 11 a.m. We left this island at 5 a.m., called at Duck Island and reached Providence Bay, travelling a distance of sixty miles. Leaving Providence Bay at 1 p.m., we arrived at South Bay at 5 p.m., remained over night, and at 5 a.m. set out for Fitzwilliam, a distance of eighteen miles. The following day we left for Partridge Island, reaching there at 9 p.m. We left here at 7.30 a.m. for Little Current, remaining here until Tuesday at 8 a.m., and arrived at Killarney at 4 p.m., where we met Mr. Pitfield. Total distance twenty-two miles. Next day we left Killarney 5 a.m., called at Bustard's, saw Mr. McKenny, arrived at Byng Inlet at 5 p.m., and met Overseer, Mr. Knight. Total distance travelled, fifty miles. On June 10th, in company with Overseer Knight, we left Byng Inlet at 7 a.m., and went to Shawanaga Bay, reaching there at 1.30 p.m. Cruised around the bay and went to Mink Island and Palestine Island and finished our trip at 5 p.m. on Friday, making a total distance of thirty-five miles. The next day we left Palestine Island at 5 a.m., called at Parry Sound, saw Overseer Laughington, reached Muskose at 8.30, and on to San Souci for the night. The next day at 8 a.m., we arrived at Penetang, met Overseer Williams and stayed here for Sunday and all day Monday in account of storms.

On Tuesday, the 15th June, at 5 a.m., we left Penetang, stopping for dinner at Musquosh, patrolled around Muskoka Mills with small boats and called at Alexander Island and arrived at Moose Point at 6 p.m. Total distance, twenty-six miles. The following day we left Moose Point at 7 a.m., patrolled in vicinity of Moose River, thence to Copper Head, and arrived at Parry Sound at 6 p.m. Total distance, forty miles. Leaving Parry Sound at 5 a.m., we arrived at Point au Baril at noon. We patrolled in that vicinity till 6 p.m. Total distance, fifty-one miles. We remained all day Friday at Point au Baril on account of storm, and the next day we left at noon, the storm blowing hard. We arrived at Byng Inlet at 4 p.m., and were obliged to stay there all day with the storm.

On Monday, 21st June, we left Byng Inlet at 4 a.m., calling at Bustard's and Killarney, arriving at Little Current at 7 p.m. Total distance, sixty-eight miles. Here we remained all day awaiting orders. The following day we left Little Current at 9 a.m., called at Kadot's Station, patrolled then to Oak Point. The next day we left Oak Point at 4.30 a.m., called at New Port and John Island; seized a net here with 2 1-2 mesh. Then to Algoma and Spragge, and arrived back at John Island 6 p.m. Total distance, forty-five miles. Left John Island 7 a.m., patrolled the shore down to Hog Island and arrived at 5 p.m. Left here at 7 a.m., and patrolled down to Whitefish River, thence out by Swift Current to Little Current, at 6 p.m. Total distance, twenty-two miles. Here we spent Sunday.

On Monday, June 28th, we stayed at Little Current all day repairing boat and engine so that it would not burn the deck; left there the next day at 8 a.m., pa-

trolled McGregor's Bay and arrived at Squaw Island at 6 p.m. Total distance, thirty-five miles. Left Squaw Island the following day at 6 a.m., calling at Club Island, arrived at Fitzwilliam's Island at 2 p.m., seized a net and a quantity of hooks. Total distance, twenty-two miles. Leaving Fitzwilliam's Island at 8 a.m., we called at Noble's Fishing Station, arrived at Little Current at 9 p.m. Total distance, forty-five miles. Spent the next day at Little Current awaiting orders, and the following day also, on account of storms blowing from the northwest. Sunday and Monday the storm continued and we were unable to move out.

On Tuesday, July 6th, we left Little Current at 8 a.m., and rowed to Gore Bay, where we stayed till Thursday, repairing engine. Then ran to Burn's Harbour, and arrived there at 6.30 p.m. Total distance, thirty miles. Left Burn's Harbour at 6 a.m., called at Cockburn Island, arrived at Meldrum Bay at 4 p.m. Leaving here at 6 a.m., patrolled the shore down to Clapperton Island and arrived 5 p.m., and left at 7 a.m. for Little Current, reaching there at noon, where we remained all day Sunday.

Monday, July 12th, gale blowing from the west, obliged to remain in Little Current till Tuesday 8 a.m., and reached Killarney at 2 p.m. Total distance, twenty-five miles. Left here at 5 a.m., called at Bustard Island and saw Overseer McKenny, arrived at Byng Inlet 3 p.m., and left at 6 a.m. Overseer Knight could not go. Took his launch and patrolled amongst islands near lighthouse. Could not go out in lake on account of storm. The next day a gale was blowing, we patrolled amongst the islands in vicinity of lighthouse and seized a large seine. Left Byng Inlet light at 5 a.m., called at Point au Baril and several tourists' residences. Arrived at Franklin's Island at 5 p.m. Total distance, forty miles. Left here the next day, and the strong gale carried away boom of yacht; we reached Parry Sound at 7 a.m., making total distance fifteen miles.

On Monday, July 19th, we remained at Parry Sound, having boom repaired and waiting for Mr. Knight. Left the next day and patrolled half way to San Souci; here we were obliged to wait over on account of storms. We left San Souci at 6 a.m., with Overseer Dusang, and patrolled to about 10 miles from Penetang. Then he ran home and we to Penetang, in a severe gale blowing. Total distance, forty miles. Saturday we stayed in Penetang on account of rain, and Sunday also.

On Monday, July 26th, at 9 a.m., we left Penetang and arrived at Parry Sound at 6 p.m. The next day we patrolled to Ojibway Hotel and arrived at 6.30, a distance of fifty miles. Left here for Byng Inlet and on reaching here we were compelled to stay over on account of fog, and left on Friday at 5 a.m., called at Bustard's and Killarney and arrived at Little Current at 6 p.m., where we stayed awaiting orders. Spent Sunday in Little Current.

On Monday, August 2nd, we set out at 1 p.m., and arrived at Kagawong 5 p.m., called at Spanish and patrolled down to Wells Island and Whitefish, arriving at 6 p.m. Total distance 45 miles. The following day we patrolled McGregor's Bay and Big Finn; then to Little Current, arriving at 6 p.m. Total distance, forty miles. From here we went to Killarney and called at Bustard's and Point au Baril, and arrived at Ojibway Hotel at 7.30 p.m., a distance of sixty-five miles, thence to Parry Sound, where we spent Sunday.

On Monday, Aug. 9th, we patrolled to Ojibway House; then to Point au Baril, arriving 6 p.m., a distance of forty miles. The following day we started for Byng Inlet, but the wind got up so we had to run back, and we went to Parry Sound, from here we called at San Souci and Copperhead, where we met Mr. Jones and Overseer Dusang. We left for Parry Sound; from there we returned to Copper-

head at 7 p.m. The next day we left for Parry Sound, arrived at noon and got the engine repaired, and spent some time getting yawl ready. Sunday spent at Parry Sound.

On Monday, the 16th of August, we left Parry Sound at 7 a.m., patrolled to Ojibway House, then to Point au Baril, and arrived there 4 p.m. Total distance, forty-five miles. From here we sailed in the direction of Byng Inlet, and Red Rock, then down to Tibischong Bay, arriving at 5 p.m. Total distance, forty-five miles. The next day we left for Depot Harbour, patrolled around the bay to Mowatt Island, then to Parry Sound, went part way to San Souci and back to Rose Point, and then to Parry Sound for Sunday.

Monday, August 23rd, we waited at Parry Sound till one o'clock for Mr. Blea, then left and got as far as Depot Harbour and had to lie over on account of wind. Next day we left at 6.30 a.m., patrolled to Ojibway House, then to Point au Baril, and arrived at 4 p.m. Total distance, forty-five miles. The following day we left Point au Baril 7 a.m. Could not go towards Byng Inlet on account of storm, so patrolled back to Parry Sound, then to Rose Point for 7 p.m. Total distance, forty-three miles. Left Rose Point 6.30, patrolled to San Souci, then to Copperhead, and arrived at 11 a.m. Left here at 7 a.m., patrolled to Rose Point, then to Parry Sound and arrived at 3 p.m. Total distance, twenty miles. Sunday spent at Point au Baril.

On Monday, August 30th, we left Point au Baril at 7 a.m., called at Key River and Bustard's, met Mr. McKenny there and steered for Bad River, arriving there at 6 p.m. Total distance, forty-five miles. Here we remained all day on account of gale. The next day we started for Killarney, 6.30, but had to return to Bustard's on account of the storm, and we were obliged to remain all the next day. Finally we left Bustard's at 8 a.m., Friday, called at Killarney and back to Little Current and Bad River, where we had to have the engine repaired. Sunday we spent at Little Current, also Monday, on account of storm.

On Tuesday, September 7th, we left Little Current and arrived at Gore Bay at 4 p.m. Total distance, thirty-five miles. Left Gore Bay at 10 a.m., called at Burnt Island and Spanish River, patrolled to Friends', then to Whitefish, and arrived at 6 p.m. Leaving here at 8 a.m., we patrolled amongst the islands to McGregor Island, and arrived at 6 p.m. Total distance, thirty-five miles. Left McGregor Island for Killarney at 7 a.m., but broke wheel of launch, so had to return to Little Current for repairs.

On Monday, September 13th, we left Little Current for Gore Bay and patrolled to Spanish, Buswell's and back to Gore Bay, arriving at 5 p.m. From here we went back to Little Current and spent the day, as a gale was blowing. The next day we went to McGregor Bay, Finn, Fraser Bay, and then to Killarney at 6 p.m. Total distance, fifty-five miles. Here we stopped Mr. Labatt from setting nets in Fraser Bay, where he has no license. Left Killarney and patrolled to Collin's Bay, then returned to Partridge Island, arriving at 6 p.m. Total distance twenty-seven miles. The following day we left Partridge Island at 6.30 a.m., patrolled Manitowaning Bay to Sheguiandah, then to Little Current, arriving 3 p.m. Here we spent Sunday.

On Monday, September 20th, we left Little Current at 8 a.m. for Burnt Island, patrolled amongst the Islands with small boat till 6 p.m., and we started for Fitzwilliam's Island, but fog got so thick that he had to run back to Partridge Island, and remained all the next day, gale blowing strong. When we started for Fitz-

william we saw we could not make it on account of storm, and went to Little Current, where we stayed over till Monday awaiting orders.

On Tuesday, September 28th, we left Little Current at 8 a.m., and arrived at Killarney about noon. Gale blowing too hard to go farther. The next day we started for Bustard's, but had to run to Toad Island on account of bad weather, and arrived at 12 o'clock, patrolled in small boat in vicinity of Toad Island, then we ran to Bustard's and arrived at 5 p.m. Total distance, thirty miles. Left Bustard Island and arrived at Byng Inlet, where we were obliged to remain on account of storm. The next day we patrolled till noon and then ran to Point au Baril, and the following day to Parry Sound, reaching there at 3 p.m. Total distance, forty miles.

On Monday, October 4th, we left Parry Sound at 9 a.m., patrolled to Point au Baril, arrived there 5 p.m., and from there to Byng Inlet, then to Bustard Island, arriving at noon and patrolled amongst the Islands till 5 o'clock. Leaving here we patrolled around Bad River, and arrived at Killarney at 1 p.m. Total distance, thirty miles. The following day we left Killarney at 8 a.m., and patrolled to Little Current and arrived at 4 p.m., where we stayed all day repairing engine. Sunday we spent at Little Current.

The week beginning October 11th and ending October 17th we were detained at Little Current repairing engine, and then on account of violent snow storm.

On Monday, October 18th, we left Little Current at 8 a.m., patrolled to Fitzwilliam's Island, and arrived at 5 p.m. Total distance, forty-five miles. The next day we seized a seine, and as it was not much good, burned it. Left Fitzwilliam's Island at noon and arrived at Squaw Island 6 p.m. Left Squaw Island at 7 a.m., called at Partridge Island, then to McGregor Bay, arriving at 5 p.m. The following day we left for Little Current, where we were held over till Monday on account of storms.

On Monday, October 25th, we left Little Current at 9 a.m., and arrived at Gore Bay at 4 p.m., where we stayed till next day, we called at John Island and New Port, and at Spanish at 5 p.m. Total distance, thirty-five miles. From here we ran to Whitefish River, then to Little Current. Total distance, fifty miles. The following day we left Little Current at 9 a.m., and arrived at Killarney at 2 p.m., and left there at 9 a.m. the next day. We patrolled Fraser Bay, then to McGregor Bay, arriving at 3 p.m. Total distance, twenty-five miles.

Saturday, October 30th, we left McGregor Bay at 9 a.m., and arrived at Little Current at 12 noon.

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1909, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF
FISH PLANTED IN EACH.

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,205
Lake Rosseau	Bass	700
Lake Joseph	Bass	1,052
Fairy and Vernon Lakes	Bass	244
Lake of Bays	Bass	693
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	225
Thames River at Woodstock	Bass	225
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	396
Thames River at Dorchester	Bass	696
Lake Couchiching	Bass	436
Stoney Lake	Bass	751
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Point	Bass	603
Holland River	Bass	387
Golden Lake	Bass	372
Severn River	Bass	526
Grand River at Cayuga	Bass	400
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	274
Kempenfeldt Bay	Bass	300
		9,841

1902.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	246
Lake Joseph	Bass	256
Lake Rosseau	Bass	227
Lake Couchiching	Bass	285
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	395
Stoney Lake	Bass	330
Huntsville Lakes	Bass	265
Winnipeg River	Brook trout	55
		2,059

1903.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	926
Lake Rosseau	Bass	1,130
Lake Joseph	Bass	500
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,002
Lake of Bays	Bass	371
Sparrow Lake	Bass	650
Lake Couchiching	Bass	258
Long Lake at Rat Portage	Bass	460
Golden Lake	Bass	100
Mink Lake	Bass	85
Clear Lake	Bass	85
White Lake	Bass	100
Lynn River at Lake Simcoe	Bass	355
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	425
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	75
Thames River at London	Bass	200
Thames River at St. Marys	Bass	205
Grand River at Fergus	Bass	100
Grand River at Grand Valley	Bass	70
Grand River at Paris	Bass	130
Musselman's Lake	Bass	200
Lake of Bays	Bass	500

7,927

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1909, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF
FISH PLANTED IN EACH.—*Continued.*

1904.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Credit River	Bass	115
Lake Rosseau.....	Bass	380
Green Lake	Bass	135
Opinicon Forks	Bass	50
Lake near Barry's Bay.....	Bass	30
Barry's Bay	Bass	100
Gorman Lake.....	Bass	75
Golden Lake	Bass	565
Mink Lake	Bass	60
White Lake	Bass	160
Clear Lake	Bass	50
Snell's Lake	Bass	100
Lake Joseph	Bass	725
Bass Lake	Bass	200
Lake Couchiching	Bass	230
Lake Joseph	Bass	415
Lake of Bays	Bass	530
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Point	Bass	785
Beaver River at Cannington	Bass	250
Balsam Lake	Bass	400
Lake of Bays	Bass	5,000
Oxbow River at Komoka	Bass	1,200
Lake Scugog	Bass	1,400
		12,955

1905.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Scugog	Bass	400
Stoney Lake	Bass	600
Muskoka Lake	Bass	500
Thames River at Stratford	Bass	250
Thames River at Mitchell	Bass	350
Lake Couchiching	Bass	500
Gull Lake (near Gravenhurst)	Bass	100
Lake of Bays	Bass	400
		3,100

1906.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Simcoe	Bass	450
Lake of Bays	Bass	700
Gull River	Bass	610
Grand River	Bass	575
Lake Scugog	Bass	400
Muskoka Lake	Bass	700
River Nith	Bass	600
Lake Simcoe	Bass	700
"	Bass	700
		5,435

1908.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Sparrow Lake	Bass	500
Haliburton Lake	Bass	520
Puslinch Lake	Bass	725
River vicinity Kenora	Trout, Speckled, fry	2,000

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1909, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF
FISH PLANTED IN EACH.—*Continued.*

1909.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number
Mohawk Lake	Bass Fingerlings.....	1,000
Lake Rosseau	Bass Fingerlings.....	1,500
Lake Muskoka	Bass Fingerlings.....	1,500
Lake Joseph	Bass Fingerlings.....	2,000
Lake of Bays	Bass Fingerlings.....	2,000
Stoney Lake	Bass Fingerlings.....	3,500
Gull Lake	Bass Fingerlings.....	200
Whiteman's Creek	Bass Fingerlings.....	200
Cooley's Pond	Bass Fingerlings.....	150
Sparrow Lake	Bass Fingerlings.....	2,500
		<hr/> 14,550

LIST OF GAME AND FISHERY WARDENS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Burt, William	Simcoe	Niagara Peninsula.
Chauvin, Victor ...	Windsor	Western District.
Hunter, Capt. A. ..	Belleville	Eastern District.
Parks, G. M.	North Bay ...	District of Nipissing.
Robinson, J. T.	Sault Ste. Marie	District of Algoma.
Sterling, C. N.	Kenora	Thunder Bay and Rainy River.
Willmott, J. H.	Beaumaris ...	Muskoka and Parry Sound.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Acton, Nassau	Gananoque ...	Gananoque River, and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
Andrews, Samuel ..	Micksburg ...	The Electoral District of North Renfrew, and for the Tps. of Clara, Maria and Head, and with joint jurisdiction with any other overseers over the Bonnechere River.
Avery, Melzar	Sharbot Lake.	Township of Oso, with joint jurisdiction over the Tp. of Hinchinbrook in the Electoral District of Addington.
Bailey, G. L.	Callander	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Barr, George	Harrowsmith ..	Tp. Portland in Co. Frontenac, with joint jurisdiction over Desert and Knowlton Lakes.
Beatty, John	Old Fort, Midland	With jurisdiction with other overseers over Tps. Tay and Matchedash, Co. Simcoe.
Birch, W. J.	Delta	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
Blanchard, F.	Fort Frances.	Rainy River and adjacent waters.
Blea, Daniel	Uplands	Province of Ontario.
Blunden, H. A.	Sarnia	Co. Lambton, exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's Islands.
Boate, J. R.	Fowler's Cor's.	Tp. Emily, in Co. Victoria.
Boler, William	Byron	River Thames, between London and boundary line between Townships Delaware and Westminster, County of Middlesex.
Botting, Peter	Fermoy	The waters in the Township of Bedford in the County of Frontenac.
Bourgon, J. B.	Rockland	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Boyd, J. H.	Merrickville ..	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on County of Grenville.
Boynton, A. O.	Kirkfield	Tp. Eldon, in Co. Victoria.
Bradshaw, A.	Lindsay	Townships Mariposa and Ops, County Victoria.
Briggs, T. J.	Bridgeburg ..	County of Welland.
Brisbin, Angus	Picton	For the waters of Lake Ontario fronting Tps. North and South Marysburg, including all waters surrounding islands in said townships, also Main Duck Islands, and that portion of Bay of Quinte fronting these townships, as well as the waters of the Bay of Quinte known as Picton Harbor, in Tp. Hallowell.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Briscoe, W. L.	Killaloe Sta'n.	Townships of Jones, Sherwood, Hagarty, Radcliffe, Brudenell, Raglan, and Lynedoch, Co. Renfrew.
Burke, George	Perth	For the Town of Perth, Tps. of North Emsley, Drummond, North Burgess, and the first two concessions of the Tp. of Bathurst, Co. Lanark.
Burns, D. E.	Pembroke	The waters between Allumette Rapids and Deux Joachim.
Burtcheall, C.	Coboconk	Balsam and Mud Turtle Lakes, County Victoria.
Calbeck, A.	Sault Ste. Marie	That portion of the District of Algoma lying west of the Village of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands, and over the waters lying in front of the said district, and with joint jurisdiction over the waters lying between said Islands and the mainland west of a line due south from Algoma Mills.
Campbell, John	Sylvan	River Aux Sauble, and tributaries.
Carson, R. W.	Peterboro'	Counties Simcoe, Ontario, Victoria, Peterboro', Durham, and Northumberland, and York.
Caskey, T. C.	Blairton	Townships Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Cassan, C. H.	Campbellford .	Trent River and tributaries, Co. Northumberland, from Campbellford to Trent Bridge.
Cheer, T. H.	Brighton	For the waters of Lake Ontario fronting Co. Northumberland, also inland waters tributary to said lake in said county.
Clarkson, William .	Lakehurst ...	West half of Township of Smith, Township of Ennismore, west half Township Harvey, Townships of Galway and Cavendish, County Peterboro'.
Clunis, A.	Claude	In and for the Townships of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel.
Collins, W. E.	Strathroy	Townships of Adelaide, Metcalfe, and with joint jurisdiction over Township Caradoc, Co. Middlesex.
Colter, Samuel	Gilford	Lake Simcoe, from the 10th concession, Tp. Innisfil, to the mouth of the Holland River.
Conger, David	West Lake ...	Lake Ontario fronting Townships Hallowell and Athol, also for the Village of Wellington in the Township of Hillier, and for the inland lakes and streams in said Townships of Hallowell and Athol.
Cook, H. G. A.	Niagara Falls.	County Welland.
Corsant, A.	Masonville ...	County Middlesex, east of boundary line between the Townships of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Covell, H. N.	Lombardy ...	Township South Elmsley, County Leeds.
Cox, Matthew	Howe Island..	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Crotty, John	Bothwell	River Thames between Village of Wardsville and easterly limits of County of Kent, in County of Middlesex.
Cunningham, Jas. A.	Maynooth	Townships Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, Co. Hastings.
Dafoe, Peter W. ...	Napanee	Township of Richmond, with joint jurisdiction over the Township of North Fredericksburg.
Davieau, H.	Michipicoten I.	Michipicoten Island.
Davis, J. W.	Sydenham	Township Loughboro.
Devine, John	Renfrew	Townships Horton, McNab, Admaston, Bagot, Blythfield, Brougham, Griffith, and Matawatchan, in the County of Renfrew.
Donaldson, W. J. ...	Donaldson ...	Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
Drew, Henry	Long Lake ...	Townships Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, District of Addington.
Dunlop, James	Mackey's St'n.	Ottawa River between Deux Joachim and Mattawa, and over waters in townships in Ontario bordering on said river.
Dusang, B. A.	Fesserton	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison in District of Muskoka, also over Severn River.
Esford, Henry	Barriefield ...	Rideau waters between St. Lawrence River and Brewer's Mills.
Fisher, James	Sunbury	Townships Storrington, including Rideau waters from Brewer's Mills to south limit of the township with jurisdiction over all of Loughboro Lake and the lakes of the Township of Storrington.
Fleming, E.	Hastings	Village of Hastings.
Fox, Eben R.	Northport	For that portion of the Bay of Quinte fronting Township Ameliasburg east of Belleville Bridge, and also Township Sophiasburg, and over all the inland waters within Township Sophiasburg, and with joint jurisdiction with any other overseer over all inland waters in Township of Ameliasburg.
Fraser, J. A.	Prescott	St. Lawrence River from the head of Cardinal Rapids west to Rockport.
Gainforth, Wm.	Haliburton ...	Townships Stanhope, Guilford, Harburn, Dudley, Dysart and Minden, District of Haliburton.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name	Residence.	District.
Gallagher, Hugh ...	Eganville	County of Renfrew.
Gault, T. G.	Deseronto	Bay of Quinte, East Riding County of Hastings and for Moira River and other waters in said riding.
Gillespie, James ...	Berkeley	Electoral District of Centre Grey and for Township of Glenelg in South Grey.
Glass, Irving	Trenton	Bay of Quinte from City of Belleville west of the Trent River and for Trent River from its mouth to Chisholm's Rapids and for the tributaries thereto.
Gordon, Walter	Port Arthur ..	In and for the District of Thunder Bay.
Green, Adam	Diamond	Townships Huntley and Fitzroy, County Carleton.
Green, Geo. G.	Bradford	Holland River on the north side in Township West Gwillimbury westward to the forks of the river in County Simcoe.
Green, John	Marmora	Township of Marmora, County Hastings.
Gunter, Harvey ...	McRae P.O. ..	Townships of Grimsthorpe and Cashel in County Hastings, and with joint jurisdiction over Townships Tudor, Lake, Wollaston, Limerick, Faraday, Dungannon and Mayo, in said county.
Hayes, Henry	Murray	Bay of Quinte, as lies in front of the East Riding of Northumberland, for that portion of the River Trent, lying between the Townships of Sidney and the Bay of Quinte, and for the inland waters of the Townships of Murray, Dryden and Cramahe and Haldimand.
Hembruff, Jos.	Manitowaning.	Lake Manitou on Manitoulin Island and the streams tributary thereto.
Henderson, H. A. ...	Pelee Island .	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the County of Essex.
Henelley, F. H. ...	Warkworth ...	River Trent and tributaries, in County Northumberland from Percy Boom to Campbellford Bridge.
Hess, James	Hastings	Trent River and tributaries in County Northumberland, from Trent Bridge to Rice Lake.
Hewitt, James	Honey Harbor	Province of Ontario.
Holliday, Henry ...	Wolfe Island..	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Township of Wolfe Island.
Hood, Geo., Sr.	Scugog	For the Township of Reach in the County of Ontario, and for the Township of Mariposa in the County of Victoria and over so much of the waters of Lake Scugog as lies in front of the said townships, and for the westerly half of Scugog Island, and over the waters of Lake Scugog fronting thereon.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Howell, James	Bancroft	Townships Faraday, Dungannon and Herschell, in County Hastings.
Huffman, E. M.	Hay Bay	Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Counties Lennox and Addington.
Hunter, William ...	Tehkummah ..	Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron.
Jermyn, J. W.	Wlarton	Georgian Bay, County of Bruce, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbor, but exclusive of the said Harbor.
Jickling, Chas.	St. Paul's Station.	County Perth and for Townships East Nissouri and Eastand West Zorra, in County Oxford.
Johnson, John	Port Hope ...	Townships Hope and Cavan, in the County of Durham, with joint jurisdiction with any other Game and Fishery overseer or overseers over County Durham.
Johnson, Henry ...	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Townships in County Brant and the Townships of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand County; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Kern over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Townships west of Grand River.
Johnston, D.	Peterboro'	River Otonabee and tributaries, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough, and the mouth of the River and Rice Lake, Township South Monaghan.
Johnston, Thos.	Royston	Townships of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
Johnston, W. H.	Harwood	Rice Lake, in the Townships of Hamilton and Alnwick, County Northumberland.
Jones, David	Welland	County of Welland.
Jones, John	Fenelon Falls.	For the north end of Sturgeon Lake, and Cameron Lake to Rosedale Locks, Burnt River and Rosedale River in the County of Victoria.
Kehoe, D.	Millarton	That portion of County Bruce lying South of Indian Reserve and Township of Amabel with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said county, south of Southampton.
Kennedy, John	Meaford	County of Grey, exclusive of Townships of Proton, Egremont and Normandy.
Kent, A. J.	Bewdley	Rice Lake from Ley's Point on the south shore of said lake around the head of Lake to Barnard's Bay on the north shore of Rice Lake.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Kern, Jacob	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Townships of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said River.
Kerr, C. J.	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.
Knight, C. H.	Byng Inlet ...	For the River Magnetawan, and for the waters of Georgian Bay lying between said river and French River.
Kraft, Samuel	Ridgeway	In and for Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
Laframboise, Remi..	Canard River.	Detroit River, fronting Townships of Sandwich, West Anderdon and Malden, and also Canadian Islands in said River, County Essex.
Lambkin, Richard .	Loring	Townships of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferrie, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Patterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair, and Mowat, in the District of Parry Sound.
Langford, Newton .	Dorset	Townships McLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel, District of Muskoka, and Townships McClintock, Livingstone, Sherbourne and Havelock, District of Haliburton.
Laughington, Henry.	Parry Sound..	For the Township of Shawanaga, Ferguson, Carling, McDougal, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
Leadley, Robt.	Barrie	For the Township of Vespra and the Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of the waters of Kempenfeldt Bay as lies in front of the said town and township; also, that portion of Kempenfeldt Bay, lying in front of the Township of Oro.
Lean, Wellington ..	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, County of Peterboro'.
Lee, Edward	Lowbanks	Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet, in the District of Monck and Lake Erie.
Leitch, P. A.	Nepigon	River and Lake Nepigon.
Little, Richard	Wallaceburg .	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Township, also Walpole and Ste. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
Loveday, E. T.	Ottawa	In and for the Townships of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal as lies in front or within said Townships, and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canals.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
McAllister, J. R. ...	Gore's L'nding	Rice Lake, between Jubilee Point and Lower Close's Point and the waters tributary thereto, in the Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. of Northumberland.
McClennan, Kenneth	Grovesend ...	Townships of Yarmouth, Malahide and Bayham, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and the tributaries thereto.
McEwen, A.	Aldboro'	Townships of Southwold, Dunwich and Aldborough, exclusive of the River Thames, with jurisdiction over so much of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and tributaries thereto.
McGinn, William ...	Orillia	Townships of Orillia, and Oro, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of Shingle and Carthews Bays, and Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe, as lies in front of said townships and over River Severn.
McGuire, J.	Jones Falls ..	Rideau River, fronting on the Township of South Crosby, County of Leeds.
McIntyre, A.	Keene	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
McKelvie, D.	New Liskeard.	Lake Temiskaming and tributaries.
McMurray, R.	Bayfield	County of Huron.
McNairn, James ...	Iroquois	River St. Lawrence fronting on County of Dundas.
McPhee, D.	Uptergrove ...	Lake Simcoe, fronting on Tp. of Mara and the tributaries thereto, and for Mud Lake, in the Townships of Mara and Carden.
McVittie, James	Blenheim	Lake Erie fronting on Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
Macdonald, Hector .	Beaverton ...	Lake Simcoe and tributaries thereto fronting on Tp. of Thorah,, in County of Ontario.
Major, William	Woodlawn	Townships of March and Torbolton, County Carleton.
Maltby, William	Nipissing	South River, and South Bay, with joint jurisdiction with any other overseer, or overseers who have been or may hereafter be appointed.
Mansfield, Thomas .	Pickering	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Township of Reach.
May, J. C.	St. Catharines.	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Mayor, Harry	Painswick ...	Lake Simcoe, from Lovers' Creek, near Barrie, on Kempenfeldt Bay, to concession 10 of the said Township of Innisfil.
Merriam, Enoch ...	Harwood	Rice Lake, Townships Hamilton and Alnwick, between Close's Point and Rock Island and waters tributary thereto, County of Northumberland.
Myers, James	Orchard	Townships of Proton, Egremont and Normanby, County Gray, and Townships Minto, Arthur and West Luther, County Wellington.
Moffatt, George	Glencross	Townships of Mulmur, Mono and East Garafraxa.
Moore, F. J.	Lakefield	Townships of Douro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
Morton, John	St. Ola	Townships Limerick, Tudor, Wollaston, Cashel Lake and Grimsthorpe, County Hastings.
Murdoch, John	Bath	Townships of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, County Lennox and Addington.
Nicholls, Peter	Bridgenorth ..	Chemong Lake, Lovesick Lake and Deer Bay, County Peterboro'.
Oliver, R. C.	Little Current.	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Osborne, Henry	Dante	River Thames, between the Village of Lewisville and the easterly limits of Kent County.
Ostrom, B. B.	Frankford ...	The Trent River from its mouth to Chisholm's Rapids, and tributaries thereon, and to Trenton Junction.
Parker, H. B.	Bobcaygeon ..	In and for the Township of Verulam in the County of Victoria and the Tp. of Harvey in the County of Peterboro'.
Parkin, C. W.	Valentia	Townships Mariposa and Ops, County Victoria.
Patterson, S.	Dunkerron ...	Holland River known as the north and west branches in Tps. Tecumseh, and West Gwillimbury, in Co. Simcoe.
Peltier, Theo.	Dover South..	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points; also the Township of Dover West, County Kent.
Phillips, J. H.	Smith's Falls.	County Frontenac lying north of the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburg, the Townships of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley, County of Leeds, and the County of Lanark.
Pierce, J. P.	Port Rowan..	County of Norfolk.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Pilon, Phillippe	Sudbury	For the Townships of McKim, Broder, Dill, Neelon, Garson and Blezard in the District of Nipissing.
Poupore, Andrew ...	Westmeath ...	For that portion of the River Ottawa lying between Deux Joachim and Fort Coulonge.
Purcell, H. R.	Colebrook	Townships Camden, Sheffield, Kaladar and Barrie.
Raphael, J. C.	Mallorytown ..	Townships of Front of Yonge and Elizabethtown in the County of Leeds and over the waters of the River St. Lawrence fronting the said townships.
Rivet, Jos.	Sturgeon Falls	That portion of the District of Nipissing lying west and north of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiskaming and its tributaries.
Robertson, C.	Hillsburg	Townships of Erin and West Garafraxa.
Robertson, D.	Southampton .	County Bruce fronting Lake Huron, lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbor.
Robinson, T. W. ...	Collingwood ..	Townships Collingwood and Osprey, County of Grey, and the Townships of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, County of Simcoe.
Robinson, Wm.	Kilworthy ...	Severn River and Sparrow Lake.
Russell, Wm.	Cornwall	In and for the Counties of Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the River St. Lawrence as lies in front of the said counties.
Sargent, W. J.	Brûnte	County of Halton, also County of Wentworth north of the canal, and Lake Ontario.
Sinclair, N.	Glenarm	Balsam Lake, County of Victoria.
Slate, George	Rockport	River St. Lawrence between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
Small, John	Grand Valley.	Townships of Melancthon, Amaranth and East Luther, County Dufferin.
Smith, William	Gravenhurst .	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
Spence, William ...	Athens	Charlestown Lake and its tributaries, County Leeds.
Stanzel, Fred.	Carleton Place	Townships Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Pakenham in County Lanark, and Townships Fitzroy, Huntley and Goulbourn in County Carleton, with joint jurisdiction over the waters of the Township Drummond with any other overseer.
St. Charles, C.	Madoc	Townships Madoc and Huntington, County Hastings.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Storie, R. B.	Escott	Escott Lake, in the Township of Front of Escott, County of Leeds.
Stuart, D.	Codrington ...	Trent River and tributaries, County of Northumberland, from Chisholm's Rapids to Percy Boom.
Switzer, W. H.	Gooderham .	Townships of Snowdon, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Cardiff, and Harcourt, District of Haliburton.
Tarry, A. E.	Toronto	Townships of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and for the City of Toronto, in the County of York, with jurisdiction over the inland waters of said Tps., and also over Toronto and Ashbridge's Bays, and so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the County of York.
Taudvin, J. W.	Kingston	For the City of Kingston, and for the waters fronting the County of Frontenac.
Taylor, Fred.	Huntsville ...	For the Townships of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel, in the District of Muskoka.
Temple, Jas. M.	Dorchester Stn	Thames River, easterly to the boundary line between Oxford and Middlesex.
Thompson, Henry ..	Brechin	Lake Simcoe and tributaries fronting on Tp. of Mara.
Thurlow, George ...	Nairn Centre.	For the Townships of Merritt, Nairn, Lorne and Baldwin, in Dist. Algoma.
Tillett, R.	Roach's Point.	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Townships.
Timlin, M.	Atherley	Lake Couchiching and tributaries fronting Townships Mara and Rama.
Titus, E. A.	Wellington ...	For that portion of the Bay of Quinte fronting on Tp. Ameliasburg lying west of Belleville Bridge, also for the waters of Lake Ontario fronting on Tps. Ameliasburg and Hillier, with the exception of Village of Wellington, and including Weller's Bay, Consecon Lake, and all inland waters in said townships.
Toner, George	Gananoque ...	River St. Lawrence from foot of Howe Island to Rockport, and with joint jurisdiction with any other overseer or overseers over the Gananoque River from Gananoque to Marble Rock.
Toole, Ira	Omemee	Township of Emily, County of Victoria.
Townsend, J.	Long Point ..	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Traves, J. A., Sr....	Fraserburg ...	For the District of Muskoka, with joint jurisdiction with any Game and Fisheries overseers who have been or may be appointed over the District of Parry Sound.
Turner, S.	London	City of London, with joint jurisdiction over the County of Middlesex with any other overseer or overseers who have been or may hereafter be appointed.
Twamley, C.	Cavan	Townships Cavan and Manvers.
Vokes, James	Nanticoke	Townships Walpole, Rainham, South Cayuga and Dunn, County Haldimand.
Walker, R. J.	Port Credit ..	Lake Ontario, fronting County Peel, and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
Wartman, H. E. ...	Portsmouth ..	For the Township of Kingston in the County of Frontenac.
Watson, Hy.	Toronto	Province of Ontario.
Watson, J.	Cæsarea	Townships of Cartwright and Manvers, the waters of Lake Scugog fronting on said townships and the waters tributary to said lake.
Watt, John	Peterborough ..	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterboro' and the Village of Lakefield.
West, Chas.	Holland Ldg. ..	Joint jurisdiction along the east bank of the Holland River, through the Township of East Gwillimbury and along the shore of Lake Simcoe, through Township of North Gwillimbury in the County of York.
West, Geo. W.	Holland Ldg. ..	With joint jurisdiction along east bank of Holland River, through Township of Gwillimbury, and along the shore of Lake Simcoe, through Township of North Gwillimbury, in the County of York.
Wight, J. R.	Newboro'	For the Township of North Crosby extending to Smith's Falls on Rideau waters, together with the inland lakes and tributaries thereto.
Wigle, L.	Leamington ..	Township of Malden, North Colchester, South Colchester, North Gosfield, South Gosfield and Mersea, in the County of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Williams, J. T.	Penetang	Townships of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Floss, County of Simcoe, and over Christian, Beckwith and Giant's Tomb Islands.
Wilson, H.	Elphin	Townships of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, County of Lanark.

LIST OF OVERSEERS.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Wood, John	Parry Sound .	Townships McKenzie, Hagerman, Burpee, Burton and Ferrie.
Worden, F.	Courtice	County of Durham.
Wornnoorth, F. L..	Arden	Townships Kennebec and Barrie, County Frontenac.
Wright, W. J.	Ice Lake	Kagawong Lake on Manitoulin Island, District of Algoma.
Younghusband, D. ..	South March .	Townships March and Nepean, County Carleton.

STATEMENT of Revenue received from the Game and Fisheries during the year ended
October 31st, 1909.

GAME.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Deer Licenses, 1908.....	177 75	
“ 1909.....	238 50	
Moose Licenses, 1908.....	19 50	
“ 1909.....	160 15	
Non-resident Licenses, 1908.....	125 00	
“ “ 1909.....	1,975 00	
Game Dealers' “ 1909.....	356 00	
Hotel and Restaurant, 1909.....	67 00	
Cold Storage Licenses, 1909.....	100 00	
Guides' Licenses, 1909.....	1,992 00	
Fines, 1909.....	2,408 69	
Confiscations, 1909.....	629 98	
		8,249 57

FISHERIES.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	\$ c.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.	Blanchard, F.....	\$ 234 00	\$ c.
	Sterling, C. N.....	1,027 00	
River Nepigon.....	Leitch, P. A.....	983 00	1,261 00
Lake Superior.....	Armstrong, F. C. . . .	14 00	983 00
	Calbeck, A.	2,036 00	
	Gordon, Walter.....	2,947 78	
	Jackson, H. T.....	6 00	
	Johnston, Thomas.....	4 00	5,007 78
Lake Huron (North Channel)	Bradbury, J. R.	16 00	
	Craig, T. A.....	42 50	
	Dunn, E.	2 00	
	Graham, W. J.....	96 00	
	Hembruff, Joseph.....	56 00	
	Hunter, William.....	38 00	
	Oliver, R. C.....	7,098 25	
	Pitfield, George.....	191 00	
	Thurlow, George.....	4 00	
	Vincer, William. . . .	10 00	7,553 75
Georgian Bay	Dusang, B. A.	512 58	
	Jermyn, J. W.....	843 00	
	Kennedy, John.....	795 00	
	Knight, C. H.	983 15	
	Laughington, Henry....	1,144 50	
	Malcolmson, J.....	4 00	
	Robinson, T. W.....	315 00	
	Williams, J. T.	342 00	
	Wood, G. A.....	92 00	
	Wood, P. V.....	26 00	5,057 23
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair ..	Blunden, H. A.	3,842 00	
	Jack, James.....	15 98	
	Karr, Richard.....	123 00	
	Kehoe, Daniel.....	389 00	
	McMurray, R.....	982 00	
	Robertson, D.	1,358 00	
	Sarvis, A. E.	2 00	6,711 98
	Carried forward		26,574 74

STATEMENT of Revenue received—Continued.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.
	Brought forward..	.....	26,574 74
Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Detroit River.	Campbell, J. D.	10 00	
	Chambers, Thomas.....	55 00	
	Chauvin, Victor	1,420 60	
	Crotty, John	18 00	
	Holman, Benj.	151 00	
	Laframboise, Remi.....	310 00	
	Little, Richard	1,283 50	
	Osborne, Henry	62 00	
	Peltier, T.	678 50	
	Weldon, J. O.	52 38	
			4,040 98
Lake Erie and Grand River.....	Briggs, T. J.	229 50	
	Buckley, George.....	2,056 00	
	Burt, William.....	10 00	
	Eyers, John.....	74 00	
	Greenwood, T. D.	85 00	
	Henderson, H. A.	1,168 00	
	Johnson, Henry	16 32	
	Jones, David.....	40 00	
	Kraft, Samuel	341 50	
	Lee, Edward	1,423 00	
	McClennan, Kenneth....	3,150 25	
	McEwen, A.	3,200 00	
	McVittie, James	6,712 00	
	Moriarity, J. J.	42 00	
	Phemister, George.....	216 00	
	Pierce, J. P.....	3,092 00	
	Scott, William	140 00	
	Staunton, W. F.....	10 00	
	Vokes, James	2,935 25	
	Wigle, Lewis	1,732 00	
			26,672 82
Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte.....	Brisbin, Angus	701 00	
	Conger, David.....	246 00	
	Fox, E. R.....	783 00	
	Gault, Thomas	635 00	
	Glass, Irvine ...	173 00	
	Hayes, Henry.....	121 00	
	Holliday, Henry.....	439 00	
	Huffman, E. M.	1,045 50	
	Hunter, Alfred, Capt....	337 50	
	Kerr, C. J.	487 32	
	McGlynn, P. J.	64 00	
	Mansfield, Thomas	16 00	
	Murdoch, John	904 00	
	Maughan, W.	8 00	
	May, J. C... ..	717 00	
	Reeves, H. J.	72 00	
	Sargent, W. J.	323 00	
	Telfer, J. A.	66 00	
	Titus, E. A.....	238 00	
	Wadsworth, C.	19 00	
	Wood, W. R.....	176 00	
	Worden, Frank	2 00	
	Wright, E. P.....	56 00	
			7,629 32
Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville.	Andrews, Samuel	18 00	
	Barr, George	20 00	
	Birch, W. J.....	22 00	
	Botting, Peter	13 00	
	Bourgon, J. B.....	102 00	
Carried forward...		.....	64,917 86

STATEMENT of Revenue received—Continued.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.
	Brought forward..	.....	64,917 86
Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville—Continued.	Boyd, J. H.	19 00	
	Briscoe, W. L.	5 00	
	Burke, George	8 00	
	Burns, D. E.	5 00	
	Covell, H. N.	1 00	
	Davis, J. W.	62 00	
	Devine, John	11 00	
	Donaldson, W. J.	15 00	
	Drew, Henry	181 00	
	Esford, Henry	252 00	
	Fisher, James	316 00	
	Fraser, J. A.	30 00	
	Lambkin, Richard.....	6 00	
	Langford, Newton.....	104 00	
	Loveday, E. T.	19 00	
	McGuire, John	585 45	
	Mallett, W. H.	52 00	
	Phillips, J. H.	252 00	
	Shillington, N.	72 00	
	Spence, William.....	62 00	
	Taudvin, J. W.	677 00	
	Townsend, James	178 00	
	Wartman, H. E.	11 00	
	Wight, J. R.	312 00	
	Wornnoorth, F. L.	18 00	
			3,428 45
Peterboro, " Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.	Bennett, E. C.	22 00	
	Best, S. G.	40 00	
	Blea, Daniel	55 60	
	Bradshaw, A.	7 00	
	Burtcheall, C.	32 00	
	Cassan, C. H.	166 00	
	Cheer, T. H.	378 00	
	Clarkson, William.....	185 00	
	Crump, C. J. C.	16 00	
	Cunningham, J. A.	6 00	
	Fenety, E. F.	28 50	
	Gaudrie, E. W.	6 00	
	Gouldie, E. J.	12 00	
	Green, John	40 00	
	Gunter, R. H.	10 00	
	Hess, J. H.	26 00	
	Johnson, W. H.	2 00	
	Johnston, David.....	2 00	
	Johnston, T. H.	32 00	
	Jones, John	79 00	
	Kent, A. J.	6 00	
	Killen, William	38 00	
	Lean, Wellington.....	36 00	
	McAllister, J. R.	134 00	
	McConkey, R.	28 00	
	McDevitt, T. G.	24 00	
	McElwain, S. C.	18 00	
	McIntyre, A. W.	2 00	
	McLean, A.	17 50	
	Merriam, Enoch.....	80 00	
	Mills, W. F.	12 00	
	Moore, F. J.	420 00	
	Morton, J. W.	54 00	
	Nichols, Garner	403 00	
	Nichols, Peter.....	114 00	
	Ostrom, B. B.	21 00	
	Parker, H. B.	96 00	
	Carried forward..	.....	68,346 31

STATEMENT of Revenue received—Concluded.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.
	Brought forward..	.....	68,346 31
Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties—Continued.	Parkin, C. W.	6 00	
	Purcell, H. R.	61 00	
	Rice, M. A.	38 00	
	Robinson, William.	322 00	
	Simpson, Joseph.	10 00	
	Smith, William	124 00	
	Small, John.	2 00	
	Switzer, W. H.	20 00	
	Taylor, F.	24 00	
	Toole, Ira.	32 00	
	Watt, John	85 00	
	Watson, John	4 00	
	Widdup, J. W.	48 00	
	Willmott, J. H.	290 00	
			3,714 60
River St. Lawrence	Russell, William	8 00	
	Senecal, John	23 00	
	Toner, George.	23 00	
			54 00
Lakes Simcoe, Couchiching and Sparrow..	Coulter, S.	5 00	
	Hines, John	4 00	
	Leadley, R.	13 00	
	McDonald, Hector	74 00	
	McGinn, William	64 00	
	McPhee, Donald.	16 00	
	Mayor, Harry	4 00	
	Tillett, R.	36 00	
	Timlin, Michael.	12 00	
	Thompson, H. S.	2 00	
			23000
Nipissing.	McDonald, S. C.	928 00	
	McKelvie, Daniel	75 00	
	Parks, G. M.	178 00	
	Reid, C. R.	32 00	
	Rivet, Joseph	4 00	
			1,217 00
Unclassified	Licenses issued from Office	722 25	
	Fines	113 62	
	Sale of confiscated tug..	400 00	
			1,235 87
	Total Fisheries.	
	Total Game	74,797 78
			8,249 57
	Total.	83,047 35

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